



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

3 3433 07588329 2





SOMERSETSHIRE

Archæological and Natural
History Society.

P R O C E E D I N G S

DURING THE YEAR

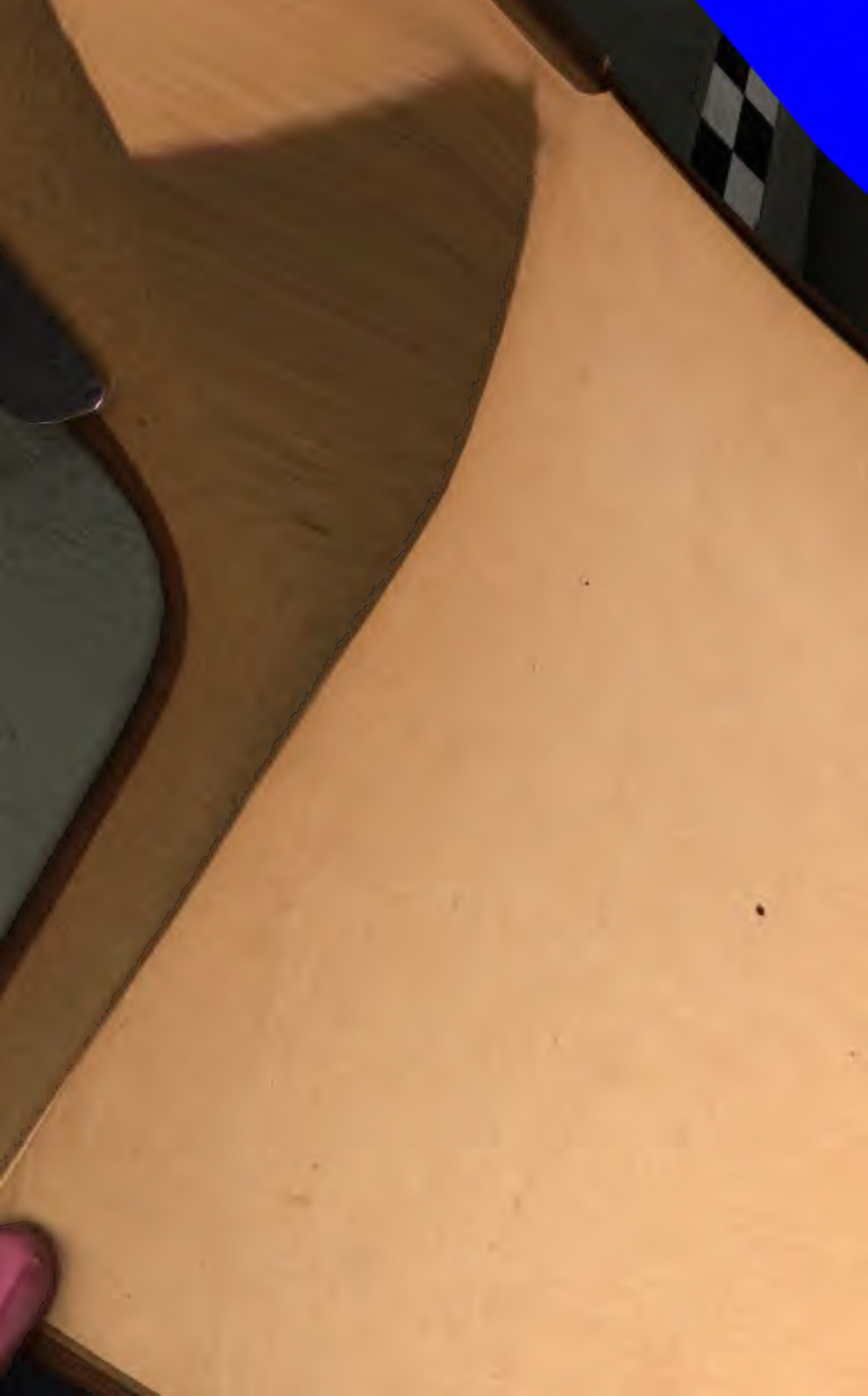
1860.

TAUNTON:

FREDERICK MAY, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.

1861.

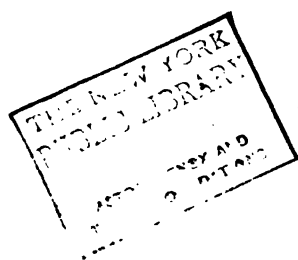


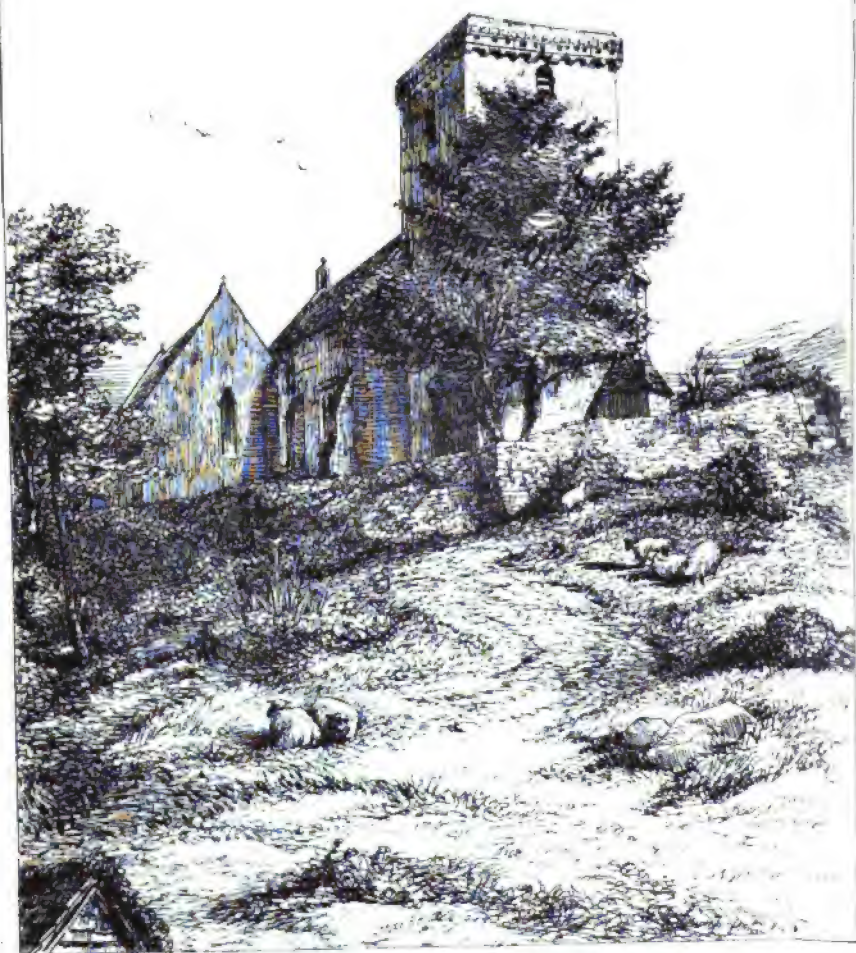
SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1860.

VOL. X.







From left to right

CLIFTON CHURCH, SOMERSET

From a Photograph taken expressly for the Som^t Arch^t Society.

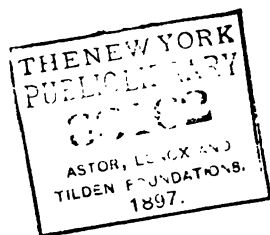
Somersetshire Archæological
and
Natural History Society.

Proceedings
DURING THE YEAR 1860.

VOL. X.

TAUNTON :
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH-STREET.
LONDON : BELL & DALDY, FLEET-STREET.

MDCCCLXI.



NOV 1931
3.18.14
V. 1. 1. 1

The Society is indebted to W. A. Sanford, Esq., the Rev. Thos. Hugo, and the Rev. H. M. Scarth, for the illustrations accompanying their several papers ; and to the courtesy of Messrs. Parker for the use of several of their wood engravings ; and also to J. S. Mackie, Esq., for the lithographs illustrating Mr. Moore's paper.

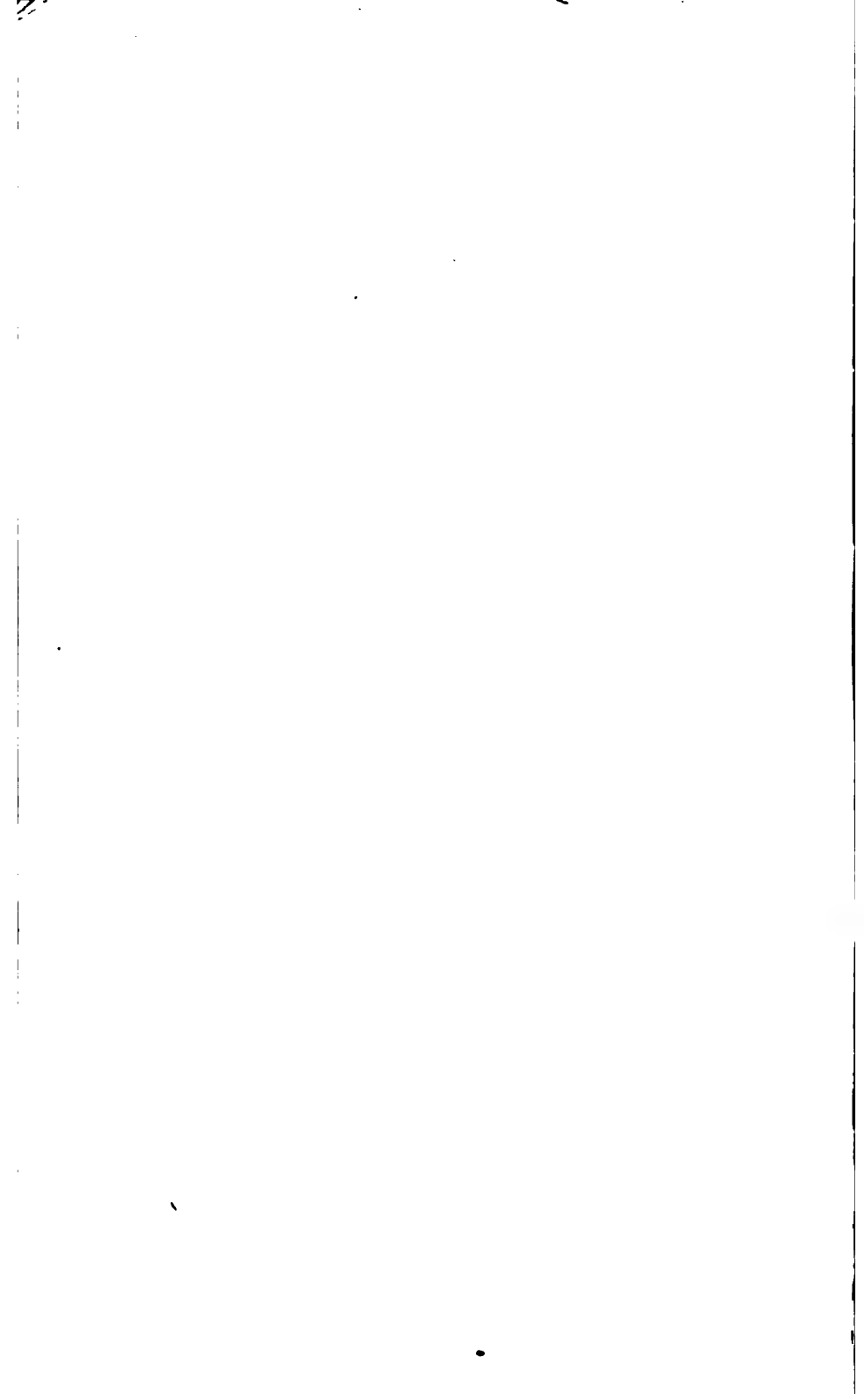
The Committee are not responsible for any of the statements or opinions expressed in the *Proceedings*, the authors of the several papers being alone answerable for the statements which their papers contain.

In p. 30, part I., an error occurs as to the arms on the shields on the Rectory-house, Congresbury—they are those of the See of Wells, of Beckington, and Pope, one of his executors.

W. A. J.

Referring to page 153, where I have mentioned an *Infusorium*, apparently of the genus *Chaetospira*, I have this autumn found a similar animal in the Western Canal, attached to *Potamogeton*. It differs from the *Chaetospira* described by Lachmann in having the bulb at the base of the tentacle almost obsolete, and by the form of the case, which is spread at the base by which it is attached, and not rounded like a Florence flask as in Lachmann's species. I propose to call this species *Chaetospira dilatata*, from the form of the base. In page 154, for *Lagotis read Lagotia*.

W. A. S.



Contents.

PART I.—PROCEEDINGS.

Twelfth Annual Meeting	- - - - -	1
Annual Report	- - - - -	3
Treasurers' Account	- - - - -	5
Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, by Mr. Parker	- - - - -	6
Excursion—Clevedon Court, Tickenham Church, Tickenham Court, Cadbury Camp	- - -	8
Flint Knives	- - - - -	14
Pouched Marmot, by Mr. Parfitt	- - - - -	16
Excursion, Second day—Walton-in-Gordano, Weston- in-Gordano, Portishead Church, Portbury Church, Portbury Camp, Clapton-in-Gordano	- -	18
Nailsea Court, by the Rev. F. Browne	- - -	25
Excursion, Third day—Nailsea Church and Manor House, Chelvey, Brockley Combe, Wrington, Congresbury, Yatton	- - - - -	27
Conversazione Meetings—1860-61	- - - - -	32
The Museum—Donations and Additions	- - -	34
Publications received	- - - - -	37

PART II.—PAPERS.

Mynchin Buckland Priory and Preceptory, by the Rev. Thos. Hugo	- - - - -	1
Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth	- - - - -	113

The Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire, by the Rev. A. M. Norman - - - - -	131
Notice of <i>Embletonia pallida</i> , of a new Hydrozoon and a new Infusorium, by W. A. Sanford, Esq. -	152
On new Brachiopoda, and on the development of the Loop in Terebratella, by Mr. Charles Moore -	155

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Clapton Church - - - - -	<i>to face title.</i>
Plan of Clevedon Court; Plan of Manor House, Clapton-in-Gordano; View of ditto; Roof of the Hall, Clevedon Court; Back of Tickenham Court - - -	part i. 8
Porch of the Rectory House, Congresbury; Details of Porch; Shields - - -	„ 9
Tickenham Court - - - - -	„ 12
Portishead Manor House - - - - -	„ 13
Clapton-in-Gordano Church, north-east view; Reredos, Clapton Church; Interior of Porch, Weston-in-Gordano; Weston-in-Gordano Church - - - - -	„ 23
Bench Ends, Clapton Church - - -	„ 24
Rings - - - - -	„ 25
Seal of Mynchin Buckland Priory - - -	part ii. 57
Portions of Incised Stone Slabs - - -	„ 66
Incised Stone Slab - - - - -	„ 88
Sepulchral Stone, found at Hackness - - -	„ 89
Hydrozoon and Infusorium - - - - -	„ 117
<i>Embletonia pallida</i> - - - - -	„ 153
Brachiopoda, plate I. - - - - -	„ 177
„ plate II. - - - - -	„ 178

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

DURING THE YEAR 1860.

PART I.

THE Twelfth Annual General Meeting was held at the Public Hall, Clevedon, on the 24th September, 1860. F. H. DICKINSON, Esq., President, having taken the chair, it was proposed by Mr. DICKINSON, seconded by Mr. SURTEES, and resolved, that Ralph Neville Grenville, Esq., be appointed President for the ensuing year, and that he continue in office to the close of the proceedings of the next Annual General Meeting.

Mr. GRENVILLE having taken the chair said that in opening the 12th meeting of this prosperous society, he had to thank them very sincerely for the honour they had done him in placing him in the President's chair. He hoped it would be a successful meeting. He had been able, through the kindness of one of the hon. secretaries (Rev. F. Warre), to look over the Report, which was of a most satisfactory nature. Of course the Society wanted money; every Society that he ever heard of did. He was glad to see some gleams of hope of that great desideratum being realised, which had occupied the attention of the Society for so many years, and had been so often mentioned by different Presidents and in

different reports—the obtaining materials for a County History worthy of Somersetshire. He trusted that as Hutchinson's "Dorsetshire" was being brought out in an improved and valuable form, so Collinson's "Somersetshire" would be brought out in a greatly improved and much more valuable form. In order to assist in obtaining a history, it was most important that accounts of old families in the county with heraldic devices should be sent to the Museum at Taunton, for nothing was more interesting than the history of the people who lived in those venerable houses of which Mr. Parker would give a description. Mr. Parker could tell nearly everything about the designs, conceits, and wishes of the architects and builders of those ancient houses; but when he came to the successive occupiers of them, there he stopped. Very little was known about the old families of the county; and it had often struck him that Somerset was a sort of standing evidence of the vanity of those who "think that their houses shall continue for ever: that their dwelling-places shall endure from generation to generation: and who call the lands after their own names." Where were Rodneys, of Rodney Stoke? Where were the Lytes, of Lyte's Cary? Where were the Fitzpaines, of Cary Fitzpaine? And where, he must also ask, were the Ralphs of Brompton Ralph, and the Nevilles, of Fifehead Neville? But though so many families were swept from the face of the earth, there were a few men of the county who could give a good account, not only of themselves, but of their ancestors. The Warres of Hestercombe must have been men of valour and renown, and their descendant had earned for himself no little distinction. He was the Garibaldi of their excursions, and as he trusted, would take the present excursionists safely into the heart of the country, and,

without shedding any blood in the conflict, lead them into every stronghold of antiquarian interest. Mr. Elliot, one of their secretaries, had kindly lent his magnificent illustrations of Somerset, which went a great way to promote a good county history, for when people saw views of the places and relics that existed, it made them inclined to hear something about them. He should be wanting in his duty as President if he did not allude to the loss which they all felt in the absence of the Rev. W. A. Jones, and their deep sympathy with him in the affliction that kept him away. It was not for him to enter into the excursions that would be taken; but he could not help reminding the company that there existed in the town an interesting link which united the past ages with the present, for the church contained the honoured ashes of the venerable Hallam. In conclusion he could only regret, as they had elected him as their President, that he could not, as the President did last year, invite them to his home. Butleigh was not within reach of the excursionists; otherwise it would have given him great pleasure to have followed the example of his worthy predecessor.

The Rev. F. WARRE then read the report, which was as follows :

ANNUAL REPORT.

“Your Committee have again, at this twelfth annual meeting, the satisfaction of reporting favourably on the state and prospects of the Society. The financial difficulties under which it laboured, owing to the defalcations of the late curator, have in great measure been relieved, and the committee have felt themselves justified in publishing a volume of *Proceedings* which, it is confidently hoped, will be found in no degree inferior, either in matter or illustration, to those which have preceded it. It must not,

however, be forgotten that it has been by the voluntary exertions of the members that this has been effected; and your committee again repeat that the only effectual means of increasing the usefulness of the Society is to increase as much as possible the funds at its disposal for carrying out the purposes for which it was established.

“These objects have not been lost sight of during the present year; and though, owing to a variety of circumstances, particularly the financial difficulties before alluded to, no great advance has been made towards the attainment of our chief desideratum—a good County History; still that object has been kept steadily in view, and it is confidently hoped will eventually be obtained.

“The Society appears certainly not to have lost ground in the public favour. The number of members is very regularly kept up, the loss by death and change of residence being fairly supplied by the accession of new members.

“Many valuable additions have been made to the Museum in both departments, and the arrangement of the specimens of Natural History very much improved. For this the Society is in great measure indebted to the exertions of Mr. W. A. Sanford, and Mr. Parfitt, the curator.

“Conversazione meetings have been held during the winter at the Shire Hall, Taunton, and appear still to possess interest with the educated public.

“On the whole, your committee feel that they may safely congratulate the Society upon the progress it has made in increasing the feeling in favour of archæological and natural science, in its prospects of stability and increased usefulness, as well as upon the generally evinced desire of its members to assist in producing all those good results to literature generally, and particularly to the

history of our own county, which can only be hoped for from the co-operation of members.

"It has been considered expedient that, from the present time, the President elected at one annual meeting shall continue in office till the end of the next annual meeting; and also that the commission heretofore paid to the curator on subscriptions or arrears collected by him shall cease, and that in lieu of that commission an addition of £10 shall be made to his salary."

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE seconded, the adoption of the Report, which was carried unanimously.

R. G. BADCOCK, Esq., Treasurer, read the following Statement of Account, which was received and adopted :

*The Treasurers in account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and
Natural History Society.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Balance of former account	2 5 10	By Expenses at Annual Meeting at Glastonbury	3 7 2
" Entrance fees ..	10 0 0	" Advertising ..	3 11 8
" Sale of Baker's effects ..	4 0 0	" Coals ..	7 15 0
" Donations ..	43 11 0	" Glass Case ..	4 4 0
" Ditto., as per Ven. Archdeacon Moysey for County History ..	10 0 0	" Carpenter, glazier, and petty sundries ..	7 7 0
" Arrears of Subscriptions ..	18 0 0	" Gas and Candles ..	1 14 2
" Annual ditto ..	141 0 0	" Postage and Carriage ..	6 11 3
		" Stationery ..	5 6 1
		" Illustrations of Vol. IX...	29 3 6
		" May for Printing, &c., Vol. IX. ..	90 14 9
		" Curator's Salary 1 year to August 4, 1860 ..	25 0 0
		" Palaeontographical Society ..	1 1 0
		" Insurance ..	1 2 6
		" One year's rent to January, 1860 ..	25 0 0
		" Taunton Institution, being their share of Baker's effects ..	7 6 0
		" Ford for Illustrations ..	3 5 0
		" Clarke, (A.A.) for Anastatic drawings ..	4 4 0
		" Large Oak Table ..	2 2 0
		" Balance ..	2 2
	<u>£ 228 16 10</u>		<u>£ 228 16 10</u>
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Subscriptions and Arrears unpaid ..	90 10 0	Half year's rent ..	12 10 0
	<u>£ 90 10 0</u>	Balance ..	78 0 0
			<u>£ 90 10 0</u>

Mr. SURTEES moved a vote of thanks to the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company for the facilities afforded by them to members of the Society in connection with the meeting.

Mr. R. BADCOCK seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The Vice-Presidents of the preceding year were then severally re-elected with the addition of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., ex-president, Sir Wm. Miles, Bart., M.P., and R. Wilbraham Falconer, Esq., M.D.

The Treasurers, Secretaries, Local Secretaries, and the Curator were also re-elected, and the name of the Rev. Frederick Brown, of Nailsea was added to the list of Local Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were re-elected on the Committee:—J. R. Allen, Esq., W. W. Coker, Esq., W. E. Gillett, Esq., M.D., W. M. Kelly, Esq., M.D., W. Metford, Esq., M.D., J. F. Norman, Esq.

The following gentlemen (proposed at a Committee Meeting) were balloted for and duly elected Members of the Society: Mr. Lewis H. Rugg, Clement Bush, Esq., Rev. W. Jackson, Rees Mogg, Esq., the Rev. H. H. Greenwood, and E. A. Freeman, Esq.

A paper was then read by the Rev. THOS. HUGO, M.A., on "Mynchin Buckland Priory and Preceptory," which is printed in Part II.

Mr. PARKER delivered an address on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, in which he stated that Somersetshire was the richest county in England for old houses. There was hardly a parish in the county which did not contain an Elizabethan dwelling or one more ancient still. The generality were of the fifteenth century. He was not aware of any of so early date as the twelfth century, for they were naturally and necessarily rare. The

finest example of the houses of the thirteenth century which existed in England, or perhaps in Europe, was the Bishop's residence at Wells. Its arrangement was not unusual for the period. The lower story was vaulted, used only for cellars and entrance-hall, the living apartments being entirely upstairs. The principal hall was on the first floor, and probably the chapel at the end of it. This house was found in the fourteenth century not sufficiently large on state occasions—bishops in those days being important lords—and another palace was built by the side of it, which was now a ruin. That appeared to him to have been merely state apartments, with of course a kitchen, but not a regular dwelling-house. The Bishop's residence was a most remarkable pile of buildings altogether. He knew nothing equal to it. It formed part of a group of building in connection with the church, chapter-house, and close—all constituting one magnificent conception, giving an idea of the magnificence of the middle ages they could hardly obtain elsewhere. Mr. Dickinson informed him that the houses of the Canons were in the town, and not in the close, although they usually were enclosed within a wall. There were several houses of the fourteenth century in the county. One they visited last year at Meare, the hall of which was also upstairs. It was a common practice in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to have the lower story of the house vaulted, so that the cellars or store-rooms were fireproof. There was also a good house of the fourteenth century near the church at Martock, very curiously arranged.

The specific notices of the Manor House and other domestic buildings which would be visited in the course of the Excursions, were reserved, and will be found in the following Report.

Mr. R. A. KINGLAKE called the attention of the meeting to an advertisement from which it would appear that the Collection of Mendip Cave-bones made by Mr. Beard was for sale. Lord Talbot de Malahide and others thought it very desirable to preserve to the county a collection so valuable in itself, and especially interesting to the members of this Society from the locality to which they belonged.*

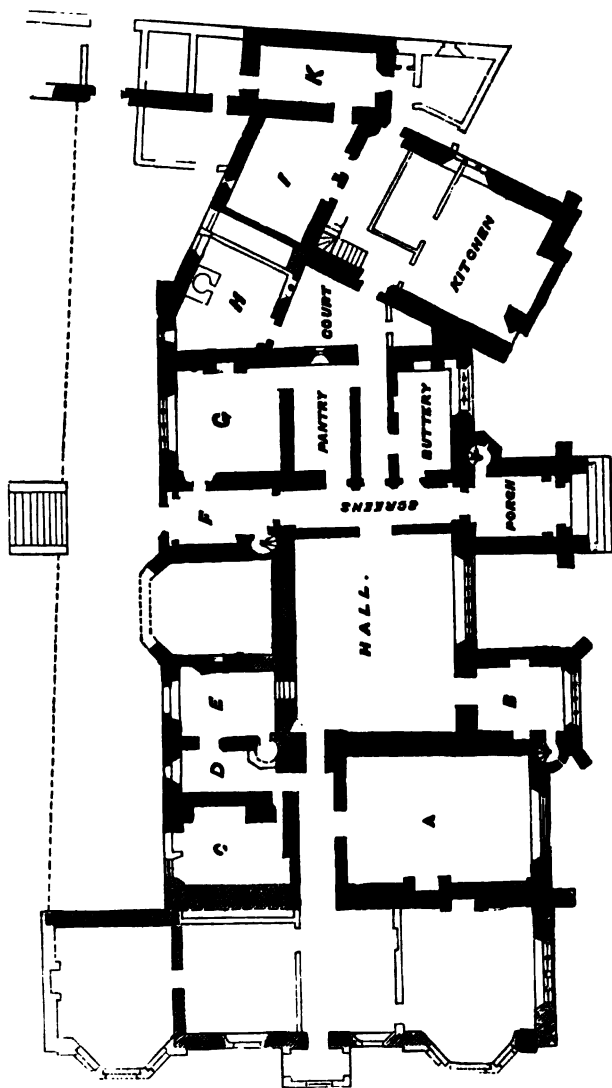
The Excursion.

Soon after two o'clock a large party started to visit some of the places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Rev. T. Bliss, of Clevedon, acted, on this and the succeeding days, as conductor; Mr. Parker undertook to give descriptions of the houses, manorial or monastic, that were visited; and Mr. Freeman of the churches. The explanation of camps and earthworks fell to the Rev. F. Warre.

The party first halted at Clevedon Court, the residence of Sir A. H. Elton, Bart., and Mr. Parker gave the following description of the house :—

CLEVEDON COURT is a house of the time of Edward II., or the first half of the fourteenth century, much altered and added to, and with parts rebuilt, but of which the main walls remain, and the original plan may still be

* Immediately after the Annual Meeting, the Committee of the Society appointed a deputation to examine the Collection of Cave-bones offered for sale, but finding from their report that it was not Mr. Beard's collection, no further steps were taken in the matter. If the latter collection is ever dispersed, there are many specimens which the Society ought not to allow to go out of this county. In fact the Williams' Collection purchased by the Society, and Mr. Beard's Collection at Banwell are each the complement of the other.

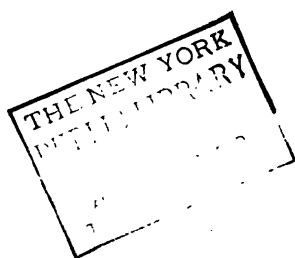


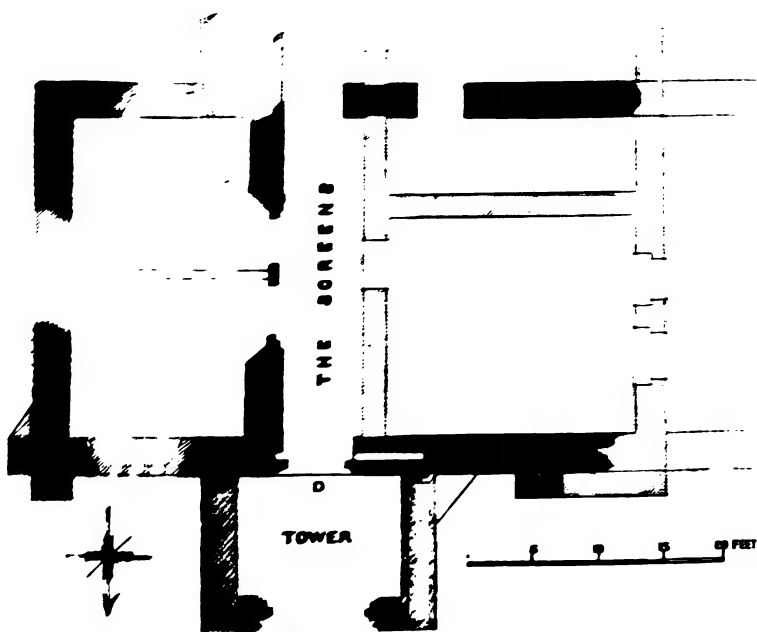
- A* Parlour, now Library,
under the Solar.
B Closet, under the La-
dies' Bower.
C Store-room.
D Garderobe-turret?
E Staircase. N.B. Under
E is the ancient cel-
lar, entered from *D*.
F Back Porch.
G Servants' Hall?
H Bakehouse.
I Scullery.
K Servants' Bedrooms?

0 10 20 30
Feet

PLAN OF CLEVEDON COURT.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.





PLAN OF MANOR HOUSE, CLIFTON-IN-GORDALE.



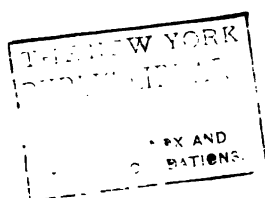
MANOR HOUSE, CLIFTON-IN-GORDALE.



ROOF OF THE HALL, CLEVEDON COURT.



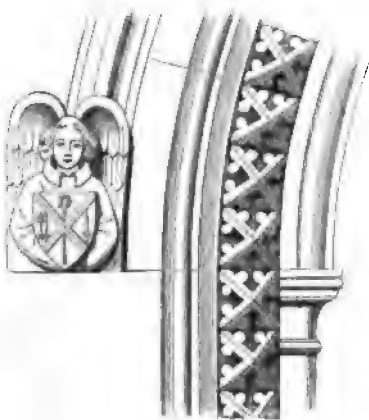
BACK OF TICKENHAM COURT.



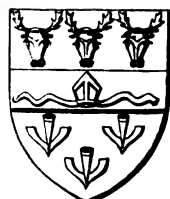
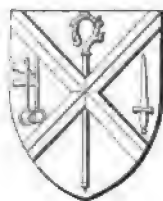
THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



PORCH OF THE RECTORY-HOUSE, CONGRESSBURY.



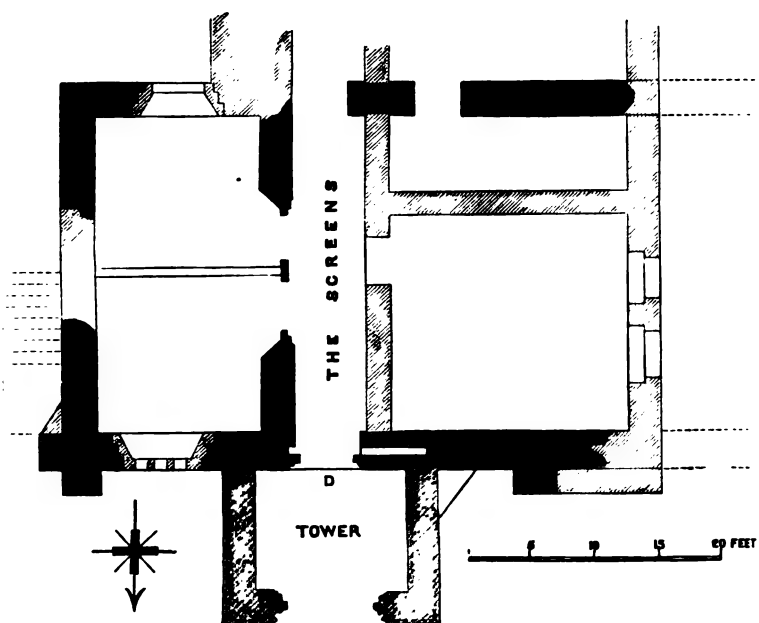
DETAILS OF PORCH, CONGRESSBURY



SHIELDS, CONGRESSBURY.

traced. This may be said roughly to be the common plan of the Roman capital letter **H**, the hall making the cross stroke, but a very thick one; at any rate, it forms the central division of the house, with the rooms for the family at the upper end, and the offices for the servants at the lower, according to the usual arrangement.

The entrance is through a porch, which possesses the two original doorways with Decorated mouldings, and in the jambs of the outer arch are the grooves for the portcullis; over this porch is a small room, in which was the windlass for raising and lowering the portcullis, and in the angle is a winding or newel staircase leading to this room, and to the music-gallery over the screens or servants' passage. At the further end of this passage, or at the back of the house, is another porch, **F**, also with a portcullis groove, a room over it for the windlass, and a newel staircase. Three doorways, with Decorated dripstone mouldings, open as usual from the screens to the buttery, the pantry, and the central passage leading to the kitchen, which must always have been external in a detached building, and not part of the house, and probably on the same site as the present one; although it has been rebuilt in the Elizabethan period, it is placed diagonally to the main building, leaving a small triangular court, which effectually prevented the smell of the cooking from entering the house. The offices which touch upon this court are the servants' hall, **G**, which seems to be part of the original building, though much altered. **H** the bakehouse, and **I** the scullery, have also been much altered, but have old work in parts; **K** is a tower divided into several stories, now occupied as servants' bedrooms; it is a very plain building, with small square-headed windows, and has very much the appearance of being part of the work of the



PLAN OF MANOR-HOUSE, CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO.



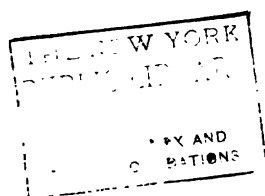
VIEW OF MANOR-HOUSE, CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO.



ROOF OF THE HALL, CLEVEDON COURT

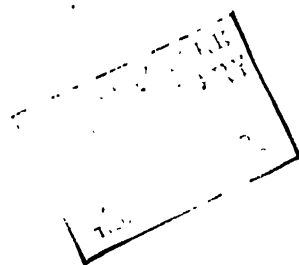


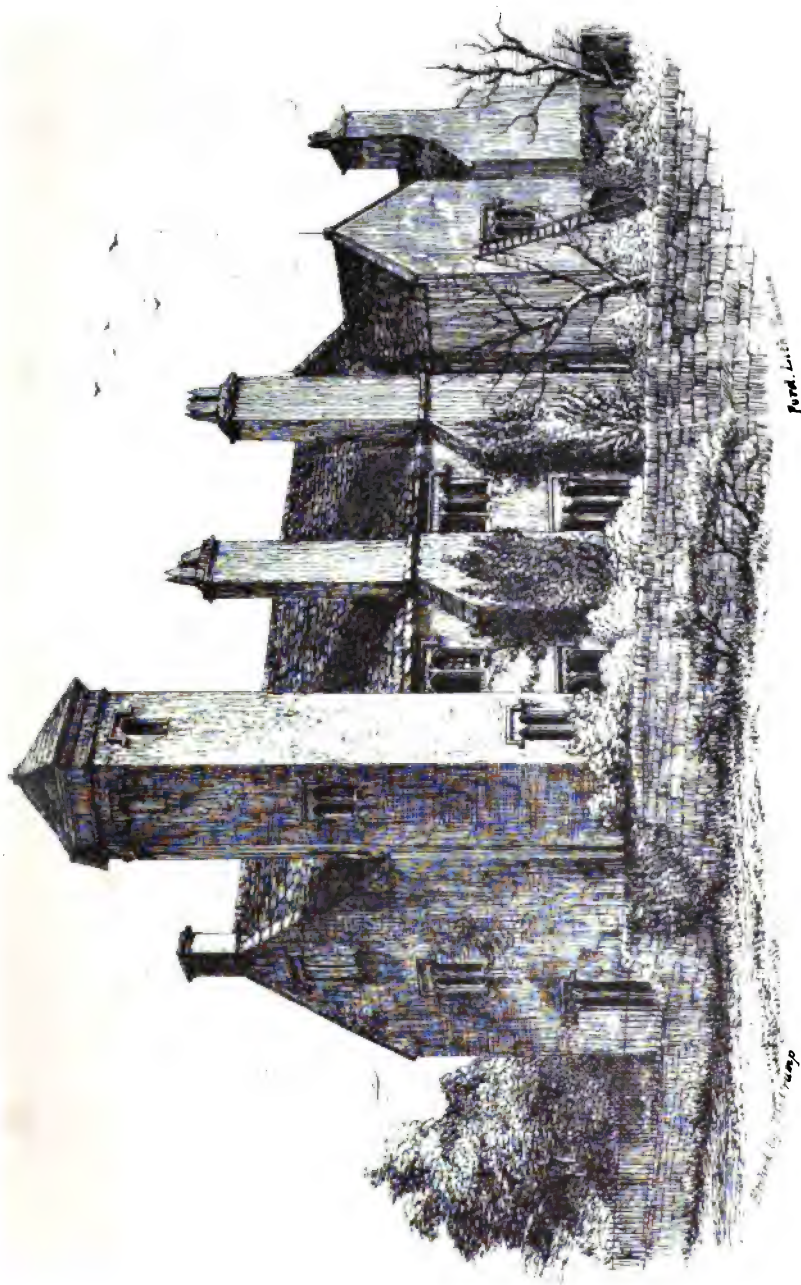
BACK OF TICKENHAM COURT.



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

1000





PORTISHEAD MANOR HOUSE, SOMERSET.

From a Photograph taken expressly for the Somerset Antiquary.

From thence the members proceeded to CADBURY CAMP, situated on a high eminence, commanding a most extensive and beautiful panorama of land and sea. This encampment was considered by the Rev. F. Warre to be one of the most perfect though simple specimens remaining of the Belgic kind of British earthworks. Without entering on the question whether or not there were any people in this country earlier than the Celtic occupation, though probably there were, it was known that the southern part of the island was occupied by a tribe called the Loegri, who were cognate with the Cymri of Wales. About three hundred years before Christ, there came Galedin (Belgæ) from "the land of waters," supposed to be the mouth of the Elbe. They came in naked ships, probably boats without sails, and landed first in the Isle of Wight, where they were received with great hospitality; but they repaid the kindness by overrunning a great part of the country, their frontier extending from the mouth of the Parrett to that of the Axe. Therefore there were two distinct races occupying the country at an early date, if not three. There was a marked difference in the camps; in some there was a threefold arrangement of earthworks, of which the innermost was the most strongly fortified. These, he considered were aboriginal encampments, of which Worle-hill was an example, while the present was a Belgic one. He was confirmed in this idea by the fact that on the first range of high ground on the other side of the Parrett and Axe, there was a series of works, every one of which was of the primeval type. Nor did it militate against it that Worle-hill and Dolberry-hill were within the conquered territory, for probably the Belgæ, like other invading forces, would use what came to their hand. Mr. Warre expressed regret at having heard it was contemplated to destroy the earth-

works at Worle by making a road over the hill, and said that if the object was to increase the value of the property, the Society could not interfere, but if it was a mere fancy, he trusted it would not be carried out. He believed that the encampment on Worle hill was one of the oldest in Europe, and had reason to think that it was earlier than Dolberry. He then pointed out marks of a trackway, on each side of which were hut circles. This trackway, Mr. Warre explained, led to a village without the works, and which probably arose there in a similar way to those that had sprung up in the neighbourhood of castles.

On their return the members and their friends dined at the Royal Hotel, and a CONVERSAZIONE MEETING was held in the evening at the Public Hall.

After a few remarks by the President, Mr. Freeman gave a detailed account of the various objects of interest examined during the excursion that day.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE desired information in regard to the flint knives, called cave knives, exhibited in the museum. Were they found in the same caves with the remains of the extinct animals, and could the date of them be determined in any way?

The Rev. F. WARRE said that these knives were found mixed among the rubble of the hut circles on Worle-hill. He had found similar ones on the Quantock hills. At the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Warre gave an account of the remains he had found in the hut circles. There were at the top six to eight inches of surface mould, after which he came to rubble from the hill, then to skeletons, bearing marks of extreme violence, and apparently of two different races—one a gigantic race, with skull presenting the most uncivilized appearance, the other smaller and more advanced. With them were found iron weapons.

Under these skeletons and weapons was another deposit, from four to six feet, then a layer of black earth, with burnt sticks, and little stores of grain of different kinds, curious glass beads, and fragments of pottery of an exceedingly early period. He conceived that the burnt remains were to be attributed to the time of Ostorius, who probably destroyed the place, but did not occupy it. A deposit of rubble then took place, and when Ceaulin overran the country, a fierce conflict most probably took place, in which the Britons were defeated, and some of the killed were left in the places where he had found the skeletons. He had also found the bones of animals now extinct.

The Rev. F. BROWN enquired whether Mr. Warre thought the flint knives were of the same date as the extinct animals?

The Rev. F. WARRE said he thought they were not. He had no doubt they were used by the early inhabitants of the country, but he had seen so much of the power of water in carrying things down from the surface by drift, that he was inclined to think they were washed down in that way.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said he had a very curious flint knife in his possession which was found in the bed of a river in Ireland, and there was a piece of moss wrapped around it as a handle. It was remarkable that it should have been so perfectly preserved, but he saw no reason to suppose it was of so early a date as had been ascribed to these implements. He had also two flint arrow-heads which were found on the field of Marathon, and were probably used on the side of the Persians at the battle of Marathon.

In the course of some further conversation, the Rev. F. Warre expressed the opinion that the fortifications at

Worle were probably constructed with the aid of Phœnician engineers, and remarked that the works surrounding the city of Carthage were on a precisely similar plan. He did not suppose that the flint knives belonged to the people resident in the camp, for he found them mixed up with the earth, and not with the other remains in the huts. Probably they belonged to a ruder race.

Extracts were then read from a paper by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, on the subject of ancient sculptured stones, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey at Glastonbury. The paper suggested the desirability of bringing together all the engravings of sculptured stones that had been published, and issuing them in a well edited volume. This paper is printed in the present volume, Part II.

A paper on the "Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire," by the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A., was presented at the meeting, and will be found printed in Part II.

Mr. PARFITT, the Curator of the Society, then read a paper on the "Pouched Marmot," remains of which species have recently been identified by Hugh Falconer, Esq., M.D., among the Mendip Cave bones forming a part of the Williams' collection in the Museum of this Society. These remains consist of two right rami of the lower jaw, which are the only portions yet discovered in this country of the *Spermophilus erythrogenoides*. In the present day, the Altaï mountains are known as the habitat of the representatives of this species—the pouched marmot.

"The formation of a portion of the Altaï mountains is something similar to the Mendips and Quantocks, being apparently the equivalent of the old red sandstone, scarfed with carboniferous limestone, and it is in the chinks and holes of the latter these animals live gregariously or in

small societies. The Altaï mountains occupy an area of about 40,000 geographical square miles—a wide space for these little creatures to move about in, compared to the narrow limits of the Mendips, if confined to these hills in England. The height of the snow line of the Altaï chain is not very satisfactorily ascertained, but it is probable that its general elevation does not fall short of 8,000 feet. At the town of Fykalka, situated in the southern slope, at the height of 4,000 feet above the sea, the land is cultivated with success, yielding barley, rye, oats, millet, and summer wheat, besides garden vegetables.

“The writer of the article ‘Altaï,’ in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, says a marmot peculiar to these regions abounds in the vicinity of the snow. These animals are preyed upon by the glutton and the bear. The royal tiger prowls through the steppes on the south, and haunts particularly the reedy shores of Lake Balkhash ; it is not unlikely, therefore, that his predatory incursions sometimes extends into the Altaï. How exceedingly like the picture of our Altaï, the Mendips of some ages ago ! although I am somewhat inclined to think that this marmot might have lived down to the period when man took possession of this island, and indeed to, perhaps, ages afterwards. These animals being used as food, even now, were most likely used as such by the early inhabitants of this country, and very likely became extinct through man’s agency.

“The climate of the Altaï, where these animals are found, does not imply that the climate of England has undergone any material change since these animals inhabited the Mendips, and the tigers roamed along its slopes, or the deer or Irish elk bounded over the plains. Analagous animals are still found proximately inhabiting the Altaï chain, while we know that at a period probably long after

the extinction of the cave hyæna, bear, and the great *Elephas primigenius* and the rhinoceros, in England, these elephants and rhinoceri found appropriate food in the birch and spruce forests of Siberia.

“The dental formula of the genus *Spermophilus* is exceedingly like that of the common squirrel, the molars of the lower jaw very much so ; so that a fragment, or even one ramus, without the incisors, would be somewhat difficult to determine. The incisors would at once settle the question, as they are much longer and stronger in every way. The upper jaw is different, the squirrel having only four molars, while the marmot has five on each side. In their natural arrangement they are arranged by systematists, close together ; in fact, the marmots are called by the natives generally ‘ground squirrels.’”

S E C O N D D A Y .

Excursion.

A large party started at ten o'clock. The road lay through a beautiful country, with charming green lanes, in many places overshadowed with trees. The village of Walton-in-Gordano was the first visited.

WALTON CASTLE was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be a house of the time of James I. or Charles I., built in the mediæval style. The ruins of the old church are of the period of Richard II. The font was removed from it to the new edifice, which also has the old porch re-erected.

Not far distant is WESTON-IN-GORDANO, where the Rev. W. Hautenville read an account of the Percival family, by whom the church was founded. The Rev. F. Browne

also gave some particulars of several of the more distinguished members of the same family. This church has been very beautifully restored. Weston church is one of a very singular and almost unique ground plan, closely resembling the yet more singular one of St. Mellons, in Monmouthshire. It consists of nave, chancel, south porch, tower south-east of the nave, with a chapel east of it attached to the south side of the chancel. This, with a sancte-bell cot over the gable of the nave, produces a highly picturesque outline. Of detail there is little or none. The tower is Early English, the rest chiefly Perpendicular. The church contains a monument to the Percivals, which Mr. Freeman said was the latest instance he knew of a French inscription on a monument in England, the date being 1483. The Rev. F. Warre remarked that at Hinton St. George there was a monument to Sir Amias Poulett, which was a century later, and had an inscription in French. A curious gallery over the doorway in the porch was the subject of much speculation. Above it was a niche, and a passage made in the wall led to it. Remains of a similar gallery in the porch were afterwards found in other churches, and it was considered a local custom; according to the tradition of the county, it was used for singing or chanting a part of the service on certain occasions, as at weddings. Such a gallery is quite distinct from the usual room over the porch, erroneously called the parvise.

The following notice of this gallery has since been supplied by Mr. Elliot, one of the Secretaries, in a paper read by him at one of the conversazione meetings of the Society :—

“ I subjoin a description of this gallery, extracted from a letter to the Editor of the *Ecclesiologist*, by the Rev. W.

Hautenville:—‘The style of this church is Perpendicular, this, therefore, is the character of the platform to which I wish to draw your attention. It is carried across the width of the porch, the ends of the two beams which support it being inserted in the side walls, and it seems as if the moulding on the front had originally been carried downward in an arched form at each end so as to rest on corbels; as on removing the yellow dab, square holes were found beneath the line of the front. The stone moulding of the doorway, above the platform has been cut away, so that the beam next the wall rests on the projection thus formed. On the two beams the floor must have been placed, but below this there is a framework, deeply moulded on the under side, which evidently contained panels. The whole of this platform was highly coloured, the red being still visible (as was the niche). Access to it was gained by a staircase formed in the thickness of the east wall of the porch.’ Mr. Hautenville says he is informed that the staircase is an addition to the porch, and suggests that the platform from its small size and the fact of its having a moulded front, could be no part of the parvise floor. In this I quite agree with him. The measurement of the porch is 13ft. long inside, by 16ft. wide; the gallery 10ft. long by 3ft. wide; the moulding in front 1ft. As it remains a subject of discussion among those members of our Society most competent to give a decided opinion on the subject, I will offer one fact, which, it appears to me, may account for its construction. It seems quite evident that the gallery was added to the porch long after its erection. During the 14th century we find ceremonies accumulated, which would require additions and alterations in the original plan of the fabric for their observance. Mosheim tells us that the other additions that were made in the Roman ritual in the

15th century, related to the worship of the Virgin Mary, public and private prayers, the traffic of indulgences, and other things of that nature, and that we need not a particular detail to convince us that in this century religion was reduced to a showy compound of splendid trifles. Now just at this period, May 6th, 1424, we find Sir John Percival presented Walter Toucker to the living of Weston, on which occasion John Reynolds, rector of Portishead, whose emoluments had been infringed by his parishioners frequenting the church of Weston, lodged a petition with the bishop, and obtained an injunction that the said Walter Toucker should not, under a penalty of the lesser excommunication, admit any of the parishioners of Portishead to any of the religious rites of his church of Walton, to the prejudice of the said church of Portishead. May not then some of the additions made in the Roman ritual at this period have been celebrated in the church porch of Weston, causing the erection of the gallery, and attracting the parishioners from the neighbouring church of Portishead ? ”

Weston once had a manor-house, but it has entirely disappeared. The remains of an old building still in existence was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be part of a barn of the 15th century.

PORTISHEAD CHURCH has a nave, north aisle, chancel, and western tower, and, like Weston, keeps its sancte-bell cot. The tower has been described and criticised at length by Mr. Freeman in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1851, p. 57. The other points worthy of notice are the east window, a specimen of transition from Geometrical to Flowing tracery, the flying arch across the north aisle from the pier of the chancel-arch, something like those at Rushden and Thedor, in Northamptonshire, the stone pulpit, the coved

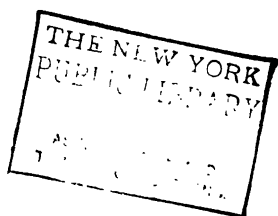
roof of the nave, and the font, Norman with Ionic volute, like those in some Roman capitals.

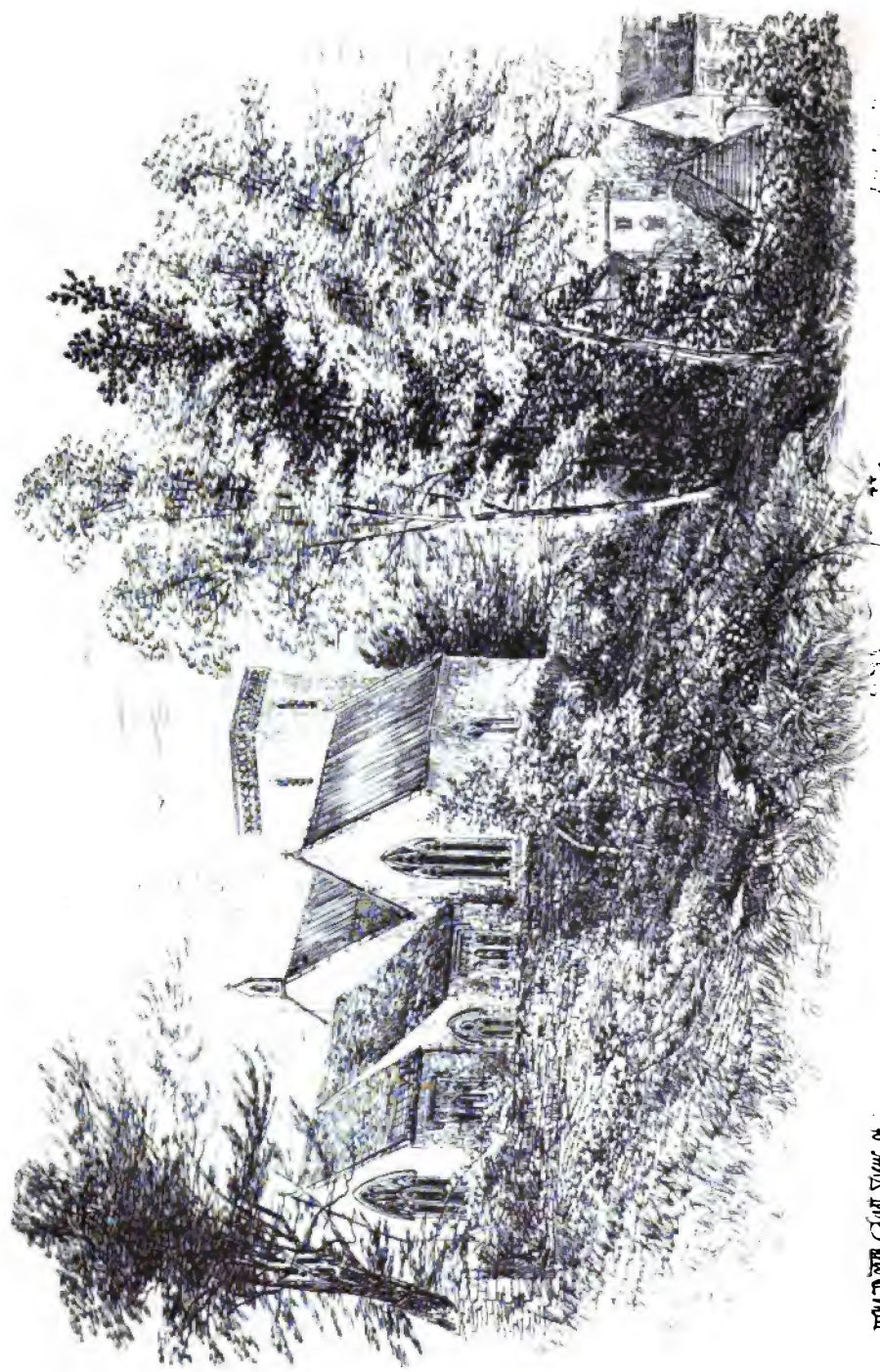
The manor-house at Portishead was described by Mr. Parker as being of the date of Henry VIII., with a turret in the Elizabethan fashion—a very good example of the period.

PORTBURY CHURCH formed the next point in the programme. The churchyard contains two noble yew-trees, said to be as old as the edifice itself. At the foot of one of them a former parish officer has immortalised himself by the inscription "Francis Bevan, *Churchworn*, 1733." The Church consists of nave and aisles, chancel, and western tower. The pillars have Norman bases, and there is a fine doorway of that style under the porch. The Norman jambs of the chancel arch remain, but on one side at least they seem to have been built up again together with the arch itself, which at present is not in the centre of the church. There are some very pretty Early English sedilia in the south aisle. The greater part of the church was built by Lord Berkeley, and some of the windows are very like some of those in Berkeley church, Gloucestershire. The church is large and curious, and especially remarkable for its great width, but it is heavy and awkward in its general effect both within and without, and the tower is very poor.

The Priory at Portbury is a mere ruin consisting of four bare walls. Mr. Parker conceived the part remaining to have been the prior's house, but whether there were any extensive buildings beside it was impossible to say. The date was that of Henry VII. The Rev. T. Hugo said the house was one of St. John of Jerusalem, and was only required to accommodate two or three knights.

PORTBURY CAMP was then examined. The Rev. F.





THE NORTH EAST VIEW OF
 THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE'S. DESIGNED BY ARTHUR A. CHURCHILL. 1861.

Warre pointed out the entrance to it, between two circular earthworks, from which a path appeared to have led to the top of the hill, which is surrounded by an earthwork. He considered it to be intended merely for the protection of cattle. In a marshy district, where the land was sometimes overflowed, it was necessary to have places where the flocks might be driven, and the fortifications were just such as to prevent the herds and herdsmen from sudden attack. The largest work of this kind he had seen was Brent Knoll.

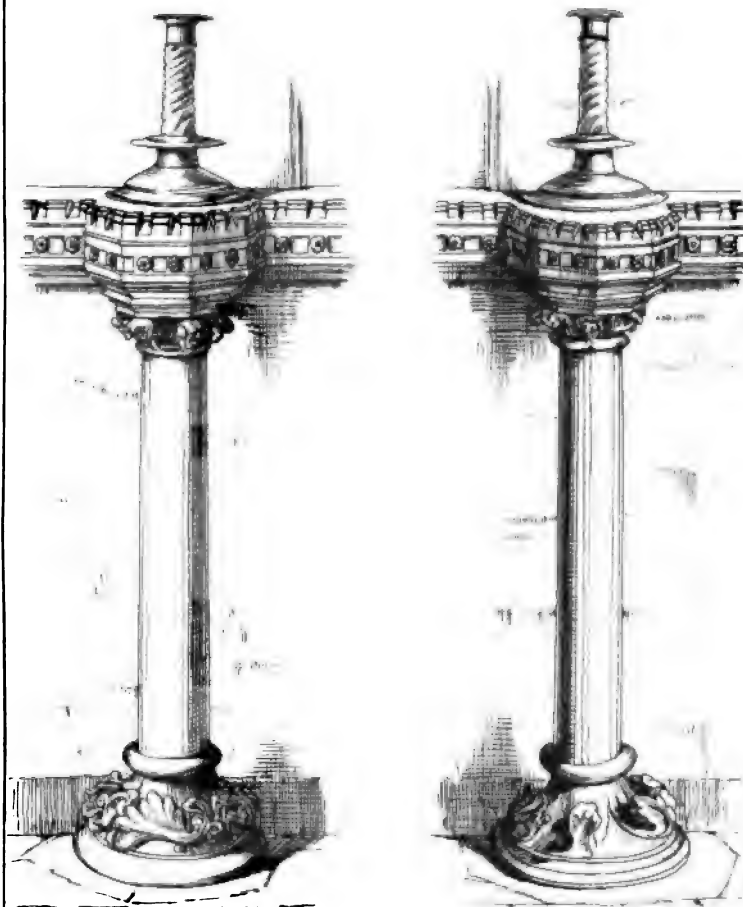
The party then arrived at CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO.

Clapton is a much smaller church, of singular and irregular outline. It consists of a nave, chancel and western tower, with a sort of transept chapel north of the nave, and a very narrow chapel north of the chancel. This arrangement allows the introduction of a large squint, growing into an archway, like so many in Pembrokeshire, and some elsewhere. A great part of the church is 13th century work, including the tower, the upper stage of which batters very much. It retains its original corbel-table, but on it has been placed a later parapet, without pinnacles. But the most remarkable thing in the church is certainly the bench-ends, contemporary with the older parts of the building, and therefore about the earliest wooden seats in England. The church seems to be threatened with "restoration," to consist in the removal or destruction of these seats, and the removal of the pulpit from its original place. A strong opinion was expressed by all present as to the needless and barbarous character of these changes, which it may be hoped the good sense of the parish may avert. Another curious feature is the reredos, in which are two Early English capitals headed to those upwards and used as bases. Illustrations of the bench-ends and reredos are given in the present volume.

The manor-house of CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO must once have been of considerable importance, and although but little now remains, that little is highly interesting. The interior of the present house (which is only a portion of the original one) has been thoroughly modernized, the last remnants of antiquity having been cleared out in 1860, the old partition walls destroyed, and the very curious early screen fairly turned out of doors. The original parts of the house are of the time of Edward II., but the only portions now remaining visible of that period are the doorway under the porch and the buttresses; but a considerable part of the walls belong to the same work, and the very beautiful screen (which has now been built up under a stone arch in the open air) as the entrance to the garden, opposite to the entrance door. Mr. Parker saw no reason to consider this wooden screen as any earlier than the arch in which it stood, or the doorway, although Mr. Godwin puts it a century earlier; the tracery in the head appears to belong to the original work, and no such tracery was in use in the early part of the 13th century, nor before the time of Edward I. or II. Still it is probably the earliest and most remarkable domestic screen in existence. The tower-porch was added in 1442, as appears from the arms over the door, Arthur and Berkeley impaled. The chancel of the church and the family chapel on the north side of it were rebuilt at the same time as this tower. It very commonly happens that some part of the church is rebuilt at the same time as a manor-house. The gate-house is of the time of James I.

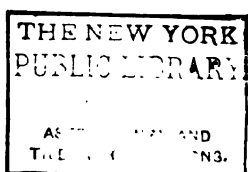
After leaving this place, the party returned to Clevedon.

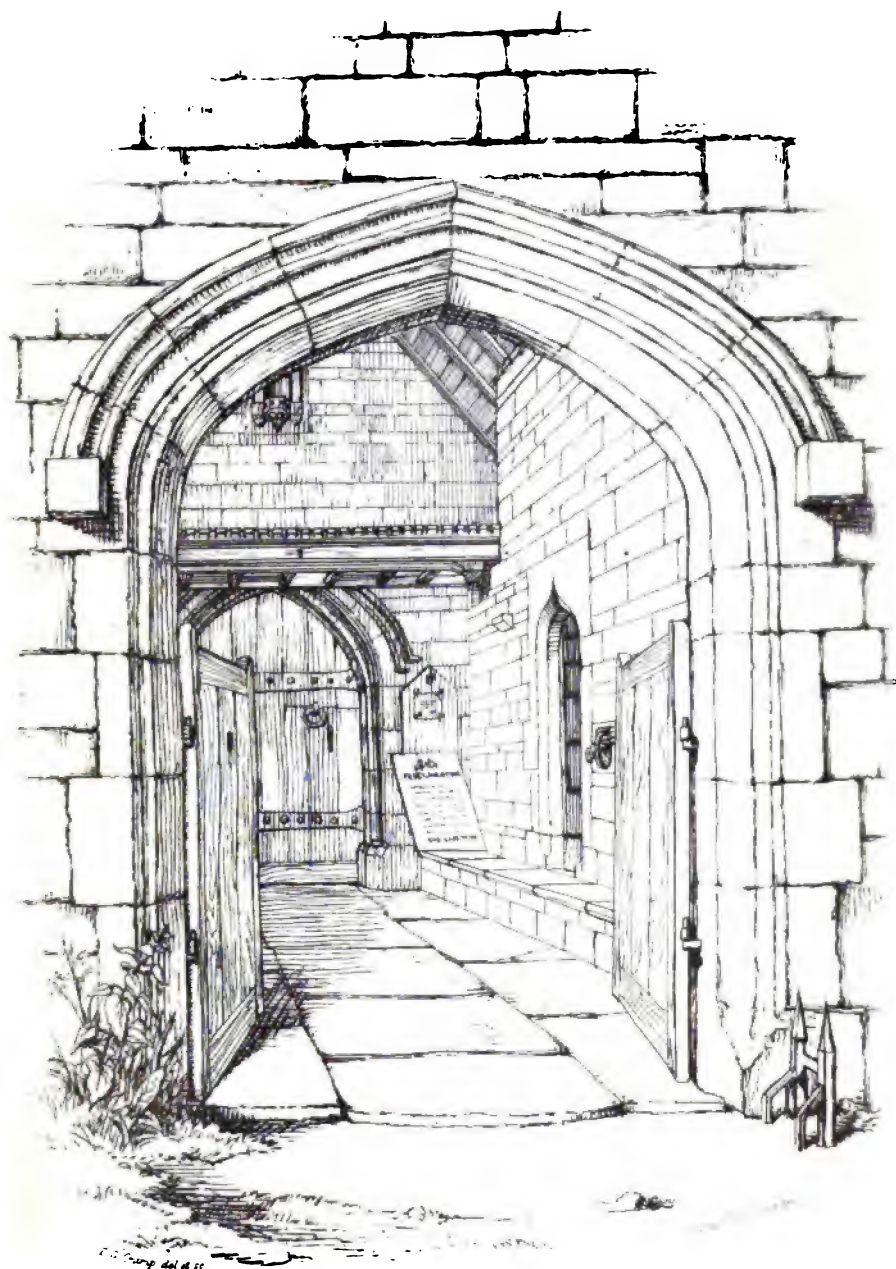
A public meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Parker, and the Rev. F. Warre, severally gave an account of the proceedings of the



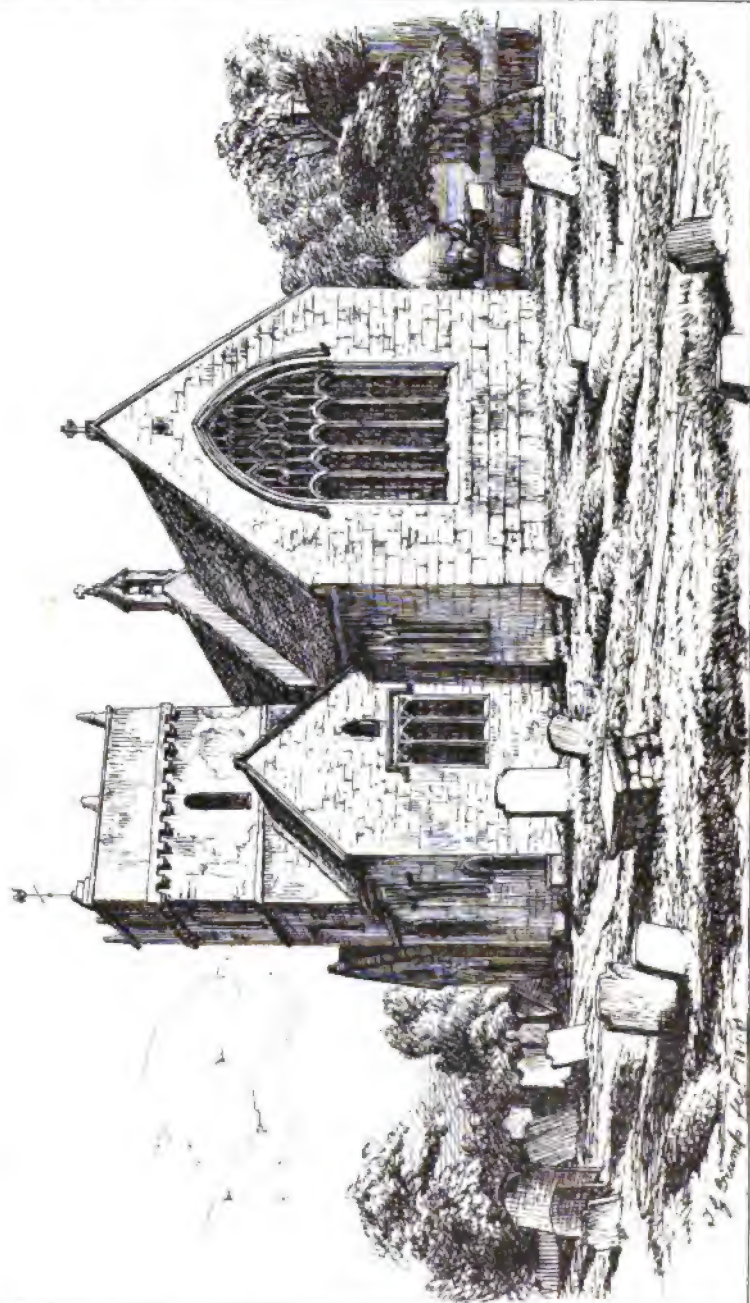
REREDOS, CLAPTON CHURCH, SOMERSET.

THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

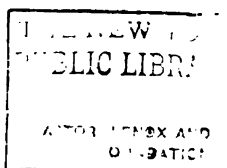


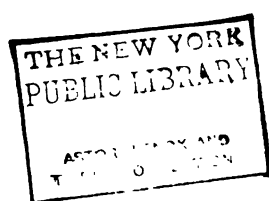


INTERIOR OF PORCH. WESTON-IN-GORDANO



WESTON-IN-GORDANO SOMERSET





700 Group for 41 10



HENCH KING, CLAYTON CHURCH.

day. Mr. Freeman mentioned that at Walton a notice was placed in the church saying that the initials "I.H.S." meant "Jesus the Saviour of Men" (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*). This was a mistake, the more accurate form of the monogram is I.H.C., that is simply the common Greek abbreviation of the name *ΙΗΣΟΥΣ*—the C form of the sigma being very common in MSS.

The Rev. F. Browne gave some memorials of the family of Gorges, and an outline of the history of NAILSEA COURT. This court was once occupied by the notorious Major Wade, who took an active part in the Monmouth rebellion, and proved a false friend to his associates. Capt. Rogers, a relative of this Major Wade, captured a Spanish vessel containing 500 bales of Pope's bulls, each bale containing 16 reams, intended for South America. The same person brought Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez. The rev. gentleman read some very curious extracts from the Nailsea vestry books. One was in 1792, and related to a payment by the minister "to the viper woman for making a ^{tripe} ~~childe~~ on John Lovell, at a guinea a-week." This entry was long a source of difficulty to him; but in 1852 he found it stated in *Notes and Queries* that Pliny, Galen, and other ancients attached medicinal properties to the flesh of vipers. In Madame de Sevigné's letters there occurred an order for ten dozen vipers, two to be taken each day. He supposed that the woman had made viper-broth, and given it to Lovell ~~for~~. In 1715 there was entered one shilling for leather for the bell, and the head of an "oter," but in another place the churchwarden spelt it "the head of an author." The same year there was an entry, "Paid Dr. Lovell for a whip for the church, 2d." "Paid Dr. Lovell for whipping dogs at church, 31 weeks, 1s. 9d." It puzzled him to think who this unfortunate

medical man could be that was paid 1s. 9d. for whipping dogs 31 weeks ; but on the next page he found—"Paid Dr. Lovell for mending Catherine Poole's shoes, 2d." The last entry was, perhaps the most unfortunate, as it was for whipping the vagrants,—“Paid John Tucker for entertaining those that looked after two vagrants till they could be whipped, 3s. 2d.”

Mr. Freeman remarked that viper-broth was in use within his remembrance, and that the office of dog-whipper was a recognised one in some cathedrals.

Mr. Dickinson asked Lord Talbot de Malahide whether it was correct that an Act of Parliament had been passed in reference to treasure trove.

Lord Talbot de Malahide said that he had a bill prepared and laid upon the table of the House of Lords; but he found the difficulties were so great that there was no prospect of its passing. Some of the difficulties were technical, and were of a very ridiculous kind, but it appeared that, in order to a bill being passed, it must originate in the House of Commons. The Society of Antiquaries in Scotland had prevailed on the Government to offer to pay the full value for all articles of the kind found in that country; and he himself had memorialised the Treasury to adopt a similar practice in England and Ireland. He had information to shew that this had been done in Ireland, and there was reason to believe that the arrangements were nearly completed in England; but he must confess that the difficulty of getting anything like an answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was such as he could not have conceived. The law of Scotland was different from that of England. In Scotland everything that was found in the earth belonged to the Crown; in England only articles of the precious metals; and in some instances the Crown had waived its

privileges, and given them to private individuals. Hence the difficulty of passing an Act, in which the rights of all these persons would be involved.

T H I R D D A Y .

Excursion.

Another excursion took place this day. The route commenced with NAILSEA CHURCH and MANOR-HOUSE. The manor-house is chiefly of the time of Elizabeth, with an earlier part, of the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the rooms are handsomely panelled, and in one of them the arms of the Cole family are carved above the mantel-piece.

Nailsea church is a small Perpendicular building, consisting of nave, chancel, western tower (a fair specimen of something between the Bristol and the Taunton type), south aisle running part of the way along the chancel, so as to form a chapel, matched by one on the north side. At the junction of this with the nave is a remarkable staircase to the pulpit. The nave-piers are of a rather unusual section. There is no chancel-arch, but corbels with curious sculpture supported the rood-beam, an arrangement found also in several neighbouring churches where the chancel-arch is present.

At a short distance from Nailsea is CHELVEY. The church of this parish has memorials of the Aish and Tynte families. One of the latter is an incised slab of the 13th century—a mode which Mr. Parker stated is common in France, but very rare in England, where brasses are generally used. The doorway is Norman, and there are some 13th century windows. There is a place in the pulpit for an hour-glass.

Chelvey Court is a mansion of the reign of James I. It

has a fine illuminated and gilt mantle-piece, a noble staircase, and several panelled rooms. The house contains a secret chamber, probably intended for the concealment of a Roman Catholic priest. It was built by an ancestor of the Tynte family, to whom the estate belongs.

The party next drove towards BROCKLEY COMBE, and passed up that fine and romantic defile. The sides are deeply wooded, and high limestone rocks appear above and between the foliage. The loftiest of these rocks reaches a height of 300 feet. But few spots are there in Somerset exhibiting a more wild and varied beauty. Descending from Broadhill-down, and passing close to Barley-lodge, once the residence of Hannah More, the party arrived at WRINGTON.

The house in which Locke was born adjoins the churchyard. The church is a noble edifice. The lofty nave, with its clustered pillars and foliated capitals, the shafts carried up and supporting angels with shields, the fine Perpendicular windows and clerestory, present a picture rarely equalled in parochial churches. The chancel is small, compared with the church, and in the Decorated style, having been retained from an earlier building when the other part of the church was rebuilt.

At Wrington and Yatton Mr. Freeman enlarged at greater length than elsewhere on the principal features of those two splendid churches; but as his remarks chiefly consisted of a demonstration on the spot of criticisms made in his several papers before the Society, it may be enough to refer to his two essays in the Society's volumes for 1851 and 1852, especially to the criticisms on Wrington tower at p. 55 of that for 1851. One or two points, however, it may be well to mention here. The nave would have been much finer had there been six bays instead of

four. As it was, the nave of Martock church was grander, having greater length and richness. Mr. Freeman corrected a statement that had been made—that he had said it was the finest tower in the world. His words in the Society's *Proceedings* are, "the finest square western tower, not designed for a spire or lantern, in all England, and therefore possibly in the whole world." He did not compare it with towers of totally another description, or with those of cathedrals and abbeys.

Leaving Wrington, CONGRESBURY was soon reached ; and here also is a large church, but one of a different character. The tower is surmounted by a spire. Mr. Freeman made some remarks on towers and spires, saying that the comparison could hardly be made with fairness in Somersetshire, where the towers surpassed those of any other district ; while the few spires, like this of Congresbury, were rather commonplace. Spires should be studied in Northamptonshire, where there are very few great towers without spire or octagon. Titchmarsh is almost the only example of any importance ; but the spires, both Early and Perpendicular, are as fine in their own way as the Somersetshire towers are in theirs. The comparison indeed lies between two equal forms of beauty, the tower being the perfection of dignity, and the spire the perfection of elegance. The pillars of the south aisle are Early English, and are surrounded by detached shafts, while the opposite aisle is Decorated. This peculiarity gives a singular appearance to the church. The detached shafts were added in the course of restoration. Mr. Freeman remarked that they were not there when he last saw the church, but there was no doubt that they originally existed, as the bases were there. The clerestory is Early Perpendicular, and is remarkable for its great number of small windows, set close

together, in a way more usual in the east than the west of England. Some Decorated windows remain, especially some square-headed ones with remarkable tracery.

The RECTORY-HOUSE has a very remarkable porch, the arch of which is richly ornamented with an imitation of the well-known tooth-ornament of the 13th century, but really built about 1470 by the executors of Bishop Beckington, the arms over the doorway, cut in the original stonework, being those of the see of Wells, and of the executors, Pope, Sugar, and Swann, the same as in the Vicars' Close, at Wells, so that this house was built about the same time with that work. An engraving of the porch is given in the present volume.

It is remarkable that in the chapel of the Vicars' Close some fragments of Early English sculpture of the time of Bishop Joceline are built in as old material in the spandrels of the window arches. This would lead us to suspect that the tooth-ornament here also is old material used again, as often happens, but in this instance it does not appear to be the case; it seems to be clearly copied, although such an example is almost unique; probably those executors had a taste for the earlier style, and introduced it when they could.

At YATTON the manor-house is so exactly on the same plan as Clevedon Court, that there can be no doubt that it is a copy of it on a much smaller scale, and at a later period the style is Perpendicular, but early in the style, probably about the same age as Tickenham Court, *circa* 1410.

At Yatton, where the excursion terminated, the fine church met with great admiration. Mr. Freeman again commented at length on the building, but for most of his criticisms we may again refer to the Society's volume for 1852. He also pointed out the gradual way in which the

church had been rebuilt. A Decorated window in the south transept shows that a cross church of the earlier Somersetshire type preceded the present one. The chancel, which is Early Perpendicular, was first rebuilt, then the central tower, and the transepts remodelled, probably without departing from the scale of the older church. But on reaching the nave the ideas of the builders enlarged, and the present magnificent nave was added on a scale quite disproportioned to the eastern part. Not being hampered by any western tower, they were able to carry it out to a greater length than that of Wrington which was a great advantage. At the west end is a wooden gallery which, as it closely agreed with the style of the nave and was clearly not recent, both Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman were inclined to look upon as an ancient west gallery, being not quite unique, though exceedingly rare. It appears, however, from information received from Mr. Barnard, the vicar, that it was made, about 40 years ago under the direction of Mr. Lyson the antiquary, which accounts for a resemblance to ancient work very unusual at that time. The tower is surmounted by an unfinished spire; a feature not unusual, Mr. Freeman said, in this district, but exceedingly rare in those parts of the country where spires were numerous. In Northamptonshire, where there were so many spires, he only knew of one incomplete, and that was at Naseby, and was said by the people to have been broken during the famous battle. Near the church is a good house of the 15th century, the exterior perfect, with the interior modernized.

The party having left the church, thanks were voted to the local secretary (Rev. T. Bliss), to Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman, to the ladies for their company, and to the President for presiding. The proceedings of this very gratifying and successful anniversary then terminated.

Conversazione Meetings.

1860-61.

1860, *November 26th—First Meeting.*

On the Ladies.—The President for the year, R. Neville Grenville, Esq.

On the Limits of Animal and Vegetable Life.—W. A. Sanford, Esq.

„ *December 17th—Second Meeting.*

On Charles Albert, Piedmont and Italy.—R. Henderson, Esq.

On the Teutonic Mythology.—Rev. W. R. Clark.

1861, *January 21st—Third Meeting.*

On the Porch of the Church of Weston-in-Gordano.—W. F. Elliot, Esq.

On Portable Aquaria.—H. J. Alford, Esq.

Historical Pictures of Taunton and the Neighbourhood.—Rev. W. A. Jones.

„ *February 25th—Fourth Meeting.*

On some of the Antiquities in the Society's Museum.—Rev. F. Warre.

On Entomology.—H. C. Trenchard, Esq.

On Rachel, Lady Russell.—R. Henderson, Esq.

„ *March 18th—Fifth Meeting.*

On the Origin of Species, according to the views of Darwin, illustrated from Professor Owen's Homologies.—W. D. Crotch, Esq.

On Somersetshire Sequestrations in the time of the Great Rebellion.—W. F. Elliot, Esq.

Historical Pictures of Taunton, No. 2.—Rev. W. A. Jones.

The Museum.

The following donations in the Natural History Department have been presented to the Museum of the Society since last Annual Meeting:—

A large mass of *Favosites polymorpha*; also a small specimen of the same (polished), presented by Master ARTHUR ELLIOT.

Neuropteris gigantea and *pecopteris* (species ?); *Favosites cervicornis*; *Cyathophyllum elongata* (?); two specimens of shelly clay (polished), one from Yeatminster, the other from Long Burton; specimen of chalcedony; ditto of carbonate of lime; two potatoe stones; piece of fossil wood; specimens of strontian; two fossil crustaceans (*Xanthopsis Leachii*); *Syringopora reticulata*; *Lithostrotion basaltiforme*; *Cardium* (species ?); *Terebra* (ditto); specimen of iron from Blackdown; several specimens of marble from Cattledown; from the collection of the late J. H. Payne, Esq., presented by Mrs. PAYNE.

Fossil sponge, found at Coombe St. Nicholas, presented by Mr. SCARLETT.

Lithostrotion (species ?), found at Cadbury Camp; *Platycrinus lævis*, Clevedon; *Spirifera* (species) ditto; Mamillated iron, from near Clapton church, presented by Mr. PARFITT.

Specimens of Iron Ore from Cögenhal, Northamptonshire, presented by Rev. C. WHALLEY.

Specimens of the horns of *Strongyloceros spelæus*, from Pitcombe, by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

Spotted Rail (*Gallinula porzana*), presented by W. A. SANFORD, Esq.

Ephialtes (species ?), from the Rev. THOMAS WHITE, of Bruton.

Specimen of coal, kerosene oil, wax and candles made from the same, from Maine, U. S., presented by Rev. P. C. PRATT, chaplain of H.M.S. *Hero*.

Plagiostoma gigantea, from Otterhead quarry, presented by Mr. CHARLES GOODLAND.

Two snakes, by Mr. WARREN.

Sword Fish, by Mr. H. ROBERTS.

Plagiostoma gigantea, by Mr. H. DAVIS.

Orbadium bifasciatum, by Rev. T. SOTHEY.

Coal fossils, from Mr. SOLOMON LAINEY, through F. H. Dickinson, Esq.

Specimens of flint by Rev. O. S. HARRISON, Thorn Falcon.

Large Ammonite, by Mr. H. SEYMOUR, Taunton.

List of Archæological Donations, &c., to the Museum:—

Roman and British Coins, by the Rev. F. WARRE.

Shilling of Queen Anne, by Mr. EDGAR.

History of Shepton Mallet, by Mr. J. E. FAREBROTHER, the author.

The arms of Henry VII. in plaster, from an old house in East-street, Taunton, presented by Mr. R. PARSONS.

Part of Roman Draining Tile and Roofing Slate, also

fragments of pottery, found at Seaton, presented by Sir W. C. TREVELYAN.

Four Floor Tiles, from the old house in East-street, Taunton, presented by Mr. R. PARSONS.

The works of King Alfred the Great, 2 vols., 8vo. ; an engraving, framed and glazed, of the Alfred jewel ; presented by Rev. AUBREY TOWNSEND, D.D., Bath.

Rubbings from the church of St. Just, Cornwall, &c., by Rev. W. A. JONES.

Twenty Roman Coins (silver), found at Holway in the year 1831, including those of Constans, Constantius II., Julian II., Jovian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Valentinian jun., Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius, by Wm. BLAKE, Esq.

Publications Received from Societies, &c.:—

East Anglian Notes and Queries for July and October, 1860.

Journal of British Archæological Institute.

Bi-monthly Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Journal of the Archæological Association.

Journal of the Royal Dublin Society.

Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise.

The Archæological Mine, from the Author.

On Roman Remains at Bath, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.

On Roman Walls at Dax, by C. Roach Smith, Esq.

Palæontographical Society's Journal for 1858, *purchased*.

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

*Page 10, note *, for 457b read 467b; note †, for IV read VI.*
*—P. 11, n. *, add MS. Harl. 6968, Cart. p. 19.—P. 12, line 8,*
for Tunecote read Tunecot; l. 11, for Bremesmore read Fre-
mesmore; l. 13, for Toustoke read Toustok; l. 25, for Meres-
*tone read Mereston; n. *, for m. 9 read m. 6, and add Rot.*
Hundred. Edw. I., pp. 70, 94.—P. 13, l. 20, for Henbiry read
*Neubiry.—P. 20, n. *, for ad. 9, d. read ad q. d.—P. 23, l. 5,*
for message read messuage; l. 21, after years. insert inverted*
commas.—P. 24, l. 2, after that insert the; l. 23, for park read
parish.—P. 27, l. 9, for Priory read Preceptory.—P. 30, l. 2, for
Prunslee read Pruneslee.—P. 36, l. 8, to Hawlay add or Hawley;
l. 10, to Dawson add or Dauson.—P. 58, l. 5, for 1350 read
1280.—P. 60, l. 6, after Mile insert inverted commas.—P. 62, l.
15, after Bourghier insert , Prioress,—P. 74, l. 6, insert John
Samweys, or Samwise, requested to purchase the farm of the
manor of Toller, with the rectory of Toller, and Wynforde, on
the 23rd of February, 1540; l. 25, for Bucklande read Buclande;
l. 28, for seid read said.—P. 75, l. 13, to Stapleheys add or
Staplehayes; l. 14, to Riden add or Roden.—P. 77, l. 27, to
*Claveshey add or Chalveshey.—P. 78, n. *, add Appendix, No.*
XXII; n. †, remove Appendix, No. XXII.—P. 89, l. 19, for
~~*he'nt read h'ent.*~~
—P. 92, l. 6, for he'nt read h'ent;
l. 33, for 155 read 153.—P. 93, l. 18, for morabant read mora-
bant'; l. 36, for Buckland read Bukland.—P. 99, l. 25, for
Som's' read Sum's'.—P. 100, l. 11, for Bromfild read Bromfeld.
—P. 102, l. 8, for Priorisa read Priorissa; l. 32, for n'ror read
n'ror'.—P. 103, l. 25, for sequens read sequenc'.—P. 104, l. 38,
for tene' and face' read ten'e and fac'e.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
1860, PART II.

PAPERS, ETC.

Mynchin Buckland Priory and Preceptory.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.,
HON. MEMBER.

AMONG the many delightful roads by which a traveller in the west may reach on all sides the fair town of Taunton, he will find few, if any, more agreeable than that which runs from Borough Bridge to the village of Durston, and then, with West Monkton at a short distance on the right and Creech S. Michael on the left, leads him through our favorite Bathpool, and by its picturesque mills, either along the ancient highway, commonly called Old Bathpool Lane, under Creechbury Hill, or by the windings of the Tone and the Priory Fields, to the busy streets and the consequent termination of his journey. He will not have advanced far on the route that I have here laid down, when the matchless vale of Taunton Dean, with its churches and steeples, its mansions and parks, its corn-fields and groves, and its noble framework of Neroche and Blackdown, above the sunny shoulders of Thornfalcon and Stoke, of Orchard

and Pickeridge, opens wide before him, and he only relinquishes the charms of the more distant prospect for the shady lanes, the luxuriant vegetation, the tall trees, the lovely river, and the snugly sheltered homesteads, of which his descent into the lowlands soon gratifies him with the closer view. After passing the hamlet of West Ling, and when he is within half a mile from Durston, he may observe in a meadow on his right hand some curious inequalities of the surface, contracting and expanding with that certain definiteness and regularity of outline which assures him of the presence of design on the part of the constructors, though it is more than likely that he may be unable to offer an explanation of the intention which not the less certainly actuated them in their labours. On his left, at the distance of a field from the road, is a modern mansion, and adjoining to it are some agricultural buildings and court and garden walls of an earlier age. These last are the only features which the place now presents of occupation more ancient than his own, save the roads and hedgerows that may have been there for centuries.

Quiet, and still, and lonely is the present aspect of the spot, and yet it was once a scene both of contemplative privacy and of active industry; and they who owned and occupied it were members of a Community that had a long and singular history, and bore a distinguished part in the great world of men and of things. It was the site of the Priory and Preceptory of Buckland, Mynchin Buckland, or Buckland Sororum, one of the Commandries of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem. It was the focus of an influence sensibly and deeply and widely felt. A few crumbling fragments, now recognized with difficulty, once formed the boundary between it and the surrounding world. And the green undulations which attracted our traveller's notice were long centuries ago

the demesne Ponds that supplied with their habitual and constant diet the successive Brethren and Sisters of the House.

It is to this very interesting Community that I am about to direct the attention of my reader. And in presenting him with a history of Buckland Priory, I may remind him that I am introducing him to an entirely new and different aspect of Monastic Life and Conventual Usage from those with which I have in previous pages endeavoured to make him familiar. The system of the Hospital itself was unlike all others save one, as I shall presently attempt to show. And, in addition to this, it is specially to be noted that we have here a feature which even in that Order was not elsewhere to be seen in England. Mynchin Buckland was both a Priory and a Preceptory. The latter was a normal example of a Hospitalars' Commandry; the former was the sole instance in the kingdom of its peculiar class. It was a Community of Women, and the only one that the Order possessed. As such, its history presents us not only with a subject of the greatest local interest, but with an unique chapter in monastic annals at large. It is at once a new scene to the student of olden days, and one of which no county but Somersetshire can furnish him with an example.

Before I enter into the vicissitudes of this attractive place, it will be necessary to give my reader a brief outline of the Order to which it belonged. We should otherwise be likely to meet with obscurities in the story which a few words of previous explanation would avail to prevent.

The Order of Knights Hospitalars began and took its name from a Hospital founded at Jerusalem, and its chief objects were the defence of the pilgrims on their road thither, and the care and maintenance of them during their

sojourn. It included among its members both men and women; and, of the duties just enumerated, the latter was necessarily as well as specially the office of the Sisters, as was the former of the Brethren. The Knights, or officers of the highest rank, were called in the first instance Knights of S. John of Jerusalem; and afterwards, from the place of their successive residence, Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta. The Hospital was founded in the Holy City about the year 1092, and was dedicated to S. John the Baptist. Eight years afterwards the Order was introduced into England, and the brethren's first house was built for them at Clerkenwell in the year 1100. They soon acquired immense wealth, which was much increased in the earlier part of the fourteenth century by the cession to them of the estates of the suppressed Order of the Knights Templars.

The general history of the Hospitalars does not form a portion of my subject, and is also, I presume, more or less known to the greater part of my readers. It is to the peculiarities of their government that I desire to draw attention.

The most important of these consisted in the fact that their Houses, which were erected upon the majority of their estates, were not independent communities, but the officers were in all cases simply stewards of the Prior of England, who in his turn had to account to the head of the Order. Each of these communities, generally consisting of but few members, of whom the majority were usually laymen, with one or more chaplains for the celebration of Divine Offices, was under the government of a Commander or Preceptor, and was hence styled a Commandry or Preceptory. The brethren were allowed a maintenance from the produce of the estates committed to their super-

intendence, and accounted for the overplus to the Prior at Clerkenwell. Lands, therefore, could only be given to the Order through the Prior, and not to any single Commandry, that being deemed in law incapable of receiving them, as the officers were but "obedientiarii," officials, deputed by the Prior as his representatives and receivers. Their system was, accordingly, entirely different from those of other Orders, that of the Temple excepted. Instead of each being independent, and having the care of its own individual interest, all were so many subject brotherhoods, each acknowledging one general head, and contributing its portion to the general treasury.

This will be sufficient to give the reader a notion of the early history of the Order and its mode of government. We will now proceed to our immediate subject. Let me, however, premise that considerable errors have arisen from the identity of its name with that of numerous other localities possessed of a similar cognomen. This has, unhappily, tended to confuse and falsify, and so to render worse than useless, even the few and very meagre notices of it which have hitherto been committed to the press. There is hardly one of the previous writers who has not mistaken it more or less for the Abbey of Buckland in the County of Devon. One has identified it with Buckland S. Mary in Somersetshire. And, strange to add, even the learned Sir Henry Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire, has described an imaginary Buckland Monastery in that county, and has given in connection with it some of the earlier facts in the history of our House. It has not been hitherto, however, nor is it now my desire, to dwell upon other men's omissions or mistakes. A much more agreeable and valuable task is mine, to which I contentedly and gladly turn.

It was about the year 1166, that William de Erlegh, lord of the manor of Durston, founded the House for a small community of Augustine Canons. His father, John de Erlegh, who died in the previous year, was possessed of several manors in the county of Somerset, one of which still bears his name in Somerton Erle, and is mentioned as paying five marcs for scutage in 1161. In behalf of the souls of King Henry and of Alianor the Queen, and of King Henry his son and their other sons and daughters, and for the benefit of the souls of himself and of his wife, this William de Erlegh gave, as Brother John Stillingflete informs us, all the land of Buklande, and the Church of Perretone (Petherton),* with other churches and lands in divers places, as appears by a charter for that purpose made, for the planting and ordaining of Religion at Buckland, by the hand of his kinsman S. Thomas of Canterbury; and that the said Canons thus planted and ordained should possess the aforesaid lands and churches to their proper uses in pure and perpetual alms.†

According to the same chronicler, who wrote an account of the Order in 1434, for a perpetual memorial and commemoration of the various benefactors and their

* "The Brooke is caullid Peder, and risith West Sowth West yn the Hylles about a 2 myles of. First it cummith by North-Pedreton, a praty uplandisch Toun, wher is a fair Chiroh, the Personage wherof was improprieate to Mynchinbooland."—Leland, *Itin.* vol. II., p. 66.

† MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17, fol. 153. MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.

Appendix, No. I.

As will be observed by the references, I am acquainted with two MSS. of this work of Brother John Stillingflete, one preserved in the College of Arms, L. 17., and the other in the Cottonian Library, Tiberius, E. ix. Both are transcripts later by upwards of a century and a half than the lifetime of the chronicler. The former has been much injured by the fire of 1731, and exists but in fragments: the latter is considerably more ample in details, although both of them were evidently copied from a common original, but its text is most corrupt, and the writer was clearly ignorant of the language of the production which he endeavoured to perpetuate.

numerous donations, it appears that together with the Church of Pereton (Petherton), and all its dependent chapels and their appurtenances, the same William de Erlegh gave the Church of Chedsey (Chedzoy), with all the right which the Hospital had or ought to have in the Church of Poulet, with the Chapel of Huntworth, the Chapel of Earl's Newton, the Chapel of Thurlakeston (although this assuredly was either then or very shortly afterwards appropriated to the Priory of Taunton), the Chapel of Sirdeston, and the Chapel of King's Newton; also the Church of Bekynton, the Church of Kynmersdon, and the Church of Sirston, with, it is added, other lands and benefactions besides.*

It appears that Walter was the first and possibly the only Prior of the House. The chronicler just quoted is silent on the fact, and indeed the whole account is not a little obscure. But, on turning to other MS. sources for information, I find a Walter Prior of Bokeland, or Bokland, as witness in two documents belonging to this period. One of these sets forth that Alan de Furrvell, or Fervell, gave to the Church of S. Andrew of Wells the Church of Cudeworth with the Chapel of Cnolle, to be a perpetual prebend of that Church.† The other is a confirmation by Maude Chandos of a donation of Silvanus to the Church of S. Mary of Stowey, at its dedication, of two acres of land, and of a later donation to the same Church of an acre and a half in Betescumbe; and also of a donation of Roger de Paris to the same Church at the aforesaid dedication of an acre of land in Bueli.‡ Probably, as he is not mentioned in connection with the subsequent troubles, he

* MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17, fol. 153b. Appendix, No. II.

† MS. Harl. 6968, p. 40. Reg. Well., f. 38.

‡ MS. Harl. 6968, Cart. p. 21.

died before the arrival of the evil days which made his House notorious. Indeed, it is not improbable that those troubles were associated with the election of his successor.

A few years after their foundation, these Canons were removed from their monastery. The exact circumstances are nowhere recorded, but it appears that a violent altercation had unhappily arisen which resulted in the death of their steward, who was a relative of the pious founder. A sentence of outlawry was accordingly passed upon them, their House was declared to be forfeited, and their lands and churches were made over by the then sovereign, King Henry the Second,* with the concurrence of Ralph Archbishop of Canterbury, of Reginald Bishop of Bath, and of many of the chief men of England both clerical and lay, to Garner of Naples, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England. Among the earliest records of this transfer, for the original deed has not to my knowledge been preserved, is a charter of "inspeximus" granted by K. John, recounting at large the possessions of the Hospitalars, and concluding with the usual forms of confirmation of all previous donations, together with express mention of the arrangement to be noticed immediately. This charter was dated at Rouen, 30th of August, 1st of John, A.D. 1199.†

As I have already hinted, it was not a simple transfer, but a very important stipulation was introduced into the grant, and directed to be fully and faithfully observed. It appears that there were a few Sisters belonging to the Order, who resided at several of the Commandries, as at Hamton near Kyngeston, Kerebrooke, Swynfeld, and other places. It was now ordered and agreed to that these

* MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, f. 155. Appendix, No. III.

† Rot. Cart. 1 John, m. 17.

ladies should be removed from their various places of residence and be placed in one common and conventual home at Buckland, and that the Order should have no Sisterhood belonging to it in England save and except in this House alone. This occurred about the year 1180, or sometime about fifteen years after the original foundation.

The displaced Canons were removed by Garner, with the King's consent, to certain monasteries, selected probably for their high character and the sound state of their internal discipline. Three were, on their own petition, consigned to the Hospital at Clerkenwell, and assumed the habit of the Order; two were placed by Reginald Bishop of Bath, also on their own petition, in the Priory of Taunton; one in the Priory of Berlitz, and one in that of S. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. These preliminary arrangements being satisfactorily concluded, the main design was forthwith carried out. The Sisters hitherto residing, as already stated, in several of the preceptories, were brought together and lodged at what was henceforth called Mynchin or Nuns' Buckland. From the names which have been preserved, they appear to have been at least nine in number :—Sister Milisent, previously living at Standon, in Hertfordshire; Sister Johanna, at Hamton, in Middlesex; Sister Basilia, at Kerebrooke, in Norfolk; Sister Amabilia and Sister Amicia, of Malketon, at Shenegey, in Cambridge-shire; Sister Christina, of Hoggeshawe, at Hoggeshawe, in Buckinghamshire; Sister Petronilla, at Gosford, in Oxfordshire; and Sister Agnes, at Clanefelde, also in Oxfordshire. They were located at Buckland, that, as it was solemnly added, they and their successors might serve God in that place for ever.* Such was the small beginning, and such the first members of this afterwards famous Sisterhood.

* MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, fol. 153. Appendix, No. IV.

From a very interesting list of some of the immediate successors of Prior Garner, contained in one of the Cottonian MSS., specially intended, as it would appear, to illustrate the history of Buckland, we learn that the first Prioress was named Fina. This lady, who died about the year 1240, governed the House for the long space of sixty years, and outlived from the date of her appointment seven successive Heads of the Order.* She was greatly revered, and, as we shall notice subsequently, was specially remembered in the prayers of the Sisterhood for a considerable period after her decease.

The maintenance of these religious women was provided for by a series of benefactors. First on the list is Matilda Countess of Clare, wife of William Earl of Clare, and mother of Richard Earl of Clare, who gave to the Hospital the advowson of the Church of S. Peter of Kerebrooke, and the Preceptory of that name. She gave also to the Sisters of Buckland a pension of 13s. 4d., to be paid by the Preceptor for the time being, and many other benefactions. The gift is recorded to have been made at Westminster, in the fifth year of King Richard I, 1193, in the time of Alan, Prior of England and subsequently Bishop of Bangor.† That of Kerebrooke, however, at least, must be placed at an earlier date, as we have already seen that the Order was in possession of it in the year 1180.

Gilbert de Veer, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, gave the Sisters an annual pension of one hundred shillings, issuing from the manor of Reynham.‡ He died 13th August, 1198 (?).

* MS. Cott. Nero, E. vi. f. 457b. Appendix, No. V.

† MS. in Coll. Arm. L. 17. fol. 148 b. Appendix, No. VI.

‡ MS. Cott. Nero. E. IV. f. 467b. Appendix, No. VII.

Hugh Wallis, Bishop of Lincoln, by his will, made in the year 1211, left the sum of twenty marcs "*ad fabricam ecclesiæ de Bokland.*" This structure, it appears, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Nicholas.*

Hugh de Alneto, or D'Auney, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, gave, with the consent of the Chapter, permission to the Lady Loretta, Countess of Leicester, to find a Chaplain to celebrate daily the mass of the Virgin in the Church of the Sisters, in return for certain lands and rents which the Countess gave to the Hospital, to be converted to the proper uses of the Sisters aforesaid of Buckland, so that the aforesaid Chaplain should be deputed to no other service save the proper and peculiar ministry of the Virgin in the Church aforesaid.† We possess the charter of the Countess of Leicester contained in one of "*inspeximus*" and confirmation granted shortly after by King Henry III., and dated at Westminster, the 16th of July, 1227. As it is of considerable interest, both from its subject matter and from the names of the places with which it furnishes us, some of my readers may be glad to have it in a literal translation. It is as follows :—

"Be it known to all the faithful of Christ, as well present as future, who shall see or hear this writing, that I Loretta, Countess of Leycester, have given and granted to God, and Blessed Mary, and S. John Baptist, and the blessed Poor of the House of the Hospital of Jerusalem, towards the sustenance of the Sisters of Boclaund serving God, and towards the finding of a certain Chaplain in the same House, who daily and for ever may celebrate mass in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the greater Church

* Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 17.

† MS. Cott. Tib. E. IX. f. 23. MS. in Coll. Arm. L. 17. f. 153 b.
Appendix, No. VIII.

at Bokland, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, for the health of my soul and of Lord Robert my husband, some time Earl of Leicester, and for the health of the souls of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors and successors, all my land of Noteston, and all my land of Ynesford, this side the water and that side the water, and sixty-four acres of my demesne above Ruwedon, and all my land of Ridescot, and of Hele, and of Chorlecot, and of Tunecote, and of Boteburn, and all the land which Philip at Way holds, with the tenants of the aforesaid lands. Moreover, a hundred acres of my demesne in Bremesmore, and my wood which is called Ancrwd, and one ferling at Roithey, with all their appurtenances in the manor of Toustoke, with pasturage and all other things appertaining to the aforesaid lands. Moreover, all kinds of common between my tenements wheresoever. To be holden and possessed freely and quietly in perpetual and pure alms, as any alms may be freely and quietly given. And that this my gift may in future times obtain the strength of perpetual firmness, I have held it right to strengthen it by the defence of the present writing with the apposition of my seal. Witnesses, Master Lambert, Sub-dean of Wells; Lord Philip de Alben; Lord Roger de la Zuche; Adam, son of Hondebrand; Master Humphrey, Canon of Cycester; Master Reginald de Merestone; William, Chaplain of Bukingeham; Walter, clerk of Langeham; Thomas, clerk of Gloucester; Nicholas de Wyleye, and others." *

Other early gifts, of which the exact dates have not been preserved, are the following :—

Ralph, the son of William de Briwere, gave to the Sisters the Church of Tolland with its appurtenances.

* Cart. 11 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 9. Appendix, No. IX.

Alan, son of Antony Russell, gave them the Church of Donington, in the diocese of Lincoln.

Warin de Aula gave them Bodescombe.

Ascuid Musard gave them Chiltcombe, Wysangre, and Bochelcote.

And Robert Arundale gave them Halse, with its appurtenances.* Probably this gift is the same as that subsequently mentioned, as having been made so late as the year 1374, and as the subject of legal investigation in the year 1400. The name, however, of the donor is there given as Roger Arundell.

Muriel de Bohun gave them 40 solidatæ of land in Sherborn and Prumesley, in the county of Dorset, which grant was confirmed by her husband, Ralph de Bruere.†

The Prioress of Buckland held also one fee in Primesleigh, which was Robert de London's, of the Bishop of Salisbury; and, with William Waddam, half a fee, which was Robert de London's, of the same Bishop in chief.‡

By a charter dated at Henbiry, the 3rd of August, 1228, King Henry III. granted the Sisters permission to take from his park of Neuton a cartload of dead wood for fuel every week in the year. And it was considerably added, that, because it was more convenient to remove the aforesaid firewood in summer than in winter, the king permitted them to take the stated number of cartloads in the interval from Easter to the feast of S. Peter ad vincula, the 1st of August. An order was given to Richard de Wrotham, to allow them to remove the fuel, in agreement with the terms of the king's grant. ||

* MS. Cott. Tib. E. IX. f. 28. MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17. f. 153 b. Appendix, No. X.

† *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*, II., p. 394.

‡ *Id.*

|| Pat. 12 Henry III., m. 2. Appendix, No. XI.

It would appear that this privilege was not only one of considerable value, as it would necessarily be, but also one which was subject to frequent invasion, for we find a long series of confirmations of this and similar grants. In some instances it was possibly the change of the officer to whom the park was intrusted, which necessitated the preparation of a new instrument. On the 3rd of April, 1229, the king signified from Marlborough to Hugh de Nevill his royal pleasure that the Sisters should have weekly from his park of Neuton one cartload of the dead wood of that park for their fuel. A similar permission was added to remove the whole of their yearly gathering between the feast of Easter and that of S. Peter ad vincula, instead of employing the winter in so inconvenient a work.* A similar order was given to Richard de Wrotham, dated at Westminster, 15th of May, 1229.†

Immediately subsequent to this grant, a very interesting addition was made to the revenues of the Sisters, and again it was by their royal benefactor. The letters were addressed to the King's treasurer and chamberlains. "Know ye," he says, "that we have given, and granted, and by our charter have confirmed to the Prioress of Bocland and the Sisters there serving God, of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem, to maintain three maidens for ever in the said priory, a delivery of two pence and one half-penny, which Roger, Chaplain of the Bishop of Lincoln, used to receive daily by the hand of the Sheriff of Hereford our almoner ; and a delivery of two pence, which Margary, the nurse of Isabella our sister, used to receive daily by the hand of the same. To be held of us and of our heirs by them and their successors in free, pure, and perpetual alms ; and to

* Claus. 13 Hen. III., m. 12.

† Claus. 13 Hen. III., m. 10.

be received for ever at our exchequer ; that is to say, one half at Michaelmas, and the other at Easter. And so we command you that ye have these deliveries made unto them, as aforesaid. At Faversham, the 20th of September, 1229." *

This was followed eight days afterwards by a grant, addressed to Richard de Wrotham, in favour of the Sisters, increasing the gift of one to that of three weekly cartloads of wood for their fire. It was to be taken every week "de spinis, alno, et arabili," in the park of Neuton, and a similar concession was added as to time with that previously stated. The grant was dated at Westminster, 28th September, 1229.† A similar one was addressed two days afterwards to John de Monem, from London, the 30th of September, 1229.‡

Terric de Nussa, Prior of England, who died on the 21st December, 1237, gave the Sisters and their successors, by advice of the general Chapter of his brethren, an annual allowance of thirty-eight marcs, twelve shillings, and eight pence sterling, which they were to receive from the Preceptor of Buckland for the time being, at two terms of the year ; namely, at the feast of Easter, nineteen marcs, six shillings and four pence, and a similar sum at the feast of S. Michael. And it was further ordered that the Preceptor or Master should be allowed this amount in his responsions or annual returns to the Receiver General of the Order.¶

Previous to the 15th of February, 1270-1, which was the day of his decease, Roger de Veer, Prior of England, paid a

* Pat. 18 Hen. III., m. 4.

† Claus. 18 Hen. III., m. 4.

‡ Claus. 18 Hen. III., m. 3.

¶ MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, f. 153. Appendix, No. XII.

visit to Bukland to inspect the state of the House. He found great difference and discord prevailing between the Preceptor and the Prioress and Convent, about a number of matters intimately affecting the Prioress and her Sisters. There is little doubt, as in an instance which will be before us presently, that the Preceptor looked with a grudging eye on the possessions of the Sisterhood, and hardly endured to part with the funds which he was compelled to advance for their maintenance. Roger appears to have felt that nothing but peremptory measures would ensure peace. With the assent of his chapter at Melcheburn, he made among other regulations the following:—That the Prioress and Convent should have their own steward, who should sit at the table of the Preceptor; and one servant, who should sit with the servants of the Preceptor; and who should be there daily at table unless the steward should otherwise appoint him. That at the feast of S. Michael, when the steward should desire to hold his court at Hele, he should have of the cellarer five white loaves and his flagons full of ale; and that at the same feast, when he should hold his courts at Kinmersdon and Primmilegh, he should have the same; and at Hokeday the same; and that he should have his horse furniture and all other necessaries, at the delivery and appointment of the Prioress and Convent. And that, if in anything he should be at fault, it should be lawful for the Prioress to prohibit him from meddling with their goods, but not to remove him from his office without the consent of the Prior. Moreover, it was ordained that the Sisters should have a secular priest to celebrate mass for the soul of Sister Fina sometime Prioress there, and for the souls of the founders and benefactors of the said House, who should sit at table with the brethren, and have his bed in the dormitory between the

priests and clerks, and for the rest of his time should be at the order of the Prioress; so that the Preceptor should have an allowance of five marcs for the table of the said priest, and also of the one brother who celebrated the mass of Blessed Mary, and also three shillings at the feast of S. Michael for the clerk of the chapel.* The calm which this arrangement produced was at best but temporary, and we shall soon have to notice some evidences of the feeling with which it was regarded by the Preceptor and his brethren, by whom the establishment of the neighbouring Community was clearly considered a grievance of no common order!

In or about the year 1270, the Hospitallers of Boclande were returned among other Somersetshire landowners as holding five virgates of land, of the annual value of fifty shillings.†

In 1276, the Sisters are stated on the verdict of a jury to have common of pasture for eight oxen and two cows in a place of forty acres situated in Rolneston.‡

Shortly after this date the chapel of Kynmeresdon was sacrilegiously broken into and plundered. The crime was charged upon a certain Robert de Bo—, (the MS. is imperfect and the name cannot be regained) before the Justices Itinerant, but he was happy enough to clear himself to the satisfaction of his judges. A letter is extant from Robert Bishop of Bath to the King, “*excellētissimo domino suo domino Edwardo*,” wishing him health “*in Eo per Quem reges regnant et regnorum omnium gubernacula sustentantur*,” and soliciting the prompt restoration of the possessions and goods of the accused, which had been

* MS. in Off. Arm. L. 17, f. 153 b. Appendix, No. XIII.

† Test. de Nevill, f. 759.

‡ Hilar. an. 4 Edw. I. de Jur. et Ass. rot. 14. Abbrev. Plac. p. 189.

detained during the process of the investigation. The Bishop's letter is dated at Windsor, 9th September, 1281.*

In 1290 was the famous *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV. The Church of Boclonde was then valued at £5 6s. 8d; Perton, with its Chapel, at £53 6s. 8d.; the Vicarage of the same at £6 13s. 4d.; and Elleworth, at £4 6s. 8d.†

The favour of collecting fire wood from the park of Newton, Perton, or Petherton, appears, as I have remarked, to have been often contested. In the year 1290, the nuns were obliged to petition the king in parliament with a view to the restoration of their rights. They submitted that since the battle of Evesham, A.D. 1265, they had been hindered in their ancient privilege, and humbly solicited the king's favour in the restitution of the same.‡

Richard de Plessetis, or de Placey, a descendant of Richard de Wrotham already noticed, who died 20 Edw. I., 1292, founded, about two years before his decease, a perpetual chantry at Newton for the health of his soul and the souls of his father and mother, and all his ancestors and successors. For the endowment of the same, he granted to William de Hilprinton, the intended chantry priest, and his successors, in the chapel of S. Peter at Newton, a house in which William de Grey, a former chaplain, lived aforetime, and several acres of land in Ivymore, Highmore, and Ellerhay, together with the tithes of Newton and Petherton Park, and right of common for six oxen and six heifers in all places where he had common. The witnesses to this charter were the Preceptor of Buckland, Sir Geoffrey de Wrockshall, Sir John de Placetis, Peter de Hamme, and John de Marisco.¶

* Calendar of Letters, No. 1948:

† Tax. Ecol. P. Nich. IV., pp. 198, 199.

‡ Pet. in Parl., 18 Edw. I., n. 152, vol. I., 58.

¶ Collins. & Regist. Well. III. 65.

In 1297, the 25th of Edward I., the Master of the Hospital of Bocland was returned from the counties of Somerset and Dorset, as holding lands or rents to the amount of £20 yearly value or upwards, either *in capite* or otherwise, and as such he was summoned under the general writ to perform military service, &c., in parts beyond the sea. The muster was at London, on the Sunday next after the Octave of S. John the Baptist, or the 7th of July, 1297.*

In the Perambulation of the Forest of North Petherton, dated the 25th of May, 26 Edward I., 1298, it is set forth that John de Erlegh holds the manor of North Petherton, with the moors, &c., and that the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem holds the hamlet of Gogestode, the Priory of Bokeland, the hamlets of Taklestone and Heggynge, with the woods, moors, marshes, &c., and the hamlet of Bidone, with the moors, marshes, &c.†

King Edward I. gave the Order a charter for a weekly market, held on Monday, in his manor of Halse.‡

The year 1306 brought a further increase of property. A writ was addressed on the 16th of October, 1305, and an inquest was held at Somerton, before J. de Montacute, the King's Escheator, on the Monday after Palm Sunday in the following year, or the 28th of March, 1306, to examine and report whether it were to the detriment of the King, or of any others, if Thomas de Berkelay should give two shops, with their appurtenances, in Welles, to the Prioress and Sisters of Boclande. The process was exactly similar to that which I have fully explained in my History of Taunton Priory, and does not require further illustration.

* Parl. Writs, I., 293.

† Per. For. de North Petherton, 26 Edward I.

‡ Cart. 18 Edw. I., n. 80. MS. Coll. Arm., L. 17. f. 156. Appendix, No. XIV.

The verdict was favourable, and the King's letters patent, dated at Lanercost, the 20th of October, enabled both parties to act in agreement with the donor's desire.* The annual value of the property was eighteen shillings in all issues.

William de Tottehal, Prior of England, presented John de Messingham to North Pederton, 12th March, 1309-10.†

The year subsequent to this date, the same Thomas de Berkelee granted under very peculiar circumstances four pounds of rent, with appurtenances, issuing from lands and tenements in Hamme, held by Thomas de Stane of the the said Thomas. This sum was to be received by the Prioress and Sisters in aid of the maintenance of his daughter Isabella, who was a Sister of the House. They were to receive it during the life of this lady; and after her decease it was to revert entirely to its former master. The letters patent describe the Priory as very poor, "*quod nimis exile esse dinoscitur*," and convey the King's license for this seasonable help. They are dated at London, the 25th of August, 1311.‡

The Master of the Hospital was certified, pursuant to writ tested at Clipston, 5th March, 1316, as one of the lords of the township of North Petherton.¶

In the Ordination of the Vicarage of Poulet, made in the following year, the Vicar was to pay every year one marc of silver to the Sisters of Bokland.§

On the 9th of March, 1320, John de Werewell was Preceptor, and was appointed by the Prior of S. John to

* Inquis. ad. 9, d. 34 Edw. I., n. 178. Pat. 34 Edw. I., m. 4.

† MS. Harl. 6985 B, f. 126 b.

‡ Pat. 5 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 20.

¶ Parl. Writs, II., 378.

§ MS. Harl. 6968, Cart. p. 7.

be procurator and administrator of the estates belonging to the Hospital in the diocese of Bath and Wells.*

In the year 1328, an amicable arrangement was after some delay arrived at between Geoffrey Samuel and William his son on the one part, and the Prioress Isabella la Louwe and Convent on the other, touching the celebration of Divine Service in their chapel of Lokyngton, in their parish of Kilmersdon. It was agreed that the Prioress and Convent, for themselves and their successors, should grant to the aforesaid Geoffrey and William, the celebration in the aforesaid chapel, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to be performed by the perpetual Vicar of Kilmersdon, in return for a tenement which the Prioress and Convent held of the fee of the aforesaid Geoffrey and William. To the constant maintenance of this celebration, Geoffrey and William bound themselves and their heirs in one quarter of corn, to be paid every year to the said Vicar from their manor of Lokyngton. The confirmation was dated the 19th of November, 1328.†

On the 28th of August in the following year, 1329, died Thomas L'Archier, Prior of England. He gave to the Sisters of Buckland a yearly pension of forty shillings, to be drawn for ever from the manor of Hidon, a limb of Templecomb.‡

During the same year, the Preceptor and Sisters were obliged to call in the aid of their ecclesiastical superiors against the harsh measures of Master Richard de Thistel-den, their diocesan's official. The latter had called upon them to exhibit their title to the churches of Northpeder-ton, Durston, Halse, Bromfeld, and Kynemersden, in the

* Archer, e Reg. Drok. 159.

† MS. Harl. 6964, p. 132.

‡ MS. Cott. E. vi. f. 467b. Appendix, No. XV.

diocese of Bath and Wells. These churches were, as we have already noticed, canonically appropriated to them, and had been so from ancient times. On their citation to pay the customary "obedience" in behalf of these churches, considerable harshness was exhibited; and, on their duly demanding to be furnished with a copy of his commission, the commissary had not only neither listened to their prayer nor acceded to their request, but had pronounced them contumacious, when they were not so, had fined them in an immoderate sum of money, and had ordered the same to be levied forthwith. An appeal was forwarded to the Apostolic See, which was promptly followed by an inhibition against his attempting aught to the prejudice of the appellants during the pending of the suit in the Court of Canterbury. The inhibition was dated at London, the 26th of September, 1329.*

It appears, from the Year Book of 1330, that the arrangement just mentioned in connexion with the chapel of Lokyngton, or Leeke, was not fully and faithfully observed. The record referred to presents us, accordingly, with an instance of litigation, the issue of which, so far as we can gather it, was of an unfavourable character. The proceedings, as there given, are in avowry, and the question is raised as to the lawfulness of a certain distress levied by Agnes, widow of William Samuel, upon Isabel de Berch, Prioress of Buckeland, through the alleged non-performance of the terms of the covenant. Agnes, by a plaint sued by the Prioress, is made defendant, and called upon to give reasons for levying the distress. To those of my readers who feel an interest in the old practice of the law, it will not be unwelcome if I enter into the particulars

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 17. Appendix, No. XVI.

of the case, and exhibit the process by which an attempt was made to obtain restitution. It is stated that "Agnes Samuel avoweth a distress upon Isabel de Berch, Prioress of Buckland, by reason that one M., a predecessor of the said Isabel, held of Richard Flory a messuage and acre of land by fealty and the service of finding a chaplain to sing, in the chapel within his manor of Leeke, masses, matins, and vespers, on three days in the week throughout the whole year, to wit Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and to find in the same chapel bread, and wine, and other things suitable for the celebration of Divine Service, "pan', et vine, et auters ornam'ts pur divines servic' celebrer," of which services Richard was seised; the which Richard gave and granted the manor, with the chapel to which the services related, to William the late husband of the same Agnes, and to Agnes, and to the heirs of their two bodies; the which M. made attornment of the said services to William and Agnes; and after the death of William this same Agnes was seised, by the hand of the said Isabel, &c., and for the singing in arrear for two years.*

The defence that seems by the pleadings to have been set up to Agnes Samuel's case was that the Vicar by a certain composition received a quarter of wheat for the fulfilment of the duties, which were performed by a priest employed by him. And the question was whether the facts alleged by the Prioress were sufficient answer to bar Agnes Samuel of her action, or whether on the other hand she were justified in levying the distress. We do not know the issue, as, the Court sitting in Banco and not at Nisi prius, no decision was come to on the

* Mich. 4 Edw. III., pl. 52.

merits ; though I think, as I have already said, that it may be gathered from the pleadings that Prioress would be unsuccessful, and that the distress which Agnes Samuel had levied would be pronounced valid and according to law.

Of the year 1335 I am happy to furnish a very valuable memorial. It is the certificate of the Lord Bishop to the King, of the churches, advowsons, and pensions which the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital possessed in the diocese of Bath and Wells. They are here stated to hold, as appropriate rectories, the Church of Halse, of the annual value of £10 ; the Church of Durston, with the tithes of Coggelode by Boclande, (there is still a "Coglett Field" in the immediate neighbourhood of the site of the Priory) of the annual value of 8 marcs ; the Church of Northpederton, of the annual value of 60 marcs ; and the Church of Kynemersdone, of the annual value of 24 marcs. They have also, it is added, the advowsons of the Churches of Ellesworthe, taxed in 6 marcs and a half ; of Talande, taxed in 3 marcs ; and of Hethfeld, taxed in 5 marcs. They have also the following annual pensions : from the Chapel of Bodyngton in the park of Netherstauway, 2s. ; from the Church of Toulant, 2s. ; from Bekyngton, 20s. ; and from the Church of Poulet, 1 marc. The document is dated at Banwell, 27th August, 1335.*

In the 11th year of King Edward III., 1337, died John de Erlegh, seised at the time of his decease of the manors of Durston, North Petherton, Somerton Erle, Bekington, Michaelchurch, &c. The fact of special interest in our present enquiry is that he left behind him a son John, born

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 93.

and baptised at Durston, 29th of November, 6 Edward III., 1332, who afterwards attended the Black Prince to Spain ; another son Richard ; and three daughters, Katharine Prioress of Buckland, Elizabeth wife of Sir John Stafford, and Alice wife of Sir Nicholas Poinés.* Here we have an instance, by no means uncommon, of a noble daughter of the house of a founder governing the Community which owed its origin to the piety of an ancestor long gone to his reward.

For the year subsequent to this date we possess an invaluable series of returns, which furnish us with a most lively picture of the system of the Hospital in full operation and activity. It will be remembered that, in the sketch which I gave of the Order, I showed that all the provincial Heads and Preceptors were simply delegates of the Prior of England, and had to account to him for the surplus of their receipts over their expenditure. The Hospital in England was only a portion of that widely-spread institution which had possessions in at least two-thirds of the then known world. An annual return was accordingly made from each of the Preceptories or Commandries by the Preceptor or receiver to the Prior of England, and by him to the headquarters of the Order, wherever those might happen to be. Happily for us, we possess one of these interesting balance-sheets, that for the year 1338, which was fortunately discovered at Malta, and published three years ago by the Camden Society, with an admirable preface by my lamented friend, Mr. John Mitchell Kemble. This truly valuable contribution to historical and archæological science would, in my humble opinion, be perfect, but for the grave mistake, for which my friend was not responsible, of printing the

* Inq. p. m. 28 Edw. III., n. 71.

MS. *in extenso*, the result of which is that certain errors run through the whole volume, a result but poorly compensated for by the imagined—and only imagined—greater facility with which the accounts may be perused. To well-instructed antiquaries it is as easy to read manuscripts with their contractions as *in extenso*, while to general readers the matter presented in either form is equally obscure and unintelligible.

The return itself consists of a minutely-accurate balance-sheet for every part of the property of the Order in England, with an exact account of income and of outlay in every *bajulia*, bailiwick or manor. Buckland figures prominently among these ; and I will endeavour, by means of the data here presented to us, to give my reader a picture of the scene on which we are now engaged, as it appeared during the former half of the fourteenth century.

The establishment consisted of various buildings, of which three are mentioned, which either required some outlay, or furnished a source of income. First, there was the court or manor-house, but it sadly needed a new roof. The bakehouse attached to it also wanted repair, and is described as in a very ruinous condition. A dovecot, which, singularly enough, appears to have been an appendage to almost every House, and a never-failing source of emolument, is returned as yielding, together with the produce and herbage of the garden, the considerable annual value of 10s. The proceeds of both were no doubt disposed of in the neighbourhood, when the supply exceeded the need at home. As that supply would necessarily vary with different years, it is not unlikely, especially as we constantly find this item set down in round numbers throughout the various accounts, that it was computed at a certain annual value, which in some years was exceeded

by the actual return, while in others it was deficient. Attached to the Community was a demesne of 268 acres of arable land, of which 200 were valued at 12d. an acre; and the remaining 68 at 7d. an acre, amounting together to £12 16s. There were also 42 acres of meadow, whereof three were taken by the Sisters. Of the remaining 39 the value of each was 2s., and of the whole 78s. There was also a small church, "*una parva ecclesia*," appropriated to the Priory, of the annual value of 40s. Two mills were an additional source of income, which, with assessed rent, paid by free tenants to their landlord, amounted to £10. The fines and perquisites of the manor courts were valued at 20s. The *confraria*, or voluntary contribution from the neighbourhood, whether constant or exceptional is uncertain, hardly produced this year the sum of 80 marcs.

Halse is returned as a "member" of this bailiwick. It also had a manor house, but in a state of still greater dilapidation than that of Buckland. "*Destructa*" it was, "*et multum vastata*;" so much so that the proceeds of the manor for a whole year would scarce be sufficient to repair the damage. 220 acres were attached to it, 200 of which were valued at 12d., and 20 at 10d. an acre, together £10 16s. 8d. There were 28 acres of pasture, valued at 8d. an acre; 18 acres and a half of meadow, valued at 2s. an acre; 52 acres of pasture, valued at 4d. an acre; assessed rent £20 3s. per annum; fines and perquisites of the manor courts, 40s.; works and customary services of the native villani, commuted, I presume, into a money-rent, 40s.; the appropriated rectory, valued at 18 marcs; and pasture in moor and wood, at 6s. 8d.

The total amount of receipt and profit from the entire manor, with its member, was 186 marcs, 10s. 4d.

We will now turn to the other side of the account, and

here we shall have an interesting and necessarily faithful picture of the social life of the House.

The Society consisted, in the first place, of the Preceptor and five Brethren, after whom were their servants of various kinds, and the stranger guests, whom their rule of hospitality obliged them to entertain. The cost of 94 quarters of wheat, which were made into bread for the House, at 3s. a quarter, amounted to £14 2s. For their beer, 130 quarters of grain, of which 52 were of barley, at 2s. a quarter, and 78 of oat malt, at 20d. a quarter, both amounting to £11 14s. Then there were the expenses of the kitchen, an outlay of 4s. a-week, or £10 8s. a-year. The robes, mantles, and other necessities of the Preceptor and his five Brethren, are stated at £10 8s., allowing £1 14s. 8d. to each, which, as it appears throughout the returns, was the stated and ordinary sum. The stipend of a chaplain, per annum, with a seat at the Preceptor's table, 20s. John le Port, a corrodary, or fellow-commoner, by deed of the chapter, had a seat at the table, valued at 18s. In the robes of the Preceptor's servants was expended 1 marc. In the stipends of four clerks of the confraria, with commons, £4. In the wages of various servants, the cook, baker, steward, porter, woodreeve, chapel-clerk, gardener, swine-herd, and carter, 51s. 8d., of whom four received 2 marcs, and each of the rest 5s. The stipends of four pages amounted to 8s. They spent during the year, in repairs and roofing of their buildings, 40s. The visitation of the Prior of England, whose duty it was to make in person his annual examination, cost during the six days of his presence the heavy sum of £6. Lastly there was the annual pension to the Sisters, which we have already noticed, amounting to the charge of 29 marcs. The sum total of all the expenses and payments is 125 marcs, 3s. And the surplus, to be

paid to the general treasury of the Order, figures at 61 marcs, 7s. 4d.

The Preceptor and his brethren who at this time represented the Hospital at Buckland were Brother John Diluwe, Preceptor, chaplain; Brother Robert Mountfort, chaplain; Brother Adam de Catworth, chaplain; Brother Thomas de Taimeworth, chaplain; Brother Andrew de Shafteworth, sergeant-at-arms; and Brother Henry de Whaddon, sergeant-at-arms and steward of the Sisters. To these we must add John le Port, the corrodary, to whom we have already referred.

The return concludes with an account of the Sisterhood. It describes their House as having been founded by the kings of England, and themselves as wearing the habit of the Hospital, and as commonly amounting to fifty in number. It further states that, by the ordination of their founders, their possessions were managed by themselves. Intent on making a correct report, and with a scarcely disguised feeling of resentment against everything which could tend to diminish the surplus by which his activity and good management could best be exhibited, the Preceptor most ungallantly adds that he and his brethren neither did nor could have or get aught from these ladies, "*sed potius onus et gravamen*," but rather burden, charge, and grievance—inasmuch as by a fixed ordination they were to have a brother of the Priory of England, at the expense of the Prior and Preceptor of the place, to be their steward, and two brethren for chaplains, and one secular chaplain to serve their church—also, it is not omitted to add, at the expense of the Preceptor. In the same place they had three carucates of land, of the annual value, in common years, of £6. Besides this, they are described as being in possession of other property, with some of which we are already

acquainted:—at Thele, in Devonshire, one carucate of land, of the value of 40s. ; at Prunslee, one carucate, valued at 40s. ; at Kynemersdon, one carucate, valued at 50s. Of assessed rent, they are stated to own 90 marcs, but it is added that hardly so many as 80 are levied. The following churches also are mentioned as appropriated to them:—The church of Pederton, of the value of 50 marcs ; the church of Kynemersdon, of the value of 20 marcs ; and that of Bromfeld, valued at £10. All of which, is the conclusion forcibly impressed upon the treasurer, are insufficient to provide for the maintenance of the Sisters and that of their servants, together with the repairs of their buildings, their dress, and other necessities, apart from the help of friends and eleemosynary payments.* It is indeed clear that a Community of fifty nuns, with their servants, although they did not afterwards, or perhaps often, amount to half so many, would be very inadequately maintained out of the funds thus described as being at their disposal, and that they would require the assistance of powerful patrons to enable them to support a bare existence.

From Hidon, a limb of Temple Combe, the same record informs us that they had 3 marcs per annum for a tene-ment of theirs there.† This, as we have already noticed, was given them by Prior Thomas L'Archer, who died in 1329.

I may here place on record that William Redmor was presented to the Church of Hethfeld by Philip de Thame, Prior of England, on the 4th of February, 1348.‡ It would appear that he did not long retain his benefice ; for John de Donne, Rector of the Church of Hethfeld,

* Hosp. in Engl. pp. 17—20.

† Hosp., p. 205.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 201.

presented Robert atte Crosse, Priest, to the Church of Fydyngton on the 25th of June, 1354. The institution is dated at Wylescomb, the 17th of the following month.*

The pension of 20s. due from the Church of Bekyngton had to be recovered by law in 1353. A writ was addressed for this purpose to John de Werdyr, the parson, on the 12th of July in that year.†

In connexion with Buckland, it will not be amiss to repeat that Roger Arundell, sometime lord of the manor of Halse, gave that manor, in the year 1374, to the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England, on condition that he and his successors should find and maintain a chapel at Halse, and a chaplain to celebrate Divine Service for ever in the same for the souls of Roger, his predecessors, and all the faithful departed. A jury found the facts aforesaid, and that the manor, which was held of the king in capite, as of his manor of Hampstede Mareschall, by military service, was of the annual value in all issues of £20. The same jury found that Roger Torell had given to the Rector of the Church of Mulverton 20 acres of arable land, called Mynsterlond in Mulverton, to find a chaplain who should celebrate Divine Service three days every week in the chapel of Torelles Preston. The land was held of the king in capite, by military service, and was worth in all issues 16s. per annum. The Jurors were Bartholomew Baghey, Adam Londe, Robert Ladell, Walter Cherl, Richard Hokeday, John Holm, Benedict Flamesy, Robert Hewere, John Garland, Thomas Clyve, Gilbert Stenes, and Robert Skilgate; and the inquest was taken at Taunton, before Adam atte More, the king's eschaetor, on Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1374. A writ of

* Hyll Cartulary, pp. 52, 53.

† MS. Harl. 6965, p. 257.

"certiorari" in respect of these gifts was issued on the 3rd of July, 1400.*

We must now pass to the year 1387. At this time the Prioress and Sisters obtained from King Richard II., by a fine of thirteen shillings and four pence, another charter of "inspeximus" and confirmation of their ancient grant from Henry III., of fuel from the park of Perton. The letters patent were dated at Westminster, 25th June, 1387.†

At an Inquisition taken at Yvelchester, 7th October, 1398, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who died on the previous feast of S. Margaret, July 20, is stated to have been seised at the time of his death of two fees payable by the Prior of S. John, as of the honor of Wiggemor. This is stated in immediate connexion with various other properties of the said Roger at Mersewood, Bocland, and Chilton.‡

On the 28th of April, 1405, another charter of "inspeximus" and ratification was granted to the Prioress and Sisters, on the payment of one marc, in behalf of their ancient privilege. The letters patent on this occasion are particularly valuable, inasmuch as they furnish us with the name of the Prioress of the House, and thus make a still further addition to our list of hitherto unnoted Superiors. The lady in question was named Alicia, but of what family and from whom descended all human record has disappeared. The document is dated at Westminster, on the day and year above mentioned.¶

Three years subsequently, on the 14th of November, 1408, a writ of privy seal was issued, which furnishes us

* Inq. ad q.d. 1 Hen. IV., n. 22.

† Pat. 11 Ric. II., p. 1, m. 36.

‡ Inq. p.m. 23 Ric. II., n. 34.

¶ Pat. 6 Hen. IV., p. 2, m. 26.

with a considerable amount of information as to the legal position of the Sisters. It is clear, from the very terms of their constitution, that they were necessarily subject to the Prior at Clerkenwell in no inconsiderable degree. Bracton, indeed, specially cites them as instances of legal inability of acting apart from the Prior and Head of their Order.* It appears that the Sisters had represented to the king the ancient grant which had been, as we have seen, conceded to them so early as the reign of Henry III., and the further permission accorded of removing their firewood, for greater convenience, between the Festival of Easter and that of S. Peter ad vincula. It is added, though hardly as it would seem borne out by the facts, that these concessions had been enjoyed by them from that time to the present without let or hindrance either from the king or the custodians of the park. The present keeper, however, had resisted their demand on the ground that they were but officials, "obedienciariæ" of the Prior of S. John, and therefore not competent to accept the grant in their own persons. The Prioress and her Sisters, accordingly, petitioned the king to interfere in their behalf and to provide a remedy. This result it is the intention of the writ to effect. The king, taking it into his royal consideration that the Prioress and Sisters would instantly and devoutly pray for the health of himself and his dearest consort Johanna during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths, and for the king's dearest consort Maria, deceased, granted their request, by conveying to Walter Grendon, Prior of S. John, the gift already conceded, so that the same might be to the use and profit of the Prioress and Sisters at Buckland. Various ambiguities also in the

* De legibus, lib. v. tr. v. c. 18, de exceptionibus.

original charter were now removed, and the intention of the royal donor made more conspicuous. Perton is changed to Pederton. In the previous instruments they were to take their firewood "*de spinis, alno, et arabili:*" the grant now ran "*videlicet thorn, aller, mapel, et hasell.*" It was also set forth that each cartload should consist of as much firewood as six horses could draw, and that the servants should fall, cut up and carry away at their will the amount granted to them every year, from the Festival of the Annunciation to the Festival of All Saints, without disturbance, hindrance, or grievance from the king, his heirs, the keeper of the park, or any other official or servant whomsoever.*

King Henry V. confirmed this grant of his father to William Hillea, Prior of S. John, in behalf of the Prioress and Sisters, on the payment of half a marc, at Westminster, on the 8th of February, 1418-9.†

Of this also a confirmation was granted by King Henry VI., at Westminster, on the 5th of February, 1422-3.‡ And another ratification and confirmation of the same, on the payment of half a marc, was made to Robert Botell, Prior of S. John, twenty-one years afterwards, on the 10th of February, 1443-4.||

The Sisters appear to have struggled against poverty without much aid from those who should seem to have been their natural patrons, but from whom it is clear that they received little sympathy. On the 22nd of April, 1447, they sold their pension of 4 marcs, payable to them

* Pat. 10 Hen. IV., p. 1, m. 19. MS. in Coll. Armor. L. 17, f. 156b.
Appendix, No. XVII.

† Pat. 6 Hen. V., m. 10.

‡ Pat. 1 Hen. VI., p. 5, m. 5.

|| Pat. 22 Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 22.

from the vicarage of North Pederton.* These, it is said by Dr. Archer, are still paid to the Crown.

It would appear, although we know very little either of the process or the results, that several valuations of the property were made during the last half of the fifteenth century, especially in 1460 and 1493. We shall presently have before us, however, a most valuable and complete document of a similar kind, and of so near a period to that of the returns alluded to as to make their absence a matter of less importance.†

For some few years nothing seems to have transpired of which a record is preserved for us ; but I have found some documents which belong to the commencement of the following century, which give us an excellent insight into the condition of the House at that period.

I may premise, however, to keep to the chronological order as far as possible, that, at a Chapter holden at Melchborne on the 9th of November, 1500, there was granted to Alexander Verney, Chaplain, a chamber suitable to his rank in the manor of Bodmescomb in the county of Devon, with fuel for the said chamber from the underwood of that manor, eight marcs sterling a year by way of stipend, and for food and raiment, during his life, to be received through the hands of the Preceptor of Buckland, or of the farmer in charge. The said Alexander obliged himself to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel of Bodmescomb as long as his strength lasted so to do. If, from old age or infirmity, he became unable to officiate, his chamber and allowances were still to be continued to him. If, however, whilst able to celebrate, he failed in his duty, and without

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 61.

† Comput. 38 Hen. VI. Off. Aug. 13092. Comput. 8 Hen. VII. Off. Aug. 1232. Add. MS. 21, 324, pp. 12b, 28b.

licence from the Prior or farmer omitted to perform it, the present grant was to be reckoned null and void. The seals of both parties were affixed to this agreement, which was dated as above.*

In an "Assembly" holden in the house of S. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, on the 20th of January, 1500-1, at which were present Brother John Kendal, Prior of England; Brother Henry Hawlay, Preceptor of Willughton; Brother Robert Pek, Preceptor of Badislay and Mayne; Brother Robert Dawson, Preceptor of Halston and Templecomb; Brother Thomas Newport, Preceptor of Newland; Brother Robert Danyel, Preceptor of Swynfeld; Brother Adam Chetwod, Preceptor of Badisford and Dynglay; Brother John Tonge, Preceptor of Ribston, Mount S. John, and Carbrok; Brother Jo. Bowth, Preceptor of Quenyngton; and Brother William Darel, Preceptor of Yeuelay and Barowe; a lease was granted to John Vernay of Farefelde, in the county of Somerset, esquire, of the Preceptory of Buclande Priors, in the county of Somerset, with the manors of Bodmescomb and Cove, in the county of Devon, appertaining to the said Preceptory, and all and singular other demesnes, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, services, contributions, courts with their profits, tithes, oblations, goods and chattels of felons and vagabonds, and all other liberties, emoluments, rights and advantages whatsoever; save and except woods and underwoods, advowsons of churches, guardianships, disposals in marriage, and admission fines, which were wholly reserved. The lease was to run from the festival of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next coming, to the end of thirty years; and the rent to be paid into the Treasury at Clerkenwell was ninety-three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence sterling per annum,

* MS. Lansd. 200, f. lxxix b.

payable in equal portions at the festivals of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin and of S. Barnabas the Apostle. Besides this, the following stipulations (to us the far more interesting part of the transaction) were to be most strictly observed. The aforesaid farmer and his assigns were to provide due and honest hospitality in the Preceptory, at their own expence; and also, at their own expence, to find, according to the ancient order, five chaplains, two of whom, Chaplains of the Cross, or two others whom the Prior should depute, were to be assigned to places in the Church of the Sisters at Buclande, one in the Chapel of the Preceptory, one at Bodmescumbe, and one at Durston, for the continual celebration of Divine Service. They were also to find maintenance and a chamber for one chaplain of the Prioress, and maintenance for the steward of her House and for his servant, with two cartloads of hay, every year of the term. They were to give to Alexander Vernay, Chaplain of Bodmescomb, whose appointment we have already noticed, a chamber with his fuel there, and eight marcs sterling as stipend, and for his food and raiment, according to the tenor of the agreement previously made with him. Besides this they were to pay to the Prioress and Convent yearly for their customary pension the sum of £22, and to the steward of the courts pertaining to the said Preceptory his regular salary. Still further, they were to bear all other ordinary and extraordinary burdens incumbent on the Preceptory until the end of the term, the aids to the treasury at Rhodes excepted. They were to keep the buildings, walls, enclosures, hedges, &c., in good repair, and to return them in as sound a state as they received them. If any of the buildings should become ruinous during the term, the Prior was to rebuild them, and the farmer and his assigns were to repair and maintain them

for the future. They were to find provision and attendance for three or four days and nights for the servants of the Prior coming with five or six horses twice a year on visitation to the said Preceptory, or for holding courts there. The aforesaid farmer and his assigns were to have housebote, fyrebote, ploughbote, cartbote, hedgebote, harobote, and foldebote, in and of the woods and underwoods of the said Preceptory by reasonable assignment and without waste. It was stipulated also that the Prior and his servants were to visit the said Preceptory whenever they pleased, and to hold courts and make leases; the farmer and his assigns to have the profits of the said courts, and to restore at the end of the term all the rolls of the courts, and leases, old and new, which should come to their hands during the interval. The farmer and his assigns were not to release their status in the Preceptory to any other holder without the licence of the Prior. If the rent went back, in part or in all, for two months after the dates above specified, it was to be lawful for the Prior to re-enter and take possession. If the profits of the contributions were suspended, the farmer and his assigns were to be allowed the difference, and to pay those monies only which they should actually receive. John Vernay bound himself to the performance of these agreements under a bond of two hundred pounds sterling; and also that at the end of the term he and his assigns should surrender to the Preceptor of Buclande all the ornaments of the chapel there, with all the stock living and dead. The document was signed with the seals of the Prior and of John Vernay aforesaid, and was "dated in our House of Clerkenwell, by London, in our Assembly holden there on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundredth." *

* MS. Lansd. 200, ff. lxxxiii, lxxxiii b. Appendix, No. XVIII.

It would appear either that this agreement was not observed, and that the alternative provided for came into operation, or that a transfer was effected with permission of the lessors; for so early as the 10th of March, 1507-8, at an "Assembly," holden on that day at the House at Clerkenwell, under the presidency of Thomas Docwra, Prior of England, assisted by Brother John Tong, Preceptor of Ribston, Mount S. John, and Carbrok; Brother Thomas Sheffield, Preceptor of Bruerlay and Shengay; Brother Lancelot Docwra, Preceptor of Dynmore and Templecombe; Brother John Rawson, Preceptor of Swynfelde; and Brother Thomas Golyn, Preceptor of Baddisford and Dynglay, a lease of the Preceptory was granted to Edmund Myl, of Wellys, gentleman, and to Anna his wife, together with the manors of Bodmescomb and Cove, in the county of Devon. The terms of the lease are precisely similar to those already detailed, save that the special mention is omitted of Alexander Vernay, the Chaplain of Bodmescomb, who may be supposed to have departed this life during the interval.*

Once more a Confirmation was granted to the Sisters of their early privilege which has been so often before us. It is a document of a most curious kind, and especially so when we consider it with reference to the character of him from whom it came. In the second year of his reign, King Henry VIII. addressed letters of "inspeximus" to his beloved in Christ Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hospital in England, recounting the terms of the previous letters, and granting through him to the Prioress and Sisters of Buckland a hundred and fifty-six cartloads of wood every year, from his park of Petherton, on the ground of their

* MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI. ff. liii b, liiii.

offering up constant and devout prayers for his own health and that of his dearest consort Katharine during their lifetime, and for their souls after their decease. Every cartload was to be of the draught of six horses or eight oxen ; and, inasmuch as the time was limited in the former letters to the interval between the festival of the Annunciation and that of All Saints, they were now at liberty to collect the firewood from the latter festival to that of S. George the Martyr, the 23rd of April. They were also permitted to place sufficient fences round those parts of the park where the future fuel was growing, so that the young shoots might not be damaged, and that cattle and other animals might not injure the same. It was also allowed them, if they saw fit, to gather the amount of two years in one, but in that case they were not to remove any during the whole of the following year. All these concessions were to be enjoyed without any payment to the keeper of the park, or any fine to the hanaper of the chancery. The instrument was dated at Canterbury, 5th April, 1511.*

This arrangement was of but short duration. Edmund Myl died, and his widow became the wife of Lionel Norres in 1514. The lease was surrendered, and the Prior and his Chapter granted an annuity of ten pounds, out of the issues of the Preceptory, for the term of the life of the survivor. The instrument was dated the 11th of January, 1514-5.†

In 1516, the property was leased to Henry Thorneton, gentleman, of Currymalett, for forty years, from the festival of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next ensuing, at a rent of one hundred and three pounds, six shillings, and

* Confirm. 2 Hen. VIII., p. 10, n. 7.

† MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI. ff. cxlvii, cxlvii b.

eight pence sterling a year. The increase of ten pounds in the yearly rental which is thus apparent was to meet the annuity of the same amount, just mentioned, which was, however, to revert to the farmer on the death of the annuitants. The terms of the lease in other respects were similar to those of the former. It was dated at the House of S. John at Clerkenwell, 24th April, 1516.*

It will be recollected that, by the conditions of the previous leases, there was an express reservation of the wood, underwood, and reparations of buildings. An indenture was made between Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and his brethren Knights of the same on the one part, and Henry Thornton, farmer of their Commandry of Bukeland, gentleman, on the other, by which the former covenanted, bargained, and sold for the residue of his lease unto the said Henry and his assigns all their wood and underwood lying, standing, and growing in their wood within the lordship of Hals, called Hals wood, containing by estimation 40 acres, save and except two trees of "oke" in the same wood, of the best "okes" that will and may serve for timber for the said Prior and his brethren, and their successors. For this concession the said Henry paid £20 sterling, with which the said Prior confessed himself to be well and truly satisfied and contented. It was agreed that the said Henry Thornton should repair and maintain at his own cost all manner of the houses and buildings; that it should be lawful for the said Henry to stub and grub all the said wood and underwood; and that he might, if he pleased, without impeachment of waste or destruction, alter, transpose and change such houses and buildings, provided that

* MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI., ff. clxii b, clxiii, clxiii b.

he made others in their stead. He bound himself and his heirs in the sum of £100 for the due performance of this engagement, which was entered into in the Chapter holden in the House of S. John's of Clerkenwell beside London, the 2nd of October, 1519.*

It should be remarked, that, although no mention is made in these documents of the Preceptor and his assistants at Buckland, we are not to conclude for certain, how likely soever, that such personages did not exist; because, according to the rule of the Order, as we have repeatedly noticed, they were simply officials, and the direction of their estates was virtually in the hands of the Superior at Clerkenwell. It would appear, nevertheless, that a change had taken place in the general mode of management. The position of the Preceptor and his Brethren, if such officers were still in being, which I hardly believe, was clearly very different from what it was when the accounts of their predecessors just two centuries before were so minutely laid open to our inspection.

On the same day as the date of the last instrument, the 2nd of October, 1519, the Prior and Chapter leased for a term of forty years, to the said Henry Thornton, farmer of Bucland, a tenement with its appurtenances, late in the tenure of John Curson, situated and lying in the parish of S. Clement Danes, outside Temple Bar. The rent was 40s. sterling a-year.†

We are now close upon times of trouble. I have already in previous Memoirs entered fully into the history of the unscrupulous movement which terminated in the violent suppression of the Religious Houses, and the wholesale

* MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI., ff. clxxxiii, clxxxiii b.

† MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI., f. clxxxviii.

robbery of their possessions. The main features of that odious tragedy are necessarily the same in every instance, although the details are as various as the multiform shapes in which tyranny, falsehood, sacrilege, and murder can present themselves and be exemplified when under no restraint nor necessity to deceive. Happily, therefore, there will not be any need to take the reader over ground with which he is already acquainted, and which is too unlovely to be voluntarily allowed to detain us. I will, accordingly, introduce him to the particular and special information which I have succeeded in gathering in connexion with the House on the history of which we are now employed.

Is is singular that no Declaration of the King's Supremacy, made either by the officers of the Preceptory or by the Sisterhood, has been preserved. It may be presumed that such was submitted to and accepted by them, but the record of the transaction is not extant.

Immediately afterwards, with a view to apportion the payment voted to the King for the support of his new dignity, followed the well-known "Valor." It is a most important document, as furnishing us with a minute account of the possessions of the House, with its income and expenditure in customary deductions, on the eve of the dissolution. I will, therefore, present the reader with its details, only more lucidly arranged than in their original and obscure form. Under each head he will thus be able without difficulty to see the gross and net values of the estates, both before and after the dues, stipends, and other disbursements had been accounted for and liquidated, and the subsequent surplus which remained for the maintenance of the House itself.

.

PRIORY OF MYNCHYN BOCKELAND.

Declaration of the Extent and Annual Value of all and singular the Lands and Tenements and other Possessions, with the Tithes, Oblations, and all other Issues of the divers Benefices and Chapels belonging and appropriated to the aforesaid Priory as below appeareth, namely in the time of Katerina Bowghshere, now Prioress at the same place, approved and examined by the Commissioners aforesaid [Sir Andrew Lutterell and Hugh Mallet, Esqr., Commissioners; Hugh Trotter and John Plompton, Auditors.].

LANDS ROUND THE PRIORY.

Value in issues of the Demeane Lands, remaining in the hands of the Prioress, and taxed by four trustworthy men. Thus clear	} cxvij ^s viij ^d

BOCKELAND.

Value in assessed Rents as well of the Free as of the Customary Tenants there, per annum ..	xxij ^{li}	} xxij ^{li} xix ^s iij ^d
Out of this, per annum,		
For a chief rent there to the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England	ix ^d	
So clear		

Fines of land there	xx ^s
-----------------------------	-----------------

WELLYS.

Value in Rents of divers burgages there, per annum	xlix ^s	} xxxj ^s vij ^d
Out of this, per annum,		
For rent to the Bishop of Bath ..	ix ^d	
For the fee of William Vowell, steward there	xij ^s iij ^d	
For the fee of Alexander Pophame, bailiff there	ij ^s iij ^d	

And there remains clear

GOTTON.

Assessed Rents as well of the Free as of the Customary Tenants there, per annum	iiij ^{li} xj ^s	}	iiij ^{li} x ^s
Out of which, per annum, For rent to the Abbat of Glas- tonbury	xij ^d		
And there remains clear			

NORTHPELTHERTON.

Assessed Rents as well of the Free as of the Customary Tenants there, per annum	xxiiij ^{li} ix ^d	}	xxiiij ^{li} ix ^d
Out of which, per annum, For a priest in the parish church there, celebrating daily for the souls of Henry Erley and others, by agreement .. vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d		
For the fee of John Walton, steward there	xiiij ^s iiij ^d		
For the fee of John Bekyn, bailiff there	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d		
And there remains clear			

Fines of lands there, per annum	xxx ^s	}	xxxiiij ^s
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	iiij ^s		

BRYMPTON RAFF.

Assessed Rents there, per annum, clear ..	xxiiij ^s viij ^d
---	---------------------------------------

CADECOTE.

Rent of one tenement there, per annum, clear	ij ^s iiij ^d
--	-----------------------------------

HOREWOODE.

Rent of one tenement there, per annum, clear	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
--	--------------------------------------

ASSHE AND THORNEFFAWCON.

Assessed Rents there, per annum ..	xlvij ^s vj ^d	} xlv ^s vj ^d
Out of which, per annum,		
For the fee of John Popham,		
bailiff there	ij ^s	
And there remains clear		

COUNTY OF DORSET.

CHYLD COMB.

Assessed Rents there, per annum, clear ..	xiiij ^{li}
---	---------------------

PEMESLEGH IN SHYLBORNE.

Assessed Rents as well of the	}	xiiij ^{li} ix ^s iiij ^d
Free as of the Customary		
Tenants there, per annum xiiij ^{li} iiij ^s viij ^d		
Out of which, per annum,		
For rent to the Bishop of Sarum xij ^d		
For the fee of John Hely,	}	xiiij ^{li} ix ^s iiij ^d
bailiff there		
xiiij ^s iiij ^d		
And there remains clear		
Perquisites of the Courts there	}	xx ^s
and other Casualties		
Fines of lands		
xvi ^s viij ^d		

VALUE OF SPIRITUALS, AS UNDER.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

RECTORY OF BOCKELAND WITH THE CHAPEL OF
MIHILL CHURCH.

Issues of predial tithes	..	..	..	vij ^s xj ^d	} xij ^s v ^d
Of personal tithes..	..	..	..	iiij ^s	
Other casualties there, in common years				xviij ^d	
Clear					

RECTORY OF KYLMERSDON.

Issues of predial and personal tithes	xviiij ^{li}	x ^s	} xviiij ^{li} xv ^s
Demesne Lands, with other casualties			
there, in common years	..	v ^s	
Clear			

BROMEYLD.

Issues of predial and personal tithes,			} viij ^{li} iiij ^s
demesne lands, with other casualties			
there, in common years	..	viij ^{li} v ^s	
Out of which, per annum,			
To the Archdeacon of Taunton, for			} ij ^s
synodals	..	..
So clear			

RECTORY OF NORTHPEETHERTON.

Issues of predial and personal			} xxiiij ^{li} xj ^s jd ob'.
tithes, with other casual-			
ties there, in common			
years..	..	xxiiij ^{li} x ^d	
Out of which, per annum,			
To the Bishop of Bath,			
for procurations	..	ij ^s iiij ^d	}
To the Archdeacon of			
Taunton, for synodals		vij ^s v ^d ob'	
So clear			

BRIGGEWATER.

A pension from the Prior there, for tithes of Horsy
Mede, per annum. Clear viij^s

CANYNGTON.

A pension from the Prioress there, for tithes of
Cleyhull, per annum. Clear vij^s

STONDENHAY.

A pension from Alexander Popham, for tithes
there, per annum. Clear xl^s

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

DYRTON.

Issues of tithes of all kinds ..	xxix ^{li}	} xxviij ^{li} xv ^s iiij ^d
Demesne Lands with other		
casualties, in common years	xxij ^s	
Out of which, per annum,		
For the fee of Gothlac Over-		
ton, the receiver there ..	xxvj ^s viij ^d	
Clear		

DONYNGTON.

Issues of tithes of all kinds, demesne		} ix ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
lands, with other casualties, in		
common years	x ^{li}	
Out of which, per annum,		
For the fee of Gothlac Overton,		
the receiver there	xiiij ^s iiij ^d	
Clear		

ESSEX.

PRECEPTORY OF RAYNHAME.

A Pension paid by William Weston, Prior of S. John
of Jerusalem in England, per annum. Clear .. c^s

SOMERSET.

PRECEPTORY OF TEMPLE COMB.

A Pension paid by Brother Edmund Husey
there, per annum. Clear xxvj^s viij^d

KENT.

PRECEPTORY OF SWYNFYLD.

A Pension paid by Brother Edward Brown
there, per annum. Clear xl^s

NORTHAMPTON.

PRECEPTORY OF KERBROKE.

A Pension paid by Brother John Rawson
there, per annum. Clear xij^s iij^d

KING'S ALMS.

Receipt by the hands of the Sheriff of Here-
ford yearly in the Exchequer of our Lord
the King. Clear vj^{li} xij^s iij^d

SOMERSET.

CHURCH OF POWLET.

Annual Pension there. Clear xij^s iij^d

CHURCH OF NORTHPEETHERTON.

Annual Pension there. Clear liij^s iij^d

CHURCH OF TOLLANDE.

Annual Pension there. Clear ij^s

CHURCH OF BERYNTON.

Annual Pension there. Clear xx^s

TEMPORALS.

DEVON.

HELE, IN TAWSTOKE PARISH.

Assessed Rents as well of Free as of Cus- tomary Tenants, per annum, there ..	xxij ^{li} xvj ^s iij ^d q'	} xxij ^{li} xix ^s viij ^d q'.
Out of which, per annum, For the fee of Thomas Perd, steward there	xij ^s iij ^d	
For the fee of Richard Payn, receiver there	ij ^s iij ^d	
And so clear		

Fines of lands there, per annum, ..	xx ^s	} xxij ^s iiij ^d
Perquisites of the Courts and other		
Casualties	iiij ^s iiij ^d	

CORNWALL.

BRODE WOODE WYGGER.

Assessed Rents as well of the Free as
of the Customary Tenants there, per
annum. Clear lxxv^s iiij^d ob'.

Sum total of the value as well of all the
Temporals as of the Spirituals above
mentioned ccxxij^{li} vij^s iiij^d q'.

The tithe from thence xxij^{li} vj^s ix^d *

Such was the precise state and value of the property in the 27th year of Henry VIII., 1534.

The "Valor" gives us also the names of the following as Incumbents of benefices at the period of its formation :—

John Aisselok was rector of Beckyngton, Thomas Thomson was vicar of Kilmersdon, Thomas Hill was vicar of Halse, John Dawes was rector of Hethfelde, Robert Balche was vicar of Powlet, John Bulcume was vicar of Northpetherton, John Langdon, Walter Jones and John Saunders were chantry priests in the same church, and John Crosse was rector of Tolland.†

This return confirmed the desires and paved the way for a carefully planned course of systematic aggression. Before, however, we enter into the narrative of the closing scenes, which are now rapidly drawing onwards, it will be best to dispose of a few particulars which would not be so well introduced in a subsequent page.

* Val. Eccl., vol. i., pp. 210, 211. MS. Harl. 701, f. 104b.

† Val. Eccl. I., 159, 160, 172, 212, 214, 223.

So far as we can learn from the details already presented, and I believe they are very nearly all that can now be recovered, the Sisters of Buckland, although constantly numbering in their community the daughters of great and noble houses, were but slenderly supported, and for a long time at least very far from adequately provided for. They were considered also in the light of a burden and grievance by the Officers charged in a special degree with their direction and general well-being. At first consisting, as it would seem, but of a Prioress and nine Sisters, the Society amounted in the year 1338 to so many as fifty ladies, who, together with their servants, must have needed a considerable revenue. No doubt but that a great part of the cost of their maintenance was defrayed, as the Preceptor then hinted in his return, by eleemosynary contributions from the neighbourhood and more distant friends. Their precise relationship to the Order of S. John has been, I think, greatly misunderstood. It has been said that they "had, at first, great dependance upon the knights, but afterward they disengaged themselves, and became a distinct Priory or Hospital of Nuns of the order of S. Augustine;"* and that "there is no mention of their being subordinate to any other Religious."† The contrary, as it appears to me, has been clearly shown. At no time were they distinct or independant. Their chaplain and steward were always officers of the Order; and they received their ancient pensions, and were accounted "*obedientiarie*" down to the period of the Dissolution. That the Priory was distinct from the Commandry as a religious Community is, of course, certain; for it was the very reason of its foundation that the Sister-

* Tanner, Not. Mon. by Nasmith.

† *Ib.*

hood might be thus separated. But their union with the Order itself was never, that I can discover, broken. And the fact that they are called Nuns of the Order of S. Augustine is not to be understood as militating against this view, inasmuch as the Hospitalars, as well as the Templars, were members of that numerous body of Conventual Societies which accepted the rule of S. Austin as the guide of their religious life. Tanner's subsequent assertion that "it doth not appear when or by whom the Preceptory was founded, but some have thought it more ancient than the Nunnery," is so fully answered in the previous pages that it need not occupy us further.

Another and very conclusive evidence, at once of their obedientiary position and of their unbroken union with the Order, is exhibited in the fact that from beginning to end they did not so much as present to their appropriated rectories. I have recovered the following names of the incumbents of the parishes down to the time of the Suppression, and doubt not that, to the local reader especially, the lists, however imperfect, will be objects of considerable interest. It will be seen that the Prior of England, and neither the Prioress nor the Preceptor of Buckland, was the patron in every instance :—

Incumbents of North Petherton:—John de Messingham, 4th March, 1309-10; Laurence de Cherleton, 19th October, 1310; William de Dychton, 2nd August, 1313.* These were presented by Prior William de Tothale. Thomas de Foxtone, 6th September, 1332; presented by Prior Leonard de Tybertis. Nicholas de Somerton, 15th December, 1342; Nicholas de la Mor, 3rd October, 1345; William de Avene, 26th April, 1347; Reginald de Fardyngeston, 24th

* MS. Harl. 6964, pp. 10, 12, 51.

February, 1348-9 ;* presented by Prior Philip de Thame. John Harowe, A.M., 18th January, 1504-5; William Parkhowse, A.M., 8th June, 1523; presented by Prior Thomas Docwra. John Bulcombe, 30th October, 1531;† presented by Prior William Weston.

Incumbents of Kilmersdon : — William —, 26th November, 1331; John de Messyngham, 6th January, 1334-5; presented by Prior Leonard de Tybertis. John de Upton, 3rd August, 1341; Nicholas de Stanlak, 22nd August, 1348; John Markwille, 13th December, 1348;‡ presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Robert Symond, —; Thomas Bourghier, 14th September, 1521; James Harwode, 20th April, 1524; presented by Prior Thomas Docwra. Thomas Pullon, —; John Tomason, (Thomas Thomson, of the "Valor") 17th June, 1534;§ presented by Prior William Weston.

Incumbents of Elworthy : — John de Messingham, 19th October, 1310; William de Jarponnyle, 16th October, 1315; presented by Prior William de Tothale. Ralph de Hokynton, 24th November, 1323; Richard de Coute, 19th September, 1327;§ presented by Prior Thomas L'Archer. William Legh, 26th April, 1339; John de Sutton, 30th May, 1346; Walter de Chadleshounte, 28th August, 1349; John le Potter, 16th August, 1351;¶ presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Stephen Chapman, —; John Trevennaunt, 15th March, 1455-6;** presented by Prior Robert Botyll. John Poole, —; Edmund Sterne, 26th October,

* MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 61, 155, 173, 185, 203.

† MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 3, 42, 44b.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 46, 84, 146, 191, 193.

§ MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 29b, 34b, 47.

¶ MS. Harl. 6964, pp. 12, 83, 84, 115.

** MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 126, 176, 210, 237.

** MS. Harl. 6966, p. 83.

1506 ; Robert Bailly, 5th May, 1509 ;* presented by Prior Thomas Docwra.

Incumbents of Halse :—Richard Philip, — ; Thomas Hyll, L.L.B., 23rd January, 1505-6 ;† presented by Prior Thomas Docwra.

Incumbents of Heathfield :—Owen de Cory, — ; Robert de Pippecote, 28th September, 1332 ; presented by Prior Leonard de Tybertis. Richard de Poterne, 4th July, 1346 ; Richard Payn, 22nd April, 1348 ; William Redmor, 4th February, 1348-9 ;‡ John de Donne, 1354 ;|| presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Thomas Banys, — ; William Meyre, 10th March, 1505-6 ; presented by Prior Thomas Docwra. Edward Kebyll, — ; John Dawes, 2nd June, 1534 ;§ presented by Prior William Weston.

Incumbents of Tolland :—William de Banton, 20th January, 1265 ;¶ presented by Prior Roger de Vere. Gilbert de Quenton, — ; William de Quenton, 11th April, 1320 ;** William Morys, 28th August, 1349 ; Nicholas de Blenye, — ; Walter Stammel, 8th July, 1351 ;†† presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Walter Crosse, — ; John Crosse, A.M., 25th May, 1517 ;‡‡ presented by Prior Thomas Docwra.

It was doubtless for the peace of the Sisterhood that its members were so little called upon to interfere in the more secular affairs of their House. If power were less freely

* MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 6b, 11.

† MS. Harl. 6967, p. 5b.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 64, 176, 189, 201.

|| Hyll Cart. pp. 52, 53.

§ MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 5b, 47.

¶ MS. Harl. 6985 B., p. 121b.

** MS. Harl. 6964, p. 45.

†† MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 219, 236.

‡‡ MS. Harl. 6967, p. 23b.

imparted, we may hope that anxiety was removed in an equal measure. The maintenance of their rights was in stronger hands than their own; and the benefit was theirs without the labour and danger which its defence involved. The instance of the rector of Beckington is exactly in point. When the payment of his annual pension was not forthcoming, as we have seen, in the year 1353, the Prioress and Sisters had not to endure the ordeal of prosecuting their suit in person against the defaulter, but it was the great Prior of England who came to the rescue, and obtained the remedy which the law provided.

The daily life of these ladies in the privacy of their conventual home had, we may be sure, little to disturb its repose, save the occasional matters which we have had detailed, in which they were brought into contact with the noisy world without. They had little if any intercourse with the adjacent Commandry; as, in the first place, the statutes of the Order were imperative against the admission of women to domestic offices; and, in the second, the feeling existing between the two Societies was not such as to conduce to intimacies of a higher character. For the former position, indeed, their generally noble or gentle birth, and for the latter, their attitude, always, as would appear, antagonistic, equally disqualified them. Nor is there a single instance related of them (or I would have honestly mentioned it, as my object has invariably been to present as truthful an aspect as lies in my power of those Houses and their inmates whose chronicles I seek to rescue from oblivion), of any violation of the laws of morality. So far as we know—and we should be pretty sure to have some evidences of the contrary fact had it existed—the tongue of scandal itself was dumb. The blameless Sisterhood pursued its way of peace, broken only by

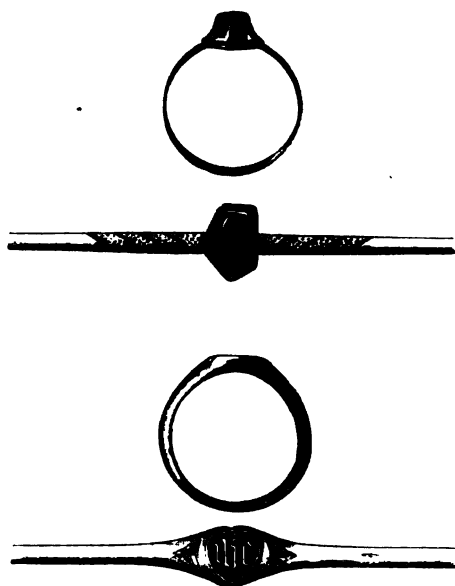
trifling and unfrequent interruptions, or terminated by the end that comes alike to all. We may be well assured that the House was one of those, where, with all the religion, all the education of the age was encouraged, and where both religion and education yielded to the full their refined and refining influences. It was no doubt also a noted seminary for the daughters of the great neighbouring families. The Berkeleys, Erleghs, Montacutes, Wrothams, Bouchers and others were quite at home at Buckland, and learned from the good Sisters all the mental accomplishments which they in after life possessed. Reading, writing, some knowledge of accounts, the art of embroidery, music, and French, "aftur the scole of Stratford atte Bowe," was the recognised course of study; and we should wrong alike the teachers and the taught if we regarded the result as unfavourable. The life of intellectuality and religious quiet had many charms; and the pupil was doubtless so frequently enamoured of the contrast between it and that with which she was brought in contact elsewhere, that instances were not wanting of a resignation of all the worldly advantages that high birth and powerful connexions could impart to their possessor, and of a permanent abode as Sister or as Prioress within the venerable and well-beloved walls of her early and holy home.

We have already noticed that, in the return made to the Grand Master of the Order in 1338, the Sisters are described as wearing the habit of the Hospital. The chief peculiarity of this consisted of a black mantle with a white cross in the front. In other respects the general attire of the ladies was, I presume, that of the members of Augustinian Sisterhoods—a black cloak with a long cowl, a short upper white tunic over a longer black one, and a whimple which covered the bosom and ascended in many folds to the chin.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

RINGS

Found near the Site of Mynchin Buckland Priory.



(Actual Size.)

*Drawn and Engraved for the REV. THOMAS HUGO's History
of Buckland Priory.*

I possess two interesting rings, which may be supposed to have decorated the fingers of more than one generation of the Sisters, and may indeed have been employed at the solemn ceremony which separated them for ever from the outer world and introduced them to the seclusion in which they sought and, we will believe, found repose. The earlier of the two is a work of the thirteenth century, and may so far have belonged to the good Prioress Fina herself. It is of gold, set with an unwrought sapphire, the hoop very thin and delicately engraved on the portions adjoining the stone. It was found in "Coglett Field," by the site of the Priory, in 1858, by a labourer employed on the place. (*See the figure.*) The other, also of gold, but much stouter, is of the fifteenth century, and bears a heart on which is engraved the monogram *thg*. It was found by another labourer in a field called "Broadworthy," close to the site of the Priory, in 1853. (*See the figure.*) Another, which was described to me as of a cable pattern, was found in the immediate neighbourhood, in 1851, and has since been taken by its owner to one of our colonies.

No list of the Prioresses has hitherto been constructed. In the meagre accounts of the place already published, the name of the last only is given, and that but in connexion with the Dissolution and the events which almost immediately preceded it. Their succession is not recorded in the Episcopal Registers, and thus the best of all means of obtaining information of the names and dates of Superiors of Religious Houses is unfortunately in this instance of no avail. From all sources, however, I can at length supply the following series.

1. Fina, the first Prioress, who began her conventual reign in 1180, and died sixty years afterwards, in 1240.

2. M——, previous to 1328.
3. Isabella la Louwe occurs in 1328.
4. Isabel de Berch occurs in 1330.
5. Katharine de Erlegh occurs in 1337.
6. Alianor de Actune (?) about 1350.
7. Alicia occurs in 1405.

8. Katharine Bowser, Bowrghshere, Bourgcher, Bourgchier, Bourgheyr, Burghier, Bourcher, or Boucher, the last Prioress, occurs in 1534, 1536, 1538, and 1539. The prominent facts in the life of this lady we shall shortly have before us in detail.

In this list I have not thought it necessary to enter into the circumstances connected with each of the Prioresses, as they have either been already given in the previous pages or will be presented to the reader before the conclusion of the History.

Collinson, from "MS. Palmer," says that Rachel Newton was Prioress in 1537, and that Elizabeth Carey and Catherine Nevil, Sisters of the House, were living in 1565, and married, the first to Thomas Speed, and the second to the Vicar of Ling. That these statements are entirely erroneous, I am able to prove by reference to the official list of the last members of the Sisterhood, which shall be given in its proper place, and wherein no such names appear. This must be held conclusive.

Of the Preceptors

1. John de Werewell occurs in 1320.
2. John Diluwe occurs in 1338.
3. Richard Mareis in 1536. This last I give on the authority of Collinson, who does not, however, add the source of his information, which may be as inaccurate and idle as the instance just before us.

My previous pages will supply the names of several

members of each community at various periods of their history. To these the reader is referred.

Of the local features of the Priory and Preceptory we have no account save the incidental notices of various buildings in the Return of 1338, and a Survey mentioned by Collinson, from "MS. Palmer," as having been taken in the year 1571, when much of the conventual structure would have been altered if not totally destroyed. These notices relate exclusively to the Preceptory. In the former, as the reader will recollect, we have mention made of a court-house, a bakehouse, a dovecot, and a small church. The latter shows that the house of the Preceptor and his brethren was on the north side of the great church, and was called at the period of the Survey "the House of the Lord Prior's steward." It must not, however, be inferred from this absence of detail that the Priory was otherwise than well fitted for its inmates. The religious communities of the middle ages were usually occupants of structures of incomparable excellence, and we may be tolerably sure that such a Sisterhood as that of Buckland was no exception to this constant rule. Their abode was no doubt a picturesque group of buildings, to which nothing but the glorious architecture of mediæval times could have given existence; buildings ever lovely themselves, and attracting the love of all that look upon them with rightly appreciating and understanding eyes. It is much to be regretted that Leland who was in the immediate neighbourhood, if not at the very place, does not furnish us with a description of the scene. He pleasantly describes the park from whence the Sisters obtained their firewood, and the deer with which it abounded. "There ys a great Numbre of Dere longging to this (Pederton) Park, yet hath it almost no other Enclosure but Dikes to let [obstruct] the Catelle of the

Commune to cum yn. The Dere trippe over these Dikes & feede al about the Fennes, and resort to the Park agayn. There is a praty Lodge motid yn the Park. There cummyth a praty Broke thorough the Park, & half a Mile beneth the Park it goith ynto Ivel. * * * * From the Lodge in Pederton Parke to Northpederton a Mile.* But he leaves the home of the Sisters without a word, and no care can now avail to supply its absence.

The Conventual Church was as usual a place of sepulture. It is true that we have but few visible evidences of the fact, though we still possess some which shall be subsequently described. I am happy, however, to perpetuate the testimony of an aged gentleman, whom I lately visited at Durston, and who kindly communicated his recollections of the place. He perfectly remembered the house belonging in his youth to the Lords Boringdon, which had been erected in the seventeenth century, with a noble hall of oak wainscot, "large enough to turn a coach and horses in." This he had himself helped to take down more than seventy years ago. Adjacent to it was an ancient chapel with a bell-gable, which was used for Sacred Service and in which he had • been baptised, that shared at the same time the fate of the house. He remembered to have seen several monuments, with figures of men, some of them bearing shields on their arms. There were, so far as he recollected, no monuments of women; nor were there any ornaments, such as rings and the like, or money found during the alterations. Several hundred loads of stone were carted away, including some pieces of sculpture which were placed in a gentleman's garden at West Monkton. Thus much from my observant narrator. I was subsequently informed that the gentle-

* Leland, Itin., vol. II, p. 66.

man alluded to was fond of decorating his grounds with relics from various localities ; so that, if these objects yet exist, which I have been unable to discover, they could not be attributed to Buckland with any degree of certainty.

We will now take up the narrative from the point at which we left it.

On the 10th of December, 1534, Katherina Burghier,* Prioress, and the Convent of Bockeland granted to John Popham, gentleman, the first and next advowson, donation, nomination, presentation or free disposition of the parish church of Tolor, in the County of Dorset, whenever by death, resignation, deprivation, cession, or any other mode of avoidance, it should first and next chance to be vacant ; the said advowson and presentation to be holden by the aforesaid John Popham and his executors and assigns for that one turn only. The Court of Augmentation confirmed this grant on the 20th of June, 1544.†

On the 31st of January, 1536, Katherina Boucher, Prioress, and her Sisters granted an annuity of £4 for life to John Tregunwell, doctor of laws, and one of the councillors of the most potent and dread king "potentissimi et metuendissimi regis" Henry VIII. It was to be paid in two equal portions, one at the festival of our Lord's Nativity, and the other on that of S. John the Baptist, and was stated to be in consideration of his counsel already and hereafter to be given.

* I scarcely need to remind the reader, who may be struck with the frequent variations in the orthography of proper names, that, throughout this and other Histories of Religious Houses, I invariably give them as they appear in the document which supplies the information then and there detailed.

† Orders and Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, vol. xiv., 2nd Nos. ff. 38b., 39.

I fear that this must be considered in the light of a bribe, or at best as a retaining fee for services which the receiver never intended to render, rather than for any valuable return either past or future. It was doubtless considered prudent to conciliate, as other communities did, the good will of a man of known and acknowledged influence, who might be of use in the troublous days on which the Religious Societies instinctively felt themselves to be entering. If the annuity were left unpaid for three months, the creditor had power to distrain on their lands in the county of Somerset. This grant was allowed by the Court of Augmentation, on the 11th of October, 1539, and ordered to be paid with the arrears from the time of the Dissolution.*

On the 10th of September in the same year, 1536, Katerina Bourgchier and Convent gave to Alexander Popham the office of Steward of their House or Hospital of Bokeland, with plenary authority in all matters appertaining thereunto, and also the profits and emoluments arising therefrom, together with an annuity of £4 of good and lawful English money, and one livery gown of the value of twenty shillings, or twenty shillings in lieu thereof. They also gave him the office of Receiver of all and singular the rents of their lands and tenements in Shirborne, in the county of Dorset, the duties to be performed either by himself or by a sufficient deputy, and an annuity of thirteen shillings and four pence, to be paid at Michaelmas during his life. If these sums remained unpaid for fifteen days, the said Alexander was empowered to enter and distrain on their lands in the parish of Northpetherton. The Court of Augmentation ordered the continuance of this annuity with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 7th of November, 1539.†

* Orders and Decrees, vol. VI., ff. clxxxix, clxxxix b.

† Orders and Decrees, vol. VI., ff. iiii^{xx}iiii, iiii^{xx}iiii b.

On the 1st of August, 1538, Katerina Bourgcher, Prioress, and Convent granted to the same Alexander Popham, for good counsel and faithful service, an annuity of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, issuing from all their lands and tenements in the parish of Northpetherton, to be paid in equal portions at the feasts of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and S. John the Baptist. After non-payment for a month, he might enter and distrain on the lands in the parish of Northpetherton. This also, with arrears from the Dissolution, was ordered by the Court of Augmentation, on the same day as that of the previous order, the 7th of November, 1539.*

On the 1st of August, 1538, Katerina Bourgheyr, Prioress, and Convent granted to William Porteman, of Orchard, gentleman, in return for good counsel already and thereafter to be given, an annuity of twentysix shillings and eightpence, issuing from their manor of Northpetherton, and from all their lands and tenements within that parish, to be paid yearly at Michaelmas. Here we have another instance of the extortions by submission to which the Religious Houses were obliged to secure the favour of the powerful, and also of the gross venality which characterized those who could without shame appropriate such infamous gains. No wonder that these were the men who soon afterwards were the foremost to struggle for the spoil. Non-payment for a month was to empower him to enter and distrain. This also was ordered to be continued for his life, together with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 4th of July, 1539.†

On the 2nd of October, 1538, an Indenture was made between "Dame Kateryn Bourcher, Priorisse of the House of Suster Buckland, and the Covent of the same House,

* Orders and Decrees, vol. vi, ff. iiiixxxvi, iiiixxxvi b.

† Orders and Decrees, vol. x., ff. iiiexxxiiii b, iiiexxxv.

of the one partye, and John Popham, gent., cytizen and haberdassher of London, of the other partye." This instrument, which, as the reader will have already perceived, is in English, sets forth, that, after the payment by the said John of a sum of twenty marcs sterling, the Prioress and Convent demised, granted, and let to farm all their parsonage of Kyrton, in the County of Lincoln, with all the glebe lands, and the tithes of corn, wool, and lambs, and all other profits of the said parsonage, the fourth sheaf paid to the lord Prior of S. John of Jerusalem always excepted and reserved. They also demised, granted, and let to farm the parsonage of Donnyngton, in the said County of Lincoln, with all the glebe lands, tithes, and profits of all kinds appertaining thereunto. These parsonages were let on a lease of forty years from the festival of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next coming after. The rent was nine and thirty pounds sterling per annum, to be paid yearly at the festival of S. Barnaby the Apostle, that is to say, for Kyrton nine and twenty pounds, and for Donnyngton ten pounds. It was agreed to that the said John Popham should pay to the Vicar of Kyrton, every year at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, the sum of four pounds seven shillings and seven pence: the Prioress and Convent to pay synodals and other claims due to the king and all other persons; and to maintain, sustain, and repair the said parsonages, houses and walls at their own proper cost and charge. If the rent were not paid for the space of a quarter of a year, the Prioress and Convent might re-enter and expulse the said John and his executors and assigns. These terms were allowed and confirmed by the Court of Augmentation, on the 6th of November, 1539.*

* Orders and Decrees, vol. vi. ff. cviii. cviii b, cix.

The minuteness with which these and previous details have been presented to the reader will not be considered out of place or without value by any who desire to be acquainted with the state, habits and customs of ecclesiastical and civil England, as well as with the vicissitudes of this particular House, during the interesting period of the middle ages. They know that with this very minuteness much of the value and interest of researches like the present are necessarily associated. And for such students, I may add, my labours are intended.

It would appear that the family of Popham was benefitted in no ordinary degree by its connexion with the Priory. By a deed dated in their Chapter House, the 18th of January, 1539, Katherina Bourcher, Prioress, and Convent granted to Marmaduke Popham the office of Receiver of all and singular the rents of their Rectories of Kyrtton and Denendon, in the County of Lincoln, the duties to be performed either by himself or by a sufficient deputy, with an annuity of forty shillings issuing from their lands and tenements at Preamsleye, in the County of Dorset, to be paid at Michaelmas. On non-payment for a month after date, he was empowered to enter and distrain on their lands in Preamsleye. The Court of Augmentation ordered the continuance of this annuity, with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 8th of November, 1539.*

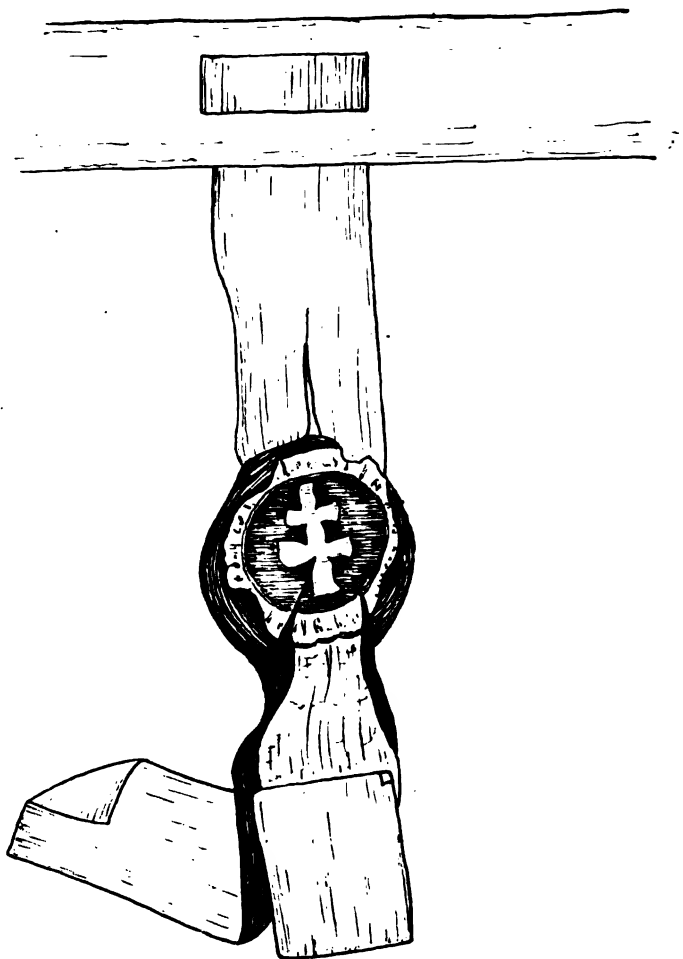
This was the last official act that the Prioress and her Sisters performed previous to that involuntary one which placed all similar transactions at once and for ever beyond their power. The final blow was just about to fall, and but a brief respite yet awaited them. A short month elapsed and all was over.

* Orders and Decrees, vol. VI., f. 1.

On the 10th of February, 1539, the Chapter-house of Buckelonde was witness of the most melancholy scene that had ever been enacted within its walls. It was on that day that the Prioress and Convent were summoned to meet the Commissioners John Tregonwell and William Peter, and unwillingly affixed their conventual seal to the instrument of Surrender.* This was the conclusion of so much that piety and refinement had laboured at and brought to perfection, a conclusion whereof it is difficult to speak as its monstrous enormity deserves. The document still exists in the Record Office, with the impression of the seal appended. In the brief notice of this House by the last editors of the *Monasticon*, it is said that an impression had been seen by one of them, but so wholly flattened that no part of the subject of it could be discovered. This, if intended for the present, which I have every reason to believe, hardly gives a fair description of its state. The legend, indeed, belies its name, for it is illegible; but the device in the centre is clearly that of a Greek or Patriarchal Cross. (*See the figure.*) The form of the instrument itself is the one that was generally adopted, prepared as usual beforehand, and requiring merely the insertion of the name and style of the doomed House, and the signatures and seal of the pillaged inmates. In the case before us the signatures are wanting. It was, perhaps, too mournful a task and hard an effort for the unhappy Sisters to set their hands to a document which consigned them to everlasting exile from their ancient and beloved home. And, accordingly, the Commissioner John Tregonwell was fain to content himself with the subscription of his own name in the stead of other and better.†

* MS. Lansd. 97, f. 3b.

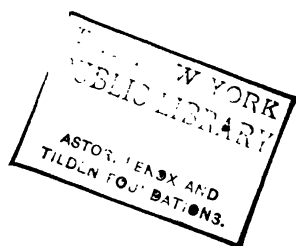
† Autograph in Off. Record. Rymer, Fœd. xiv., p. 634.



(Actual Size.)

SEAL OF MYNCHIN BUCKLAND PRIORY,

From the "Surrender", Off. Aug.



I am able to furnish, from the unimpeachable authority of an original Pension List, the names and pensions of the entire Community who were witnesses of the ruin of their House. There were at the period of the Dissolution the Prioress and thirteen Sisters. Katheryn Bowser, Prioress, had a pension of £50 a year; Margaret Sydnam, subprioress, £4 13s. 4d.; Julyan Kendall, £4 6s. 8d.; Jone Hyll, £4; Anne Plummer, £4; Tomysyn Huntyngham, £4; Katheryn Popham, £4; Anne Maunsell, £4; Mary Dodyngton, £4; Ales Emerforde, £4; Jane Babyngton, £4; Mary Mathew, £4; Agnes Mathew, £4; and Isabell Grene, £4. There was also Priest William Mawdesley, confessor, and professed of their Order, who had a pension of £4. The document is signed:—Jo. Tregonwell, William Petre.* Dr. Archer says that the Prioress had also a gratuity of £25.†

In order to furnish all that we know of the subsequent history of these ladies, together with some notices of the officers and others, to whom, as we have already seen, orders were given for the continuance of their grants, I may add that in the year 1556 there remained charged upon the government the stipend of Alexander Popham, chief steward, 100s.; and annuities to—Alexander Popham, £6 13s. 4d.; John Tregonwell, £4; William Porteman, 26s. 8d.; and John Butler, 13s. 4d. Besides these, there were pensions to the following of the surviving Sisters. The orthography varies from that already given, but the persons can be easily identified. Johanna Hille, £4;‡ Thomasine

* Pensions, Hen. VIII. Miscell. Books, Off. Aug. vol. 245, n. 128. Appendix, No. XIX.

† E Reg. Fuller. 345.

‡ Not so much as a specimen of too frequent incorrectness, as of warning to those who perpetuate such by contenting themselves with simply copying the statements of others, I would mention the fate which this lady's name

Huntingdon, £4; Katerine Pophame, £4; Anne Maundefeld, £4; Johanna Bavington, £4; Elisabeth Grene, £4; and Agnes Mathewe, £4. And to William Maudealey, clerk, £4.*

John Andersey, the last Incumbent of the Chantry of Newton Placye, figures in the record as having an annual pension of 100s.; and Richard Verser, the last Incumbent of the Chantry of Blessed Mary in the Church of Northepetherton, as the receiver of an annual pension of the same amount.†

By a singular piece of good fortune, of which the history of no other Religious House that I know of can furnish an instance, we have thus had preserved for us the names of the first as well as the last Prioress and Sisters of Buckland—the former when brought together at the beginning from various Houses into one Conventual home; the latter both as they were at the evil day of their dispersion, and also when death had been busy among them after an interval of sixteen years. What became of these last during that interval, whither they betook themselves, and how they succeeded in bearing up under the anguish that memories of the happy past would scarcely fail to create, we know not. Nor can we gain more insight into their after fortunes. The notice just presented to the reader is the

has undergone. The scribe who copied the list for Willis wrote it "Hylbere," and thus it appears in the "History of Abbeys" (Vol. ii, p. 196.) Collinson has of course reiterated the assertion. The name in the original record is "Hille;" and the syllable added by the copyists is the first word of the "per annum iiiiil" that follows! Many readers may consider this a matter of the most trifling consequence. It is an instance, however, which admits of too constant parallel; and the negligence which has given continuance to such errors is unworthy of the students of a branch of learning in which false statements are specially mischievous, and accuracy and exactness are of indispensable necessity.

* Card. Pole's Pension-book, f. xxix. Appendix No. XX.

† *Ib.*, fol. xxx.

concluding glimpse that we get of them. In subsequent records they appear no more.

We must now turn to the real cause of the hard measure and undeserved brutality so mercilessly dealt out to these innocent sufferers. The main temptation to the aggression against their peace was the lands with which ancient liberality had endowed them, and after which an unscrupulous tyrant and greedy courtiers thirsted, even to the robbery, or if need were, the murder of their lawful owners.

To illustrate the earliest condition of the property after it had been thus wrested from them and taken into the king's hands, I will furnish the reader with a brief but carefully made Abstract of the Return called the Ministers' Accounts, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1539, the first, it will be remembered, subsequent to the Dissolution. The original record seems at the first aspect little less than obscurity itself, but this is to a great extent removed by adopting the tabular form in which it is here presented. The amounts have yet to be charged with sundry deductions in the shape of stipends, repairs, &c., as will be seen by comparison with the "Valor," where many of them are already given.

THE LATE PRIORY OF BUCKELOND.

THE ACCOUNTS OF ALL AND SINGULAR THE BAILIFFS,
FARMERS, &c., FROM MICHAELMAS, 1538, TO
MICHAELMAS, 1539.

THE ACCOUNT OF EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ., FARMER.
BUCKELOND.

Farm of the site of the late Priory, including gardens, orchards, and other lands, called xiiij Acres, Newlonde, Purches,

Staplehays, Ryden, Robbys, Harys, Horlocke Mede, Hurt Mede, Longe Mede, vj Acres Mede, with their appur- tenances, in the occupation of the said			
Farmer	..	..	vij ^{li} ij ^s iiij ^d
Farm of the Rectory	..	..	xx ^s
Sum total,			ix ^{li} ij ^s iiij ^d

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, BAILIFF.

HELE.

Assessed Rents	..	..	xvj ^{li}	xiiij ^d ob.
Farm of the Manor	..	..	vj ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Perquisites of the Courts	..	..	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^s viij ^d
Sum total,			xxvj ^{li}	xij ^s vj ^d ob.

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, COLLECTOR.

WELLYS.

Assessed Rent of one Burgage	..	..	xx ^s
Ditto of one Burgage	..	..	xx ^s
Ditto of one Burgage	..	..	ix ^s
Sum total,			xlix ^s

GOTTON.

Assessed Rent of one Messuage	..	..	xl ^s
Ditto of one Tenement	..	..	xl ^s
Ditto of one Tenement	..	..	v ^s
Ditto of one Cottage	..	..	vj ^s
Sum total,			iiij ^{li} xj ^s

BRYMTONRAFFE.

Rents of Messuage and Mill, with their appurtenances			
..	..	..	xxiiij ^s viij ^d

CADECOTE.

Value of a tenement, late in the tenure of
John Edwardes, ij^s iiij^d; but there
were no returns, as it was not let.

HOREWOD.

Chief Rent of a Mill xiiij^s iiij^d

AYSSHE AND TORNFAWCON.

Rents of lands, tenements, and cottages xlviij^s vj^d

BRODEWODWIGER.

Rents of free Tenants x^s x^d
Assessed Rents lxiiiij^s v^d ob.

TOLLER.

Farm of the Preceptory with Rectory xxij^{li}

S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Annual Rent received from the Prior,
by ancient custom, but this year
it was unpaid xxij^{li}

PERQUISITES OF THE COURTS. .. ix^{li}

Sum total, lxviiij^{li} ix^d ob.

Remaining due, xxij^{li}

THE ACCOUNT OF THOMAS JESOPH, FARMER.

CHILCOMBE.

Farm of the Manor xiiiij^{li}

THE ACCOUNT OF RICHARD WAKEHAM, BAILIFF.

NORTHPEDERTON.

Rents of free Tenants xxxiiiij^s viij^d
Assessed Rents xix^{li} ij^d
Perquisites of the Courts .. xxx^{li} vj^s x^d
Sum total, li^{li} xx^d

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, BY JAWCUS AYSSHELEY,
HIS DEPUTY.

PRYMSLEY.

Rents of free Tenants	..	..	xj ^s iiij ^d
Assessed Rents	..	..	xiiij ^{li} xij ^s vj ^d
Sum total,	xiiij ^{li}	ij ^s	x ^d

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, FARMER.
KYLMERSTON.

Farm of the Manor with Rectory	..	xvij ^{li}	xv ^s
--------------------------------	----	--------------------	-----------------

THE ACCOUNT OF JOAN ATWYLL, FARMER.
BROMFYLD.

Farm of the Rectory	vij ^{li}	v ^s
---------------------	----	----	-------------------	----------------

THE ACCOUNT OF JOHN WORTH, GENT., BY ALEXANDER POPPEHAM,
HIS DEPUTY.
NORTHEPEDERTON.

Farm of the Rectory	..	..	xxvj ^{li}	x ^d
Pension from the Vicarage	..	..	liij ^s	iiij ^d

PAWLETT.

Pension from the Vicarage, this year unpaid	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Sum total,	xxix ^{li}	vij ^s vj ^d
Remaining due,	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d

THE ACCOUNT OF MARMADUKE POPPEHAM, RECEIVER.
KYRTON.

Farm of the Rectory	..	..	xxix ^{li}
Rent of three cottages, parcel of the aforesaid	..	..	xxij ^s

DONYNGTON.

Farm of Tithe, &c.	..	..	x ^{li}
Sum total,	xl ^{li}	ij ^s	

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, COLLECTOR.

RAYNEHAM, in Berks.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid c^s

SWYNFILD, in Kent.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid xl^s

KERBROKE, in Northamptonshire.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid xiiij^s iiij^d

TEMPLECOME, in Somerset.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid xxvj^s viij^d

TOLAND, in Somerset.

Pension from the Rectory ij^s

BEKYNNGTON, in Somerset.

Pension from the Rectory xx^s

SHERIFF OF HEREFORD.

A certain Alms of the King, this year unpaid vj^{li} xvj^s xj^d

Sum total, xvj^{li} xvij^s xj^d

Remaining due, xv^{li} xvj^s xj^d *

On a comparison of these accounts with those already given in the "Valor," it will be found that very little difference exists between them. Indeed, in more than half the cases, the values given are identical.

Such was the spoil. We have now, in conclusion, to see how it was disposed of, and who were the richer for the transfer.

The first notice that we have of the use to which the revenues were devoted may be considered the least objectionable of the whole. On the 27th of February, 1540, the king granted to John Worth, Esq., an annual pension of £24

* Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII. Off. Aug.

and 10d., issuing from the manor of Bucklond, formerly belonging to the late Monastery of Bucklond, just now dissolved. We have already seen this John Worth in the character of Receiver of rents and pensions from Northepederton and Pawlett.*

Some time elapsed before the bulk of the property was disposed of. A "Request to purchase" the site of the Priory and the Rectory and tithes of Mighelchurch was submitted to the king, signed "W. Essex," and bearing date the 11th of March, 35th Hen. VIII., 1544. To the enumeration of the various portions of the domain, which will presently be detailed in the grant, the Auditor, Mathew Coltehirste, whose duty it was to examine the terms of the Request, and to report upon any charges on the estates, appended the following note.†—"What comoditie the ffermer hereof taketh aboue the annual Rent I knowe not. It'm the kynges grace is charged wth cvj* viij^d for the stipend of a preeste serving Cure at Sancte Michael Chapell being wⁱⁿ a q^rter of a myle of the seid scite. where they wedde & crisen & burith in the Churche Yarde of the seid late Pryory. & so is like to be charged. vnlesse the seid Chapell be annexed to the Chapell of a Co^moundry of Sancte Johnes adionyng to the seid scite: there is no more landes wⁱⁿ ij myles perteynyng to the seid Priory. the Comaundry of Bucklande parcell of Sancte Jones adioneth to the same. P'Mathiam Coltehirste Audit'." In the margin we are told that "The superfluous howsyes there where sold to the seid ffermer [Edward Rogers] at the tyme of the dissolucyon of the howse." The woods on the estate are reported as follows:—Roden Coppies, 3

* Cartæ Miscell. in Off. Rec. vol. 7, n. 28.

† Part. for Grants, Off. Aug. The letters printed in italics are represented in the original by marks of contraction.

acres; Wynsell Wood, 7 acres; and hedgerows, 2 acres; with sundry reservations for the farmer of the demesne.*

This was shortly afterwards followed by the instrument which the framers had in view. On the 30th of June, 1544, the king granted to his beloved and faithful cousin and councillor, William, Earl of Essex, and his beloved James Rokeby, Esq., William Ibrabe, Esq., and John Cokke, Edward Rogers, and Edward Bury, Esqrs., and their heirs, &c., for the sum of £1049 11s. 2½d. of lawful money of England, the whole House and Site of the late monastery of Buckland, in the County of Somerset, and all its lands, meadows, pastures and hereditaments, called or known by the name or names of Fouretene Acres, Newland, Purches, Stapleheys, Riden, Lobbis, Harys, Horlocke Meade, Hurte Meade, Longe Meade, and Sixe Acres Meade, with all their appurtenances, then or lately in the tenure or occupation of the said Edward Rogers or his assigns, in Bucklande, or Buckland Sororum, parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery, and formerly in the hands, culture, and proper occupation of the late Prioress of the late monastery of Buckland at the time of the Dissolution. Also all those woods and lands called Riden Coppes and Wynsell Wood, containing by estimation ten acres, with all their appurtenances in Buckland. Also all the houses, buildings, granaries, stables, dovecots, gardens, orchards, and lands whatsoever, within the site, sept, boundary, circuit, and precinct of the said late monastery, and all and singular commons, ways, paths, easements, advantages, profits, and emoluments whatsoever in Buckland, Mighelchurche, and Northpetherton, in any manner appertaining. Also all the Rectory, and church, or chapel of Mighelchurche, with its appurtenances; and all and every kind of tithes of green crops, corn, grain, hay, wool, lambs,

* Part. for Grants, Off. Aug.

and other small tithes, and oblations, revenues, and profits whatsoever in Mighelchurche and Buckland, in any way appertaining to the said Rectory, and Church or Chapel of Mighelchurche. All these were to be holden as fully and entirely as the last Prioress had them. The aforesaid site, and lands, and properties of various descriptions were stated to be of the clear annual value of seventy-five shillings and eightpence. They were to be held of the king in chief, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and an annual rent of seven shillings and sevenpence sterling, to be paid at Michaelmas. The grantees were also to pay one hundred and six shillings and eightpence a year for the stipend of a curate to celebrate Divine service in the Church or Chapel of Mighelchurche. Besides all this the grant conveyed enormous possessions in the parishes of S. Botolph, Aldersgate, S. John, Clerkenwell, and S. Sepulchre, in the city of London and county of Middlesex, and in the counties of York, Northumberland, Stafford, Hertford, Wilts, and Essex. The instrument was dated at Westminster, on the day and year above mentioned.*

On the 13th of October, 1544, in consideration of the sum of £754 17s. 8d., of good and lawful English money, the king granted to William Porteman, Sergeant-at-Law, and Alexander Popham, Esq., and their heirs, &c., all the manor of Northpetherton, or Northpederton, with all and singular its rights and appurtenances, formerly belonging to, and parcel of the possessions of, the late dissolved Priory of Bukland, and all the site, demesne lands, meadows, pastures, &c., of the said manor. Also the wood commonly called Barwoode, in Northpetherton, containing by estima-

* Orig. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 1. rot. xxxviii. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 2, mm. 34 (13), 33 (14), 32 (15), 31 (16). Leland, *Itin.*, vol. II., p. 68. Appendix, No. XXI.

tion eight acres. Also all the messuages, lands, tenements, meadows and pastures, with their appurtenances, in Gotton, in the parish of Westemonketon, formerly belonging to the late Priory, in the tenure or occupation of Richard Warr, Esq., Robert Warr, William Hare, and Weltheane Merkes, widow. Also all the messuages, tofts, houses, buildings, granaries, stables, dovecots, mills, gardens, orchards, meadows, woods, waters, marshes, vivaries, weirs, fisheries, commons, wastes, &c., &c., with all knights' fees and other rights, in Northpetherton, Michelchurche, Bromfeld, Brympton Raiff, Wollavyngton, Mirelinche, and Gotton—as fully and entirely as Katerina Bourghier the last Prioress had held the said property. Also messuages, &c., in Ayshe and Thornfaucon, lately belonging to the said Priory. Also a tenement and messuage in the parish of Bromefeld, formerly belonging to the lately dissolved Priory of Taunton, in the occupation of one Richard Raynald. Also another tenement and messuage in Bromefeld, in the tenure and occupation of one John Pylman, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. Also lands in Kyngeshyll, in the parish of Spaxton, also formerly belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Taunton. Also all the manor, farm, and grange of Claveshey, with its appurtenances, in the parishes of Northepetherton and Bromefelde; and the capital messuage, house, site, and capital mansion of Claveshey, formerly belonging to the lately dissolved monastery of Athelney; and the wood commonly called Claveshey Wood, containing by estimation ten acres, and the wood called Holesey Wood, containing by estimation five acres, in Northepetherton aforesaid, formerly belonging to the late monastery of Athelney. Also messuages, &c., at Durlagh, Gotchirst, Dunwer, &c., in the parishes of Bridge-water and Northepetherton, formerly belonging to the

Priory of S. John, at Bridgewater. The property formerly belonging to the Priory of Buckland in Buckland, Northpetherton, Michelchurch and Bromefeld, was estimated at the clear annual value of £23 17s. 4d.; in Ayshe and Thornefaucun, of 47s. 6d.; at Bromefeld and Spaxton, of 41s. 8d.; at Claveshey, of £9; at Durleigh and Gotehirst, of 33s.; and at Dunwer, of 14s. 6d. The grantees were to pay the following annual rents:—for the property at Buckland, 38s.; for Gotton, 9s. 1½d.; for Ayshe and Thornfaucun, 4s. 9d.; for Bromefeld and Spaxton, 4s. 2d.; for Claveshey, 18s.; for Durleigh and Gotehirst, 3s. 4d.; and for Dunwer, 17½d. Also to Richard Wakeham, bailiff of the manor of Northpetherton, an annual fee of 20s.; and to John Walton, steward of the court of the said manor, 13s. 4d. All advowsons of churches, and spiritual emoluments and profits were reserved to the king. The Request to purchase was dated the 6th of July, 1544; and the grant at Westminster, the 13th of October, in the same year.*

We have already seen the disposal of the Priory, and have now to notice that of the Preceptory, which was not long delayed. The Request to purchase is dated the 13th of December, 1544. Ralph Lambe, the deputy of Matthew Coltehirste, Auditor, annexed to the enumeration of the lands thus solicited the significant and not unusual declaration, "I have made the *particlers* hereof to no other person, nor I knowe any other person desyrus to bye the *premysses*."† This was doubtless intended to assure the royal salesman that the bargain was the best that could be effected under the circumstances. On the 16th of

* Part. for Grants, Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 3, rot. xii. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 8, mm. 23, 24, 25, 26. Add. MS. B.M. 6366, pp. 28 b, 29.

† Part. for Grants, Off. Aug. Appendix, No. XXII.

February, 1545, the purchase was completed. The king then granted to Alexander Popham, Esquire, and William Halley, gentleman, and their heirs, &c., in consideration of the sum of £999 16s. 7d. of lawful English money, all the manor and the late Preceptory of Bucklond Pryours, in the County of Somerset, together with the manor of Halse, and all other manors, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, appertaining to the said late Preceptory, with all its other members and appurtenances, then or lately in the tenure, discharge or occupation of the aforesaid William Halley. Also the Rectory and impropriated Church of Halse, and all and singular other Rectories and impropriated Churches appertaining to the said Preceptory ; and all glebes, tithes, pensions, portions, oblations, revenues, fruits, advantages, profits, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, of every kind. Also the advowsons and rights of the Rectories aforesaid. Also the two manors of Bodmescombe and Cove, in the County of Devon, with all their appurtenances. Also the manor of Cleyanger, in the County of Devon. Also the advowsons, donations, presentations, &c., of the Church and Rectory of Hethefeld, and of the Church and Rectory of Halse, in the County of Somerset ; and of the Rectories and Churches of Brendon and Cleyanger in the County of Devon. Also the wood and grove called Wynsell Grove, containing by estimation four acres ; and the wood and grove called Peryfeld Grove, containing by estimation four acres ; and the grove called Bowyers Grove, containing by estimation twelve acres ; and the wood and waste called Bodmescombe Wood, containing by estimation thirty-five acres ; and twelve acres, sixteen acres, and twenty-seven acres, called Uprynges of Wood ; all parcels of the late Preceptory of

Bucklond Pryours. Also a messuage, &c., in the parishes of Gotehurste and Charlinche, formerly belonging to the late Priory or Hospital of S. John of Brydgewater. Also the demesne and manor of Thurlebare; the messuage, &c., called Playstrete, in the parish of Staple; a rent of twenty-four shillings and ninepence half-penny, called The Thurchetts,* issuing from certain lands and tenements in Thurlebare; a close called The Pryours Wood, in Thurlebare, of thirteen acres; and lands in Westhatche and Upphatche; all formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. Also the manor and demesne of Tobrydge, with all its rights, &c., in the parish of S. James by Taunton, and formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. All these were to be holden by the grantees as fully, entirely, and amply, as by their former possessors. The manor and late Preceptory of Buckelond Priours together with the manor of Halse, &c., were of the clear annual value of £31 19s. 2d, without deducting the reserved tithe; the vicarage of the clear annual value of £5 19s. 5½d., without deducting the reserved tithe; and the Rectory of Hethefeld, £9 4s., without deducting tithe. The Preceptory of Bucklond Pryours and Halse were to be held by the grantees of the king in capite, by military service, to wit, the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and by the following annual rents, to be paid at Michaelmas:—for Buckelond and Halse, £3 3s. 11d.; for Tobrydge, 10s. 7d.; for Cleanger, &c., 10s. 2d.; and for Thurlebare, 14s. 5d. The grant was dated at Westminster, the 16th of February, 36 Hen. VIII., 1544-5.†

* Probably intended for Churchetts, or Churchessets, a payment to the Church of corn as the First-fruits of harvest. See, for another instance, the author's *History of Taunton Priory*, page 119.

† Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 8, rot. xvii. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 26, mm. (6) 44, (7) 43, (8) 42. Add. MS. B.M. 6366, p. 116. Appendix, No. XXIII.

The more distant portions of the property were disposed of in a similar manner.

On the 18th of July, 1543, in consideration of the sum of £1451 2s. 9½d., the King granted to Sir John Horsey the manor of Prymsley, or Promsley,* in the county of Dorset, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, formerly belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Buckelande, in the County of Somerset. Together with this were granted lands at Thorneforde, Overcompton, and Nethercompton, and at Pynford, in the parish of Shirborne. Prymsley was estimated at the clear annual value of £14 17s. 2d. The lands were to be held of the King in capite, and the annual rent for Prymsley was to be the sum of 29s. 9d., payable at Michaelmas. The Request to purchase was dated the 5th of June, 1543; and the grant at Terlynge, on the day above mentioned.†

One month after a Request to purchase, dated the 6th of July, 1543, the King granted to Richard Parker, of Tawstok, in the County of Devon, gentleman, for the sum of £1436 7s. 10d., the Rectories of Bradford and Hilfaraunce, in the County of Somerset, formerly belonging to the Priory of Barliche; the demesne and manor of Pyxton, and Nynhed, formerly belonging to the Priory of Taunton; the manor of Moremaleherbe and Brodewodwiger, in Devon, formerly belonging to and parcel of the late Priory of Mynchyngbukland, in the County of Somerset; the Rectory of Northemolton, and lands at Lynkcombe, Hilfarcombe, and Wykelangforde, &c., formerly belonging to the late Monasteries of Dunkeswell and Frythelstoke, in the County of Devon. Bradford and Hilfaraunce were

* See page 13 for the original gift.

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, rot. iii. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, mm. (1) 38, (2) 37.

of the clear annual value of £16 4s. 6d.; Pyxton and Nynhead, £15 15s.; Lynkcombe and Hilfaraunce £12 7s. 0½d.; Northemolton, of £16; and Moremaleherbe, £3 15s. 3½d. The advowsons were reserved. The property was to be held in capite, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and the following annual rents to be paid at Michaelmas:—for Bradford and Hilfaraunce, 32s. 5½d.; for Pyxton, &c., 31s. 6d.; for Lynkcombe, 24s. 8½d.; for Northmolton, 32s.; and for Moremaleherbe, 7s. 6½d. Besides these charges, the grantees were to pay annually to the Curate of Hylfaraunce a stipend of 26s. 8d.; for procurations and synodals for the Church of Bradford, the sum of 12s. 5½d.; to the bailiff of Lynkcombe, his fee of 13s. 4d.; to the Vicar of Northemolton, £17 6s. 8d.; and, lastly, the sum of 66s. 8d., for the said Rectory of Northemolton, to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of S. Peter at Exon. The grant was dated at Rayne, the 6th of August, 1543.*

On the 11th of June, 1544, the King granted to Sir John Fulford, Humfrey Colles, Esquire, and their heirs, certain tenements with their appurtenances in the parish of Bromfeld, in the tenure or occupation of Robert Stalyche, John Harle, and John Hewett, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Bukeland. Also a horse mill, and a moiety of a close called Newe Close, and five acres of meadow with their appurtenances in Rysemore, in the County of Somerset, in the occupation of John Grene and Johanna his wife, and formerly belonging to the late Hospital of S. John of Bridgewater. Lands in Devon, formerly belonging to the late monasteries of Canonleighe,

* Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, rot. cxvii. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, mm. 12 (26), 11 (27), 10 (28). Add. MS. B.M. 6365, p. 297.

S. Nicholas at Exon, and Buckfast, in that County, and of Mountague and Clyve, in the County of Somerset, accompanied the aforesaid, and the purchase money amounted to the sum of £1199 18s. 3d. The property belonging to Bukeland was estimated at the clear yearly value of 24s. 4d., the tithe not deducted ; and that belonging to S. John of Bridgewater to £4, the tithe also not deducted. The grantees in capite were to pay, at Michaelmas, for the Bridgewater property the yearly rent of 8s.; and for that at Bromfeld 2s. 5½d. The Request to purchase was dated the 12th of March, 1544; and the grant at Westminster on the day aforesaid.*

On the 26th of July, 1544, (the Request is dated the 10th of the same month,) the King granted to Roger Taverner and Robert Taverner, gentlemen, two tenements and a mill called Elsam Myll, and certain lands and tenements called Stone Londes, situated in Brompton Raffé, in the County of Somerset, with all their appurtenances, in the tenure or occupation of John Edwardes, and formerly belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Buckelonde, in the said county. The annual value was 24s. 8d.; and it was to be held by a yearly payment, at Michaelmas, under the name of tithe, of 2s. 6d. This was accompanied by large estates in London and the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, and York, and the amount paid for the whole was £546 17s. 6d. The grant was dated, witness Katharine Queen of England, at Westminster, on the day and year aforesaid.†

On the 8th of November, 1544, a year which witnessed such wholesale changes in the possession of Church property, the King, in consideration of the sum of £269

* Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 4, rot. clxvi. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 12, mm. 5 (35), 4 (36), 3 (37).

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 5, rot. iii.

13s. 4d., granted to William Bisshoppe, of Bredy, in the County of Dorset, yeoman, and to John Hide, of London, gentleman, and their heirs, the manor of Chylcombe, with all its rights, in the County of Dorset, lately belonging to the Priory of Buklande.* Also other lands in Southampton, &c. The clear annual value of Chylcombe was reckoned at £14. It was to be held of the King in chief, by payment of a yearly rent of 28s. at Michaelmas. The Request to purchase was dated the 8th of November, 1544; and the grant at Westminster, on the day above mentioned.†

On the 13th of the same month they obtained license, we are told, to alienate a moiety to Thomas Martin, of Longbridy, and his heirs. William Bisshoppe did not long enjoy his new estate. He died on the 31st of May, 1545, leaving the ominous property to his son John, who succeeded his father at the age of seventeen years, and died four years after, 3 Edward VI! ‡

Nine months elapsed before other changes were effected. On the 4th of July, 1545, the King granted to William Hodgys, of Myddelchynnock, in the County of Somerset, and to William Hodgys, of London, son of the former, and their heirs, for the sum of £695 0s. 5d., the site of the Monastery of the Grey Friars of Ivelchester, twenty-nine messuages in the town of Bridgewater, lately belonging to the Hospital of S. John in that town; and three messuages or burgages in the city of Wells,|| in the separate tenure or occupation of Thomas Bodye, Cristofer Cooke, and Leticia Trystes. To these were added other lands in the counties of Dorset and Derby.

* See page 13 for the original gift.

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 4, rot. ciiiixxi.

‡ *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*, 2nd Ed., vol. II, p. 293.

|| See page 19 for the original gift.

The property in Ivelchester was reckoned of the clear annual value of 13s. 4d.; that in Bridgewater, of £21 3s. 4d.; and that at Wells, of 49s. It was to be held by fealty, in free soccage, and not in capite. The Request to purchase was dated the 24th of February, 1545; and the grant as above, at Westminster.*

The spoil was not yet entirely disposed of. For the sum of £1393 8s. 10d., the King granted to John Pope, gentleman, and his heirs, the manor of Kyrton in Holland, in the County of Lincoln, lately belonging to Buckland Priory, with all its houses, lands, and other appurtenances, of the clear yearly value of 22s. An enormous tract in the Counties of Oxford, Gloucester, York, Wilts, Salop, Middlesex, Surrey, and Warwick accompanied the aforesaid property. Kyrton was to be held in free soccage, by fealty only, and not in capite. The Request to purchase was dated the — day of July, 1545, and the grant at Westminster, the 3rd of October, 1545.†

By this time, as the reader will have perceived, not much remained either to excite or to gratify the lust of acquisition. My task, accordingly, is all but completed. Of course I cannot pursue further the history of each estate, which has now ceased to be of the interest that it hitherto possessed. The exception, however, which I have made in previous instances, it will not be improper to repeat in this.

So early as four years after the original grant to William Halley, in whose occupation, it will be remembered, the property even then was, King Edward VI., in consideration of the sum of £6 13s. 4d., authorized him to alienate to John Cuffe and John Tynbery, and their heirs,

* Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 6, rot. xxx.

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 8, rot. xvi. Pat. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 3, mm. 13 (33), 12 (34), 11 (35), 10 (36), 9 (37).

his capital messuage called Buckelond Priors, with its appurtenances, and two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of arable land, thirty-six acres of meadow, seventy-three acres of pasture, and two acres of land covered with water—the Ponds, I presume, to which I drew attention in the beginning of the History—with their appurtenances, in Buckland Priors and Coglod, in the County of Somerset, holden of the King in capite. Also to the aforesaid John Cuffe and John Tynbery special license was given to appropriate the same. The grant was dated at Westminster, the 13th of February, 1548.*

On the 4th of July, 1608, Edward Rogers, son of George Rogers, of Canington, sold to Sir Henry Hawley the site, circuit and precinct of the late Monastery or Priory of Buckland, with its appurtenances.† The manor, according to Collinson,‡ was subsequently sold by the Hawleys to John Baker, Esq., Receiver General of the land-tax in the County of Somerset, whose son Christopher sold it to George Parker, of Boringdon, in the County of Devon, Esq., and his descendant, John Parker, Baron Boringdon, to the family of the present possessor.

Thus have we traced the history of this interesting spot, from its original selection for the abode of a Religious Community, through ages of dutiful attention to the grand objects for the advancement of which it was so chosen, of varying fortune and frequent struggle, down to its violent alienation from those objects and its compulsory separation from the Society with which they were con-

* Orig. 2 Edw. VI. p. 1. rot. xlv. Pat. 2 Edw. VI., p. 1, m. (11) 35. Add. MS. B.M. 6367, f. 30. Appendix, No. XXIV.

† Trin. Rec. 9 Jac. i. rot. cxii.

‡ Vol. III. p. 99.

nected. The present appearance of the place gives very little indication of the former of these associations. Various fragments, indeed, of an older structure, as plinth mouldings and similar remains, are noticeable in the more ancient of the farm buildings, and there still exists a barn with some buttresses of the late Perpendicular period. Nothing, however, that I noticed, connected with the structure itself, is necessarily earlier than the sixteenth century, and accordingly all that is now visible may have formed no part of the conventual edifices, but have been the work of the first intruders to accommodate the place to their own purposes. Apart from the Ponds, already described, there are nevertheless a few relics of monastic days, which I have had the happiness of bringing into notice. This has not been effected without some difficulty. On the occasion of repeated visits I had made many and strict enquiries of the labourers employed about the spot, and of the neighbours in general, as to the discovery or existence of any ancient remains either of the buildings and their ornamental accessories, or of the instruments, utensils, or other evidences of the religious or domestic life of the olden possessors. For a long time I could obtain for my queries nothing but an uniform negative. At length one of a large body of farm servants set me upon the track of possessing myself of the rings of which mention has already been made, and eventually succeeded in recollecting that several large grave-stones with illegible inscriptions had been dug up many years before—it was in 1836—from three to four feet under the surface of what is now the kitchen garden of the mansion. These after a long search I had at length the gratification of recovering. It is clear, from several previous notices,*

* See pp. 11, 27, 37, 74.

that there were two Churches appropriated to the adjacent Societies, the greater belonging to the Prioress and her Sisters, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Nicholas, the less in the possession of the Preceptor and his Brethren. In which of them the remains thus brought to light originally found a place, or whether in the church-yard, also previously mentioned, it is now of course impossible to determine. The Priory Church, however, as I hinted in a former page, would appear to have been their most probable locality. The most ancient was a portion of an incised slab, (*see the figure*) with a few Lombardic characters all but obliterated :—

* : **HC · P** * * * * * **ELC** : *

The next was a fragment of the fifteenth century, commencing with **Drate pro**, immediately after which came the envious fracture that prevented all identification of it with the old worthy whose memory it was intended to immortalize. (*See the figure.*) Parts of four letters of a second line remained—**land**—no doubt the last syllable of the name of the House—thus :—

Drate pro
land

A third fragment, of the same period as the last, read

Scherebo
ppicietur d

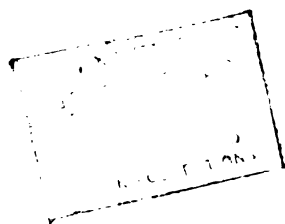
The former line had its two concluding letters imperfect, but represented, perhaps, a part of the word “Schereborn;” the latter was evidently a portion of the well known formula. (*See the figure.*) There was yet another memorial, and that of a most touching character. It was the only one that was found entire, and had accordingly been taken some care of

RE-DU-LA:

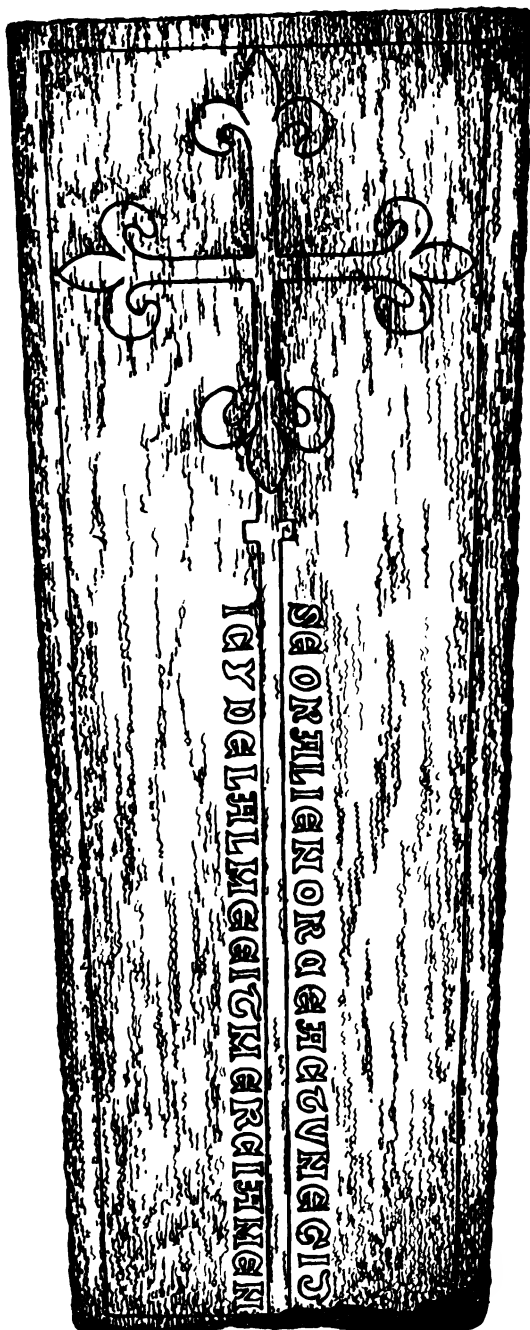
ate ²/₇ pro

Schier

puerituz: d



NEW YORK
LIBRARY
BY AND
TIONS.



FROM MYNCHIN BUCKLAND PRIORY.

The Anglo del. & lith. 1861.

and placed in a cellar. Nothing, however, was known of it, except that it had upon it a number of old letters which nobody could read. I duly obtained leave, most courteously accorded by the tenant of the mansion, to examine the mysterious relic; and, after transporting a range of brewing utensils which were marshalled upon it, discovered at length the object of my search covered with the dust that many years during which it had been untouched had collected on its surface. This was soon removed, and I was then most amply rewarded for my labour. The object brought to light was a noble incised slab, (*see the figure*) about seven feet long by four feet broad, of thirteenth or early fourteenth century work, in commemoration, as I conjecture, of a deceased Prioress. A very beautiful Lombardic cross occupied the centre, on either side of which was one line of the inscription, almost as sharply defined as when it left the hand of the old workman:—

SCONALICPORDCACTWJPCOT
ICPDCCLAJPCCTJLPCRCJAPCP

“Sister Alienor of Actune lies here, on whose soul God have mercy. Amen.” The epitaph is slightly abbreviated from the more usual formula, but the letters are remarkably fine, and the whole is of a truly artistic character. This, however, we may consider its least interesting peculiarity. It is eloquent of something higher than even Christian art, how noble and beautiful soever. Who Sister Alienor of Actune was, although this is not forgotten elsewhere, is now, I fear, beyond the power of the genealogist to discover for us and declare. But this venerable gravestone, disinterred from its long night of centuries, has once more made the world acquainted with her name, and will now, doubtless, through her unworthy remembrancer, do so to a

far wider extent than it ever transmitted it before. Such publicity will not now interfere with her repose. And that which has at length furnished so graceful a memorial of her is surpassingly worthy of reverent remark. It is a silent and yet speaking witness of one who "did what she could" in her ancient day; who, perhaps with much to discourage and distress her, laboured and fainted not in her high resolve; and at length, when human toils were over, entered into that rest for which, it cannot be too much to imagine, her life in this sacred home very eminently tended to prepare her. Nor shall I, as I hope, be considered fanciful in adding, that it may symbolize also the System with which it was connected—buried, past, and gone—yet preservative, and indeed full, of beautiful forms and holy thoughts for those who will reverently examine it and wipe away the dust that has settled upon its surface, and trace, as they so well may, its distinguishing lines, telling at once of the Cross which was its centre, the union which was its strength, and the hope of final mercy which was alike its mainstay and its reward.

THOMAS HUGO.

A P P E N D I X.

No. I.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

. ANDE. Wms de Erlegh p' salute a'ie Henrici
 Regis et Ael sui R' Henric' & alioru' filioru'
 & filiaru' suaru' conc' eis tot'm de Buckland &
 ecc' de Pereton' plantand' & ordinand' p'
 manu' Tho: Archep'i Avun religionem apud
 Buckland & cu' usu eccl'aru' &

[MS. in Off. Armor, L. 17, f. 141.]

Anno d'nice incarnationis 1434 hunc libru' taliter
 co'pilavit frater Joh'es Stillingflete de no'ib' fundator'
 hospitalis s'ci Joh'is Jerusalem in Anglia &c.

[MS. in Off. Armor, L. 17, f. 153.]

BUKLAND. Will'ms de Erlegh p' salute ai'e Regis
 Henrici & Alienore Regine & filij sui Regis Henrici &
 alior' filior' & filiar' suar' p' remedio ai'e ip'ius Will'mi
 & vxoris sue dedit tota' t'ra' de Buklande & ecclia' de
 Perreton' cu' alijs ecclijs et t'ris suis in diu's loc' vt pat'
 p' carta' inde confecta' ad plantandu' & ordinandu' p'
 manu' Thome archidiaconi a'uncli ip'ius Will'mi de Erlegh
 Religione' apud Bukland & q'd iid'm Cano'ici
 sic plantati et ordinati in eodem loco p'dc'as t'ras & eccl'ias
 in vsus suos p'pos in pura' p'petua' elemosina'
 possiderent.

No. II.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Will'ms d' Erlegh p'dict' dn's de Driston dedit ad edificand' domu' de B. . . . cu' eccl'ia de Pereton, cu' o'ib' capellis membris &c. s's ecc' de Chedsey . . . o'i jure q'd fres' he'nt in eccl'ia de Poulett cu' capella de Huntw'th & Newton Comit'is & de Thurlackston & de Sirdeston & de Newton & eccl'ia de Bekynton & de Kynm'sdon & de Sirston &c.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Will'mus de Erlegh p'dc'us dn's de Driston dedit ad edifica'da' domu' de Bukland cu' eccl'ia Pereton cu' om'ib' membris capellis & p'tin' suis s' eccl'ia de Chedsey q' est me'bru' eius & cu' om'i iure q'd ff'res hospital' h'nt v'l habere debebu't in eccl'ia de Poulet no'ie eccl'ie de Pereton cu' capella de Huntworth & capella de Neweton Comit' & capella de Thurlakeston & capella d' Sirdeston & capella de Neweton Regis & dedit eccl'ia de Bekynton' cu' om'ib' p'tin' & eccl'ia de Kynm'sdon ac eccl'ia de Sirston cu' alijs pl'rib' t'ris & bonis.

No. III.

[MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, f. 155.]

Ip'e (Henricus Rex Anglie II.) ecia' confirmavit domu' de Bukland vt sorores ib'm & non alibi remanerent.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Qui tamen religiosi p' interfecc'oe cuiusd'm Scenesca ipi'us Will'i d' Erlegh dn's Henric' Rex 2 fecit eos Napoli tunc p'or hospit de S^{ti} Johis J'r'm in Angl ap multoru' et Anglie p'ceru' p' collocandis ib'm soror ut fr'es p'd'ci in nullo alio loco in Angl' retin' nisi in domo de Buckland.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 155.]

Quos quid'm Cano'icos postea p' plures annos p' eor' culpa & forisfactura, eo videl't quod quend'm senescallu'

suu' consangu'em Will'mi de Erlegh int'fesseru't [interfecerunt] dn's Rex Henricus II^a p' tunc existens fecit amoueri, et f'ri Garn'io de Neapoli tunc p'ori Hospitalis sc'i Johis Jher'^{lm} in Anglia apud London consensu Rad'i Cantuar' archei'pi & Reginald' Bathon' e'pi & multor' p'cer' Anglie tam cl'icor' q'm laicor' easd'm t'ras & eccleCIAS p' collocandis ib'm sororibus donauit ac confirmauit circa a^o dni Mill'mo c^m lxxx^m sub conuenco'ne videli't q^d id'm p'or seu sui successores in nulla alia domo sua in Anglia retineret sorores sui ordinis [ordinis] n' in p'dc'a domo de Bukland.

No. IV.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Que quidem sorores aliq in domibus
p'tic'laribus &^c Canonicos p'dctos in
prior tamen p'dict' consensu Regio decolla fecit
sorores

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153.]

Que quid'm sorores olim sp' suu' morabant viz apud Hamton iuxta Kyngeston apud Kerebrooke & Swynfeld & alijs loc'. Deinde frat' Garnerius p'dcus p'or de consensu regio eosd'm cano'icos tres viz in domu' hospital' p'd'ci ad petic'one' eor' suscepit et h'itu' eiusd'm hospital' tribuit & duos in p'oratu' de Tanton ac vnu' in p'oratu' de Berlith & vnu' in monast'iu' sc'i Barth'i de Smithfeld apud London Reginaldus ep'us Bathon' p'dc'us ip'is hec petentib' & obtantib' in Religione cano'icor' recipi fecit. Postmodu' vero hijs p'act' p'fatus ffrat' Garnarius p'or sorores in diu's p'cept'ijs ordinis sui in Anglia vt p'd'cit' existentes vt p'dicit' congregari & ap^d Bukland de consensu ac volu'tate Regio necnon consensu om'i quor' int'fuit collocari fecit videli't sororem Milsante' apud Standon sororem Joh'am apud Hamton sororem Basilia' apud Kerebrooke sororem Amabiliam & sorore' Amisia' de Malketon' apud Shenegey sorore' Xpmam d' Hoggeshawe apud Hoggeshawe sorore' Petronillam apud Gosford et sororem Agnetam apud Clanefelde vt in eod'm loco de Buckland eod'm sorores & sue succ' deo inp'p'm deseruient.

No. V.

[MS. Cott. Nero, E. vi., f. 467b.]

Nomina Prioru' Hospitalis Sancti Joh'is Jerl'm in Anglia.

Frat' Garnarius de Neapoli erat primus Prior tempore fundaco'is Soror' domus de Bukland temp'e Regis Henrici sc'di qui congregauit sorores tunc p' diu'sa loca disp'sas ac temp'e d'ne fine prime Priorisse ib'm que Priorissa vixit in ip'o statu lx annis. Iste erat Prior p' pl'es annos ante passionem Sc'i Thome Martiris & obiit vltimo die Augusti.

Frat' Ric'us de Turk Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xij^{mo} die Augusti.

Frat' Rad'us de Dyna Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xij^{mo} die Maij.

Frat' Gilb'tus de Veer Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse dedit sororib' domus . . . Bukland c' annue pens: exeunt. de man'io de Reynh'm & obiit xij^{mo} die Augusti.

Frat' Hugo de Alneto Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xxij^o die Nouembr'.

Frat' Alanus Prior & Ep'us de Bangor temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xix^o die Maij.

Frat' Rob'tus Thesaurarius Prior tempore eiusdem Priorisse obiit xxvj^{to} die Octobr'.

Frat' Terricus de Nussa obiit xxj^o die Decembr' anno d'ni mill'imo cc^{mo} xxxvij^{mo}.

Frat' Rob'tus de Maunby Prior obiit xiiij^o die mens' Octobr'.

Frat' Rog'us de Veer Prior dedit eccl'ie de Clerkenwell vna' de sex ydrijs in quib' Jhesus conu'tit aquam in vinu' anno d'ni mill'imo cc^{mo} lxi^o & obiit xv die februar' anno d'ni mill'imo cc^{mo} lxx^o.

Frat' Petrus de Hakh'm Prior tempore Regis E. primi obiit xj^o die Januar'.

Frat' Simon Botard Prior obiit iij^o die Maij.

Frat' Helyas Smethton Prior obiit xxvij die April'.

Frat' Steph'us ffulburn Prior obiit primo die Januar'.

Frat' Joseph Chauncy Prior obiit xix^o die Maij. Iste fieri fecit capellam d'ni Prioris in domo de Clerkenwell temp'e E. p'mi a conquestu.

Frat' Walterus Prior adquisiuit p'ceptorias de Quenyngton & Shenegey & plures terras & ten' & obiit xxviij^o [?] die Augusti.

Frat' Will's de Haunle Prior fieri fecit claustrum de Clerkenwell anno d'ni mill'imo ccc^{mo} lxxxiiij^{to} et regni regis E. primi xij^o et obiit iiij^{to} die februar' anno d'ni sup^dco.

Frat' Ric'us Pauley Prior tempore Regis E. filij E. obiit iij^o die Augusti.

Frat' Rob'tus de Dyna Prior obiit xxiiij^{to} die Nouembr'.

Frat' Will's Tothall Prior obiit xij^o die Octobr' anno d'ni mill'imo ccc^{mo} xvij^o lra d'nicalis D.

Frat' Thomas L'archier Prior obiit xxvij^o die Augusti anno d'ni mill'imo ccc^{mo} xxix^o hic dedit sororib' de Bukland xl' annuatim imp'p'm p'cipiend' de man'io de Hidon' p'tin' ad Templecombe.

Frat' Leonardus de Tyb'tis Prior obiit vltimo die Januar' temp'e huius bona Templarior' data sunt Hospitalarijs.

No. VI.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 148b.]

KEREBROOKE.—Matildis Comitissa de Clare vxor Will'i comit' de Clare ac mat' Ric'i comit' de Clare dedit ——— so'rib' dom' de Bukland xij^a iiij^d solvend' annuati' p' man' p'ceptoris ib'm p'o temp'e existent' & alia pl'ra bona Hec donac'o f'ca fuit apud Westmon'. a^o qui'to rr' Ric'i p'mi & a^o d'ni mill'mo c' lxxxij^o & tempore f'ris Ala' p'oris hospitalis in Anglia & Ep'i de Bangor.

No. VII.

will be found included in No. V.

No. VIII.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Deinde frater Hugo de Alneto p'or hospit p'd' consensu fr d'ne Lorette comitisse Leicestrie ad inveniend' j fre'm Capella . . . celebrantem miss'm gloriose Virginis ; s's in excambio p' ter' alijs

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Deinde ffrat' Hugo de Alneto p'or Hospital' p'dci de co'i consensu & volluntate ffr'm capituli concessit dn'e Lorrette

comitisse Leycestrie ad inveniendu' vnu' fir'm capellanu' cotidie celebrat'um missa' gloriose virginis Maria [Marie] eccl'ia Soror' p'dcar' p' c'tis t'ris redit' alijs que p'dca comitissa contulit domui hospital' sc'i Joh'is in p'pos vsus soror' p'dcar' de Bukland conuertend' Ita q'd p'dctus fratr' capellanus nulli alij s'uic'o deputabit' n' p'p'e gloriose v'ginis minist'io in eccl'ia p'dca.

No. IX.

[Cart. 11 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 6.]

P' Hospital' de Bocland. Rex &c. salt'. Insp'ximus cartam Lorette quonda' Comitisse Leycestr' f'cam D'o & b'e Marie & s'co Joh'i Bapt'e & b'atis paup'ib' s'ce domus hospital' Ierosol' ad sust'ntaco'em sorror' de Bocland * * in h' uerba. Not' sit om'ib' X'pi fidelib' tam p'sentib' q' futuris hoc script' visuris v'l auditoris q'd ego Loretta comitissa Leycestr' dedi & concessi D'o & b'e Marie & sc'o Joh'i Bapt'e & b'is paup'ib' domus hospital' Ierosol' ad sust'ntaco'em soror' de Boclaund D'o s'uienciu' & ad inueniend' quendam cap'll'm fr'em in eade' domo qui cotidie & p'petuo missam in honore b'e Virginis Marie i' maiori eccl'ia ap' Bokland. ad altare b'e Virginis celebret p' salute anime mee & d'ni Rob'i viri mei Com' quonda' Leicestr' & p' salute a'iar' p'ris & m'ris mee & om'iu' ancessor' & successor' meor' tota' t'ram meam de Noteston' & totam t'ram meam de Ynesford ex^a aq'm & vlt^a aq'm & lxiiij ac's de d'nico meo sup' Ruwedon' & totam t'ram meam de Ridescot' & de Hele & de Chorlecot' & de Tunecot'. & de Boteburn' & totam t'ram q' tenet Philipp' at Viam cu' ho'ib' p'dcas t'ras tenentib'. & p't'ea cent' ac's de d'nico meo in Frem'esmore & boscu' meu' qui uocat' Anc'wd' & vnu' ferling' ad Roitheyne cu' om'ib' p'tin' suis in man'io de Toustok cu' pasturis & om'ib' aliis ad p'dcas t'ras p'tin'tib'. Et p't'ea om'imoda' com'unam int' tenta mea vbiq' lib'e & * h'end' & possidend' in p'petuam & puram elemosina' sic' ulla elemos' lib'ius & quic'ius dari potest. & vt h' mea donac'o futuris temp'ib' p'petue firmitatis robur optineat. eam p'sentis sc'p' munimi'e cu' sigilli mei app'oe dign' duxi roborare. Hiis testib'. Mag'ro Lamb'to subdecano Wal'nsi d'no Philippo de Alben'. d'no Rog'o de La Cuche. Ada' fil'

Hondebrand' Mag'ro Vmfr' Canon Cycestr' Mag'ro Regin' de Mereston'. Will'o capell'o de Bukingeh'. Walt'o cl'rico de Langeh'. Thom' cl'rico de Gloucecestr'. Nich' de Wyleya. & aliis. Nos hanc donat' & concessione' rata' & g^{tas} h'entes. p'd'co hospitali & sororib' p'd'cis eam p' nob' & h'edib' n'ris concedim' & co'firmamus. T. ut sup^a Dat' ut sup^a. (Dat' p' manu' R. Cycestr' ep'i &c. ap' Westm. xvj die Jul' anno &c. xj^o.)

No. X.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Rad' filius Will'mi de Bremerye dedit Sororib' p'd' ecc' de Toland. Alan' filius Ant'i Russell eccl'm de Danington in dioc. Linc. Warin' de Aula, Budescombe &c.

Ascuid Musard Chiltcombe Wysangr' & Bochelcote.
Rob'tus Arundale Halse &c.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Rad'us filius Will'i de Briwere dedit sororib' ib'm ecclia' de Toland cu' p'tin'.

Alanus filius Ant'i Russell dedit ecclia' de Donington in dioc' Lyncolne p'tin' eisd'm.

Warinus de Aula dedit Bodescombe p'tin' eisd'm sororibus.

Ascuid Musard dedit Chiltcombe Wysangre & Bochelcote.

Rob'tus Arundale dedit Halse c'm p'tin.

No. XI.

[Pat. 12 Hen. III., m. 2.]

P' sororib' de Bocland.—D'ns R' i'tuitu D'i co'cessit sororib' de ordine Hospital' S'ci Joh'is J'rlm ap' Bocland d'o s'uietib' & s'uit'is qd singul' sept' capiant i' p'co d'ni R' de Neuton de mortuo bosco eiusd' p'ci vna' carectatam busce ad focu' suu'. Et q' compete'tius i' estate qa' i' hyeme cape' pot'nt p'dc'am busca', co'cessit eis d'ns R'

q'd a Pasch' usq' ad festu' S'ci Pet' ad Vincula busca' p'dcam capiant i' p'dco p'co ad num'm carectar' q' de toto anno eis compet'nt scd'm concess' n'ram p'dcam. In cui' &c. T. R. ap. Neubir' iij die Aug'.

Et mand' Ric'o de Wrotha' qd eas p'dcam busca' cap'e p'mittat sic' p'dc'm est. T'. ut s^a.

No. XII.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153.]

Deinde ffrat' Terricus de Mussa p'or hospital' p'dci de concilio ffr'm gen'alis capit'li dedit d'cis sororib' de Bukland & successorib' suis xxx^{ta} & octo m^{rcas} duodecim solidos & octo denarios st'lingor' annuati' recipiend' inp'p'm ad duos anni t'minos viz ad f'm pasche decem & noue' ma'cas sex solidos & quatuor denarios de p'ceptore d' Bukland qui p' tempore fu'it ita q'd p'ceptor de p'dcis xxxviiij ma'c' xij^a & viij^d a d'co Terrico & successoribus suis h'ebit allocac'one' sup' responce'one sua soluenda.

No. XIII.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Consequent' fr' Rog'us de Ver p'or hospit'lis p'dict in adventu suo ad p' statu dom' ordinavit &c.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Consequent' v^o ffrat' Rog'us de Ver p'or hospital' p'dci in aduentu suo ad Bukland p' statu domus videndo invenit distancia' & discordia' int' p'iozem p'ceptorem & p'orissa' ac conuentu' dom' de Bukland p' diu's' reb' d'cas priorissa' & sorores tangentib' et assensu capit'li sui de Melcheburn ad p'petua' pace' int' ip'os s'uanda' ordinavit int' cet'a q'd p'dc'e p'orissa' & conuentus h'ebunt senscallu' suu' ad mensa' p'ceptoris & unu' garc'one' sedentem cu' garconib' p'ceptoris & erit ibi cotidie in mensa nisi dux'it h'ue s'm dicti senescalli & ad f'm sc'i Mich'is cu' tinere volu'it senescallus curia' de la hele h'ebit de selario qui'q' albos panes & costrellos suos plenos s'uicie et ad id'm f'm p' cur' de Kynm'sdon d' Primmilegh tenend' h'ebit totid'm & ad le

hokeday totide' equitatura' vero & om'ia alia necc'ia h'ebit
 de lib'ac'oe & ordinaco'e p'orissa [p'orisse] & conuent'. Et
 si in aliquo deliquerit, licebit p'orisse ea' [eu'] defendere ne
 de bonis ear' int'mittat sed non eu' remouere absq' p'ore.
 It'm h'ebunt saserdote' s'clarem ad celebrandu' p' ani'a
 Sororis ffine quond'm p'orisse ib'm & a'iab' fundator' &
 b'nfactor' d'ce dom' qui erit in mensa cu' ffrib' & lectu' in
 thalamo int' sas'dotes & cl'icos & p' relicu' tempus scd'm
 dispoco'ne' p'orisse ita q'd p'ceptor he'at allocacone' de quinq'
 m'r'cr' p' mensa d'ci sacerdot' & ecia' vni' ffris celebrant'
 missa' be' Marie & ecia' tres solidos ad f'm sc'i Mich'is p'
 cl'ico de capella.

No. XIV.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 156.]

Edwardus Rex Anglie a conquestu p'mus concessit —
 vnu' mercatu' singul' sept' p' die' Lune apud Man'iu' suu'
 de Halse in Com' Som's.

[Cart. 18 Edw. I., m. 19, n. 80.]

P' P'ore hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Je'rlm in Angl'. R'
 archiep'is &c. salt'm. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta
 n'ra confirmasse dil'co nob' in X'po f'ri Will'o de Henleye
 Priori Hospital' S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm in Angl' q'd ipe &
 successores sui imp'petuu' h'eant vnum m'catum sing'lis
 septimanis p' diem Lune apud man'ium suu' de Hause in
 Com' Som's'. Nisi m'catum illud sit ad nocumentu' vicinar'
 m'cator'. Concessim' eciam &c. — Quare volum' & firmit'
 p'cipim' p' nob' & h'edib' n'ris q'd p'dcus Prior & succes-
 sores sui imp'petuu' h'eant p'd'cm m'catu' apud man'ium
 suu' de Hause cu' om'ib' lib'tatib' & lib'is consuetudinib'
 ad hui'modi m'catum p'tinentib'. Nisi &c. — Hiis
 testib' ven'abilib' p'rib' G. Wygorn' R. Bathon' & Wellen.
 A. Dunolmens' & Th. Meneuens' Ep'is. Edmundo fr'e n'ro.
 Will'o de Valencia auunc'lo n'ro. Gilb'to de Clare Com'
 Glouc' & H'tf'. Henrico de Lacy comite Linc'. Humfrido
 de Bohun comite Heref' & Essex. Rog'o de Bigod comite
 Norf' & Marescallo Angl'. Ottone de Grandisono. Petro
 de Chaumpnent. Ric'o de Bosco & aliis. Dat' p' manu'
 n'ram apud Westm. vj die Maij.

No. XV.

will be found included in No. V.

No. XVI.

[MS. Harl. 6965, p. 17.]

Official. Cur. Cant. dicreto viro mag'ro Ric'o de Thistel-
den officiali d'ni Radulphi ep'i Bath. & Well. salut. Ex
parte religiosorum viroru' Prioris & fr'um Hosp. sci Joh.
Jer'lm in Angl. nobis extitit intimatum q'd cu' vos preten-
deretis prefatos religiosos ad exhibendu' titulu' si quem
haberent in ecc'lis de Northpederton, Durston, Halse,
Bromfild, & Kynemersden, Bath. & Well. dioc. quas in
usus proprios canonici possidebant, & possiderant ab antiquo,
& ad prestand' vener. p'ri pred'co obedientiam rac'oe
eccl'iaru' pred'carum coram vobis d'ci p'ris commissario
speciali ad judiciu' evocatos pars eorundem religiosoru' cora'
vobis in judiciu' sufficienter comparens, ut sibi copiam
commissionis & certificatorij citaco'is p' vos in hac parte
pretensarum fieri faceretis, a vobis cum instantia debita
postulavit, sed vos — effectualiter exaudire, aut copiam
hujusmodi eidem facere non curastis, sed d'cos religiosos
contumaces, cu' non essent, pronuntiastis, ipsosq' — in
immoderata pecunie summa mulctastis, ipsamq' mulctam a
preceptore f'ribus & sororibus domus d'corum religiosoru'
de Boclaunde d'ce dioc. levanda' fieri decrevistis & levare
mandastis &c. appellatu' ad sede' Ap'licam, — quare
vobis inhibemus — ne pendente in Cur. Cant. hujusmodi
negotio quicquam hac occasione in d'ce partis appellantis
prejudiciu' attempletis &c. dat. Lond. 6 Kal. Oct. [1329.]

No. XVII.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 156b.]

Henric' Rex Anglie iij' [iiij'] ampliavit & pleniu' decla-
ravit carta' q'm Henric' Rex Anglie p'genitor suus concessit
p'orisse & sororib' domus de Bukeland videli't q'd ip'e
quali't septi'ana imp'p'm cap'ent in p'co suo de Pederton
tres carectatas busce p' focali suo & ista v'ba tres carectatas

busce de spinis alno & arabil' ad focu' suu' & postea inveniabt' q^d p'd'ce p'orissa & sorores non erant capaces d'ce concessionis eo q^d sunt obedienciare P'oris Hospital' S'ci Joh'is Jher'lm in Anglia i'o custodes d'ni Regis i'bm d'cam concessione' h'ere non p'misit. Quare Rex Henric' q^rtus p'd'cus de gra' sp'ali a^o sui x^o concessit p' salute a'ie sue ac Joh'ne consort' sue n^onon Maria [Marie] consort' sue defuncte q^d p'or Hospital' & succ' sui imp'p'm p' se & s'uiant' suos de Buk' p'cipiant quali't septi'ana iij carectatas subbosci infra p'cu' suu' de Pederton viz Thorn aller mapell & hasell ad vsum & p'ficiu' d'car' P'orisse & soror' & succ' suar' imp'p'm. Et q^d quali't carectata subbosci p'd'ci existat de tractu sex equor' & q^d ip'i p'st'nant succidant & carient ad voluntate' sua' subboscu' p'dcu' quol't a^o a festo An'unc' be' Marie vsq' f'm Omi' Scor' q^d antea erat concess' eis a Pasca vsq' f'm S'ci Petri ad uincula absq' impedimento seu p'turbac'one aliquali officiarior' d'ni Regis.

[Pat. 10 Hen. IV., p. 1, m. 19.]

P' Priorissa & sororib' de Bucland. R' om'ib' ad quos &c. sal'tm. Sciatis q'd cum dil'ce nob' in Xpo Priorissa & sorores ordinis hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm de Bucland nobis monstrau'int qual'it nobilis p'genitor n'r Henr' nup' Rex Angl' p' cartam suam quam confirmauim' concessit sororib' domus p'dce tunc deo s'uiantib' & s'uituris qd ip'e quali't septimana imp'p'm cap'ent in parco suo de Perton iam vocato Pederton tres carectatas busce p' focali suo p' ista v'ba tres carectatas busce de spinis alno & arabl' ad focum suu' ac p' eo qd competencius extitit ad capiend' buscam p'dcam in estate q'm in yeme concessit eis qd ip'e cap'ent buscam p'dcam in parco p'dco a Pascha vsq' festum S'ci Petri ad vincula ad num'u' carectar' que eis de toto anno p'tinerent iuxta concessionem p'dcam p'ut in carta & confirmac'oe p'dcis plenius continet' qd q' vigore concess'ionis & confirmac'ois p'dcar' p'fate Priorissa & sorores in pacifica omni' p'dcar' carectar' busce infra parcum p'dcm annuatim p'ut in concessione & confirmac'oe p'dcis fit mencio a tempore confecc'ois ear'dem extiterunt absq' aliquo impedimento seu g'uamine n'ri vel p'genitor' n'ror' p'dcor' aut custodum parci p'dci qui p' tempore fuerunt seu alior' ministror' vel officiarior' ibidem quor'cumq'

quousq' iam tarde q'd nunc custos n'r ibidem ipas buscam p'dcam aut aliquam parcellam eiusdem iuxta concessionem & confirmacoem p'dcas h'ere non p'misit p' eo qd p'dce Priorissa & sorores sunt obedienciarie Priori hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Jerl'm in Angl' ac qd ip'e p'sone capaces p'ut p'dcus custos sup' ip'as imponit non existunt. Vnde nob' supplicarunt sibi p' nos de gra' & remedio in hac parte p'uideri. Nos de gra' n'ra sp'ali & ad effc'm qd p'dce Priorisa & sorores p' salubri statu n'ro ac carissime consortis n're Johanne dum vixim' & p' a'iab' n'ris cum ab hac luce mig'u'im' necnon p' a'ia carissime consortis n're Marie defuncte deuocius exorent & qd om'imoda ambiguitas & dubia hui' v'bor' de spinis alno & arabl' in concessione p'dca specificator' amoueant' concessim' p' nobis & heredib' n'ris quantum in nob' est Walt'o Grendon Priori d'ci hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Jerl'm in Angl' & successorib' suis impp'm qd ip'e & successores sui p' se & s'uiantes suos d'ci hospitalis de Bucland h'eant & p'cipiant quali't septimana tres carectatas subbosci infra boscum n'rm p'dcm siue Parcum de Pederton videl't thorn aller mapel & hasell ad vsum & p'ficuu' p'dcar' Priorisse & soror' & successor' suar' impp'm et q'd quel't carectata subbosci p'dci de tractu sex equor' existit q'dq' p'fatus Prior & successores sui p'dci vel s'uiantes sui p'dci h'eant & p'cipiant p'dcas tres carectatas subbosci vt p'dcm est impp'm & qd ip'i p'sternant succidant & carient ad voluntatem suam subboscum p'dcm p' focali p'dcar' Priorisse & soror' & successor' suar' quol't ann'o a festo Anunciaco'is b'e Marie vsq' festum O'im Scor' ad num'u' carectar' que eis aut successorib' suis p' totu' annu' p'tinebunt absq' p'tbaco'e impedimento seu g'uamine n'ri vel heredum n'ror' aut Custodis n'ri d'ci bosci n'ri vel parci seu alt'ius officarij siue ministri n'ri vel heredum n'ror' quor'cumq'. In cuius &c. T. R. apud West'm xiiij die Nouemb'i. p' b're de priuato sig'.

No. XVIII.

[MS. Lansd. 200, ff. lxxxiii, lxxxiii b.]

ASSEMBLIA tent' in domo de Clerkenwel xx die Januarij, 1500, P'ntib' ib'm p'sonal'r R^{do} d. p'ori ffr' Jo. Kendal. ff. H.

Hawley. ff. B. Pek. ff. Ro. Dauson. ff. T. Newport. ff. Ro. Danyel. ff. A. Chetwod. ff. Jo. Tonge. ff. Jo. Bowth. & ff. Will'o Darel P'ceptrib'—

OM'IB' X'pi fidelibus ad quos p'sens scriptum Indentatum peruen'it ffrater Joh'es Kendall Prior Hospit'lis Sancti Joh'is J'rlm in Anglia Et eiusdem P'oris Conf'res Salt'm in d'no sempit'na'. SCIATIS nos p'fatos Priorem & conf'res vna'mi nostris assensu et consensu tradidisse et ad firma' dimisisse Joh'i Vernay de ffarefelde in Com' Som's' armigero preceptor'ia' n'ram de Buclande Prioris in dicto Com' ou' manerij's de Bodmescomb et Cove in Com' Deuon' eidem p'ceptorie p'tinentib' et cu' om'ib' et sing'lis alijs dominijs t'ris et ten'tis pratis pascuis et pasturis redditib' et s'uicijs confr'ijs in Com' Som's' & Deuon' curijs cu' ear' p'ficijs decimis oblaco'ib' bonis et catallis felonu' et fugitiuor' et cu' om'ib' alijs libertatib' emolimentis et com'oditatib' quibuscuq' ad d'cam p'ceptor'ia' qualit'cumq' spectantib' et p'tinentib' BOSCS & subboscis aduocac'onib' Eccl'iar' wardis maritagijs & releuijs duntaxat exceptis Ac nobis p'fato Priori et succ' n'ris om'ino res'uat' HABEND' & tenend' predicta' p'ceptor'ia' cu' om'ib' suis p'tinen' p'dict' except' p'except' p'fato Joh'i Vernay et assignatis suis a festo Natiuitatis Sc'i Joh'is Bap'te prox' futur' post data' p'sens vsq' ad fine' et term' Triginta annor' extu'c p'x' sequens et plenarie complendor REDDENDO inde an^{tim} nobis p'fato P'ori et succ' n'ris apud thesauria' n'ram de Clerkenwell p'pe London Nonaginta et tres libras sex solidos & octo denarios sterlingor' ad festa Purificaco'is b'te Marie Virginis et S'ci Barnabe ap'li equis porc'onib' durante termi'o p'dicto IT'M p'dictus ffirmarius et assignati sui sumptib' suis p'prijs tenebu't debita' et honesta' hospitalitatem infra dicta' p'ceptor'ia' Necno' sumptib' suis inuenient scd'm antiqua' consuetudine' quinq' Capellanos videlic' duos Capellanos de cruce vel alios duos quos nos p'dictus Prior vel succ' n'ri deputabimus infra Eccl'iam de Buclande priorissa vnu' Capellanu' infra capella' p'ceptorie ib'm vnu' Capellanu' apud Bodmescomb' et vnu' Capellanu' apud Durston diuina continuo ib'm celebraturos durante termi'o p'dicto Necnon victu' et camera' pro vno Cap'o d'ce priorisse atq' victu' pro seniscallo domus eiusd'm Priorisse et p' famulo suo cu' duob' bigat' feni an^{tim} eod'm termi'o durante Prouiso semp' q' dictus ffirmarius et

assignati sui dabunt et soluent an^u durante dicto termi'o d'no Alexandro Vernay capellano celebranti apud Bodmescomb' camera' cu' focali suo ib'm et octo marcas sterlingor' no'ie stipendij sui et pro victu et vestitu suo sc'dm tenore' carte sub sigillo n'ro com'j eid'm d'no Alexandro facte pro termi'o vite sue. It'm p'dictus firmarius et assignati sui soluent priorisse et Con^{ti} de Bucland p'dict' an^u p' pensione sua consueta xxij^u atq' seniscallo curiar' dicte p'ceptorie p'tinenciu' feodu' suu' Necnon om'ia alia on'a ordinaria et extraordinaria dicte preceptorie incumbencia & imponenda p'dictus firmarius et assign' sui supportabu't sumptib' suis durante termi'o p'dc'o Responsionib' et alijs subsidijs pro com'j thez^o Rhodi impositis et imponendis du'taxat exceptis REPARABUNT q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui om'ia domos et edificia muros sepes clausuras et fossatas dicte p'ceptorie p'tinen' durante termi'o predicto eq' om'ia et sing'la in fine eiusd'm term'i nobis p'fato Priori & succ' n'ris in adeo bono statu quo ea recepit sursum reddent et liberabunt P'uiso q' si contingat aliqua edificia dicte p'ceptorie ad terra' propt' eor' ruinam cadere infra dc'm term' In tali casu nos p'dictus Prior et succ' n'ri edificia illa nostris su'ptib' de nouo edificabim' illaq' sic de nouo edificata p'dictus firmarius & assignati sui eor' sumptib' postmodu' reparabu't et manutenebu't durante termi'o p'dicto It'm dictus firmarius et assign' sui expensas mi'stror' nostri p'dicti Prioris et succ' n'ror' cu' quinq' vel sex equis venienciu' bis p' annu' ad sup'vidend' d'cam p'ceptorial' vel ad tenend' curias ib'm vel ad renouand' rentalia et alias evidencias per tres vel quatuor dies et tot noctes supportare tenea't durante termi'o p'dicto HABEBUNT q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui housebote fyrebote ploughbote cartbote hedgebote harobote et foldebote in et de boscis ac subboscis dicte p'ceptorie p'tinentib' p' assignaco'em mi'stror' nostri p'dicti P'oris et succ' nostror' capiend' et in dicta p'ceptorial' rac'onabilit' et sine vasto expendend' durante termi'o p'dicto ET BENE liceb' nobis p'dicto Priori et succ' atq' mi'stris n'ris quando nobis placu'it sup'videre dicta' p'ceptorial' nostra' cu' suis p'tinen' Necnon tene' curias et face' rent'lia atq' territoria terrar' et ten'tor' p'dicte preceptorie durante termi'o p'dicto Prouiso q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui habebu't et p'cipie't p'ficua d'car' Curiar' eod'm termi'o durante dictus q' firmarius et assignati sui liberabu't nobis

p'd'co Priori et succ' n'ris in fine d'ci term'j om'es rotulos curiar' et rentalia tam antiqua q'm noua que p'uenient ad manus suas durante termi'o p'dicto PROUIISO semp' q' non licebit p'dicto Joh'i Vernay statum quem habet in p'dicta p'ceptorialia alicui alteri dimittere sine lice'cia nostri p'dicti P'oris et succ' n'ror' durante termi'o p'dicto ET SI CONTINGAT dictu' an'uale' redditu' lxxxxiij^{li} vj^s viij^d sterlingor' a retro fore in parte vel in toto et non solut' post aliquem terminu' soluco'is sup'ius specificatu' per duos menses Tunc bene licebit nobis predicto Priori et succ' n'ris in p'dicta p'ceptorialia cu' suis jurib' et pertinen' vniu's reintrare eq' om'ia et sing'la vt in pristino statu n'ro retin'e p'nti dimissione in aliquo non obstante PROUIISO semp' q' cu' p'ficua Confratriar' que sunt parcelle reuencionu' dicte p'ceptorie extimantur ad annuale' valore' lxxxxiij^{li}: Idcirco si contingat &^m dn'm n'r'm papa' modernu' siue success' suos suspend'e dictas confr'ias aliquo tempore durante termi'o p'ntis indent'e Tunc p'dictus Joh'es Vernay firmarius et assign' sui durante illa suspens'one non erunt onerati cu' dicta integra annuali firma lxxxxiij^{li} vj^s viij^d sed du'taxat erunt computabiles sup' eor' sacramentu' p'dicto Priori et succ' suis de tantis pecunijs quas recipient ex nuncijs confr'iar' p'dictar' pro dictis confr'ijs et de illis du'taxat pecunijs facient soluco'nem p'dicto Priori & succ' suis dura'te suspens'ione p'dicta atq' de residuo pecuniar' carente ex dicta su'ma lxxxxiij^{li} pro confr'ijs idem firmarius et assign' sui allocac'ionem habebu't in p'dicta eor' annuali firma Nonaginta et triu' librar' sex solidor' et octo denarior' durante suspens'oe p'dicta ET AD OM'ES et sing'las conuenc'oes p'dictas ex parte p'dicti Joh'is Vernay firmarij et assign' suor' cu' eff'tu p'implendas idem Joh'es Vernay obligat se heredes et executores suos p'dicto Priori & succ' suis In ducentis libris sterlingor' p'p'sentes IN CUIUS Rei testi'om tam sigillu' n'r'm co'e q'm sigillu' p'dicti Joh'is Vernay p'ntib' indenturis alt'nati sunt appensa DAT' in domo n'ra de Clerkenwell prope London in Assemblia n'ra tent' ib'm vicesimo die Januarij a'o d'ni Mill'mo Quingentesimo PROUIISO semp' q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui in fine p'dicti term'i dimittent et liberabu't preceptorio de Buclande p'dict' p' tempore existen' om'ia orname'ta capelle ib'm sim'l cu' to'o stauo viuo & mortuo specificato in dorso p'nt' indenture Dat' ut sup'a.

No. XIX.

[Miscell. Books, Off. Aug., vol. 245., no. 128.]

BUKELOND.—Here ffoloweth the yerely pencons or anuyties grauntyd by the Kinges highnes to the late P'ores and Nunes of the late surrendryd howse of Buckelonde in the countie of Som'sett. And they and eu'y of them to haue there halfe yeres penc'on at th'anuncac'on of o' ladye next cumyng whiche shalbe in the yere of o' lorde god a thowsande fyve hundreth xxxix, and soo from halfe yere to halfe yere during there lyves and the lyfe of eu'y of them—

That is to say

Ffurst to Katheryn Bowser p'oresse	} l ^u
for her yerely penc'on	
To Margaret Sydnam supp'ores	iiij ^u xiiij ^a iiij ^d
To Julyan Kendall	iiij ^u vj ^a viij ^d
To Jone Hyll	iiij ^u
To Anne Plumm'	iiij ^u
To Tomysyn Huntyngham ..	iiij ^u
To Katheryn Popham	iiij ^u
To Anne Maunsell	iiij ^u
To Mary Dodyngton	iiij ^u
To Ales Emerforde	iiij ^u
To Jane Babyngton	iiij ^u
To Mary Mathew	iiij ^u
To Agnes Mathew	iiij ^u
To Isabell Grene	iiij ^u
To S's Will ^m Mawdesley co'fessor and p'fessyd in there order	} iiij ^u
Sm ^a of the yerely pensions	

Jo. Tregonwell.
William Petre.

No. XX.

[Card. Pole's Pension Book, fol. xxix.]

{ ffeod' { Alex'i Popham capitl' Sen^u
ib'm p' script' Abb'is et } c^a
Conven' p' a' }

Buckland nup' monast'iu'	An ^t	Sup'd'ci Alex'i Popham	
		p' annu' ..	vj ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d
		Joh'nis Tregonwell p'	
		annu' ..	iiij ^{li}
		Will'i Portema' mil'	
	Penc'	p' annu' ..	xxvj ^s viij ^d
		Joh'nis Butler p' annu'	xij ^s iiij ^d
		Johanne Hille p' annu'	iiij ^{li}
		Thomasine Huntingdon p'	
		annu' ..	iiij ^{li}
		Kat'ine Pophame p' annu'	iiij ^{li}
		Anne Maundefeld p' annu'	iiij ^{li}
		Johanne Bavington p' annu'	iiij ^{li}
		Elisabeth Grene p' annu'	iiij ^{li}
		Agnes Mathewe p' annu'	iiij ^{li}
		Will'i Maudesley cl'ic' p'	
		annu' ..	iiij ^{li}

No. XXI.

[Abstract of Orig. 86 Hen. VIII., p. 1, r. xxxviii.]

P' Comite
Essex Jacobo Rokeby
Will'o Ibgrabe Joh'e
Cokke Edwardo Rogers
& Edwardo Bury sibi &
hered'.

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c.
salt'm Sciatis q'd nos p' sum'a
mille quadraginta nouem librar'
vndecim solidor' duor' denarior'
& vnus oboli legalis monete
Angl' ad manus &c. — p'
p'dil'c'm & fidelem consanguini-
neu' & consiliariu' n'r'm Comite

tem Essex ac p' dil'cos nob' Jacobum Rokeby armig'um
Will'm Ibgrabe armig'um Joh'em Cokke Edwardum Rogers
et Edwardum Bury armig'os — totam domu' &
Scitum nup' monast'ij de Buckland in Com' n'ro Som's
modo dissoluto ac om'ia terr' prata pasturas & heredita-
menta n'ra vocat' seu cognit' p' nomen vel p' no'i'a de
fourtene acres Newland Purches Staplehayes Roden
Lobbis Harys Horlocke Meade Hurte Meade Longe
Meade & Sixe acres Meade seu quocumq' alio no'i'e aut
quibuscumq' aliis no'ib' sciant' censeant' vel cognoscant'
cum om'ib' ear' p'tin' modo vel nup' in tenura siue occu-

paco'e d'ci Edwardi Rogers vel assign' suor' iacen' & existen' in Bucklande alias dict' Buckland Soror' in d'co Com' Som's' d'co nup' Monast'io de Buckland dudum spectan' vel p'tinen' ac parcell' possessionu' inde existen' ac in manib' cultura & occupaco'e p'pria nup' Priorisse illius nup' Monast'ij de Buckland tempore dissolucio'is eiusdem nup' Monast'ij reseruat' existen' Ac om'es illos boscos n'ros & t'ras n'ras vocat' Riden Coppes & Wynsell Wood continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras cum eor' p'tin' vniu'sis in Buckland — Necnon om'ia domos edificia horrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina t'ram & solum n'ra quecumq' infra Scitum Septum ambitum circuitum & p'cinctum d'ci nup' Monast'ij de Buckland existen' ac om'ia & singula co'ias vias semitas easiamenta com'oditates p'ficua & emolumenta quecumq' in Buckland et Mighelchurche & Northpetherton p'dict' dict' t'ris pratis & pasturis in Buckland & Mighelchurche p'dict' quoquo modo spectan' vel p'tinen' & cum eisdem vsitat' seu occupat' existen' Aceciam totam illam Rectoriam n'ram & eccl'iam n'ram siue Capellam n'ram de Mighelchurche cum p'tin' in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' Monast'io de Buckland dudum spectan' & p'tinen' Necnon om'es & om'imod' decimas blador' garbar' g'nor' feni lane & agnellor' ac alias decimas minutas ac oblaco'es obuenco'es & p'ficua quecumq' in Mighelchurche & Buckland p'd'cis & alibi vbicumq' d'ce Rectorie et eccl'ie siue Capelle de Mighelchurche quoquo modo spectan' vel p'tinen' — Et que quidem Scitus d'ci nup' Monast'ij de Buckland ac p'dict' terr' prata pascue pastur' decime ac cet'a p'missa in Buckland Northpetherton & Michelchurche p'd'cis modo extendunt' ad clar' annuu' valorem septuaginta quinq' solidor' & octo denarior' — H'end' &c. in capite p' s'uiciu' vicesime partis vnus feodi militis ac reddendo annuatim &c. — pro p'd'cis t'ris ten' pratis pascuis pasturis rectoria decimis & cet'is p'missis in Buckland & Mighelchurche p'dict' septem solidos & septem denarios sterlingor' — ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i singulis annis soluend' — Ac p't'q'm de Centum sex solidis & octo denarijs annuatim soluend' p' stipendio Curat' diuina celebrant' in eccl'ia siue Capella de Mighelchurche p'dict' — In cuius &c. T. R. apud Westm' xxx die Junij.

No. XXII.

[Abstract of Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 3, rot. xij.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm Sciatis q' nos p' su'ma septingentar' quinquaginta quatuor librar' septendecim solidor' & octo denarior' bone & legalis monete n're Anglie — Will'm Porteman s'uiemtem n'r'm ad legem & Alexandrum Poph'm armig'm p' manib' bene & fidelit' solut' de quaquidem sum'a septingentar' &c — totum illud maniu' n'r'm de Northpetherton alias Northpederton in Com' n'ro Som's' cum om'ib' & singulis suis iurib' membr' & p'tin' uniu'sis nup' Prioratui de Bukland in dc'o Com' n'ro Som's' modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' ac parcell' possessionu' reuencionu' seu p'ficuor' inde existen' ac totum situm eiusdem man'ij ac om'ia t'ras d'nicales prata pascua & pastur' cum suis p'tin' eidem man'io p'tin' seu spectan' Acetiam totum illum boscum n'r'm vulgarit' vocat' Barwoode iacen' & existen' in Northpetherton alias Northpederton p'd'ca continen' p' estimac'oem octo acras t're & bosci cum p'tin' Necnon om'ia illa mesuagia t'ras & ten' prata pascua & pastur' n'ra cum suis p'tin' iacen' & existen' in Gotton infra parochiam de Westemonketon in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' prioratui Bukeland dudum spectan' & pertinen' — in tenuris siue occupaco'ib' Ric'i Warr Armig' Rob'ti Warr Will'i Hare & Weltheane Merkes vidue — Necnon om'ia mesuagia tofta domos edificia orrea stabula columbaria molendina ortos gardina pom'ia t'ras ten' prata &c. — boscos subboscos — aquas stagna viuaria gurgites — piscaco'es, co'ias, vasta &c — feod'milit' &c — in Northpetherton alias Northpederton Michelchurche Bromfeld Brymton Raiff Wollauington & Mirelinche ac in Gotton in d'ca parochia de Westmonekton — aut alib' vbicumq' in eodem Com' n'ro Som's' — Necnon mesuag' &c — in Ayshe & Thornfavcon in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' — Necnon vnu' ten' & mesuagiu' n'r'm cum suis p'tin' iacen' & existen' in parochia de Bromefeld in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' nup' prioratui de Taunton in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' &c — Acetiam aliud mesuagiu' in Bromefeld modo in tenura seu occupaco'e cuiusdam Joh'is Pylman — Necnon terr' in Kyngeshyll in parochia de Spaxton in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' prioratui de Taunton dudum spectan' &c — Insup'

totum illud man'iu' firmam & grang' n'ra' de Claveshey cum p'tin' in parochijs de Northepetherton & Bromefeld p'd'cis Necnon totum illud Capitale mesuagiu' domum situm & capitalem mancionem man'ij firme & grangie n'ror' de Claveshey p'd'ca modo siue nup' in tenura siue dimissione d'ci Will'i Portman vel assign' suor' nup' monast'io de Athelney in d'co Com' n'ro Som's modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & pertinen' Necnon boscum n'r'm vulgarit' vocat' Chalveshey Wood continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras t're & bosci ac boscum n'r'm vocat' Holesey Wood continen' p' estimaco'em quinq' acras t're & bosci iacen' & existen' in Northepetherton p'd'ca cum p'tin' d'co nup' monast'io de Athelney p'tinen' & spectan' — Necnon om'ia & singula domos &c d'co man'io firme & grangie aliquo modo spectan' &c. Quequidem in Northepetherton Michelchurche Bromfeld Brymton Raiff Wollauington Mirelinche & Gotton d'co nup' Prioratui de Bucland dudum spectan' & p'tinen' sunt clari annui valoris viginti triu' librar' septemdecim solidor' & quatuor denarior' — Ac quequidem in Ayshe & Thornefavcon sunt clari annui valoris quadraginta septem solidor' & sex denar' — Et quequidem in Bromefeld & Spaxton — quadraginta vnus solidor' & octo denar' — Et quequidem maner' &c. de Claveshey — nouem librar' — Reddend' annuatim — p' Northepetherton &c. triginta octo solidos — p' Gotton nouem solidos vnu' denariu' & vnu' obulum — p' Ayshe & Thornfavcon quatuor solidos & nouem denarios — p' Bromefeld & Spaxton quatuor solidos & duos denarios — p' Claveshey octodecim solidos In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' xij die Octobr'.

No. XXIII.

[Abstract of Orig. 86 Hen. VIII., p. 8, rot. xvii.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm. Sciatis qd nos p' sum'a nonnigentar' nonaginta nouem librar' sexdecim solidor' & septem denarior' legalis monete Angl' &c. p' Alex'm Popham armig'um & Will'm Halley gen'osum — totum illud man'iu' & totam illam nup' Preceptoriam n'ram de Bucklond Pryours in Com' n'ro Som's cum man'io de Halse ac om'ib' alijs man'ijs t'ris tentis p'tis pascuis pasturis

redditib' reu'sionib' s'uicijs & cet'is hereditamentis quibus-
 cumq' iacen' & existen' in d'co Com' n'ro Som's d'ce nup'
 P'ceptorie de Buckelond Priours p'tin' cum om'ib' alijs
 suis iurib' membris & p'tin' vniu'sis — modo vel nup' in
 tenura dimissione siue occupaco'e p'fati Will'i Halley vel
 assign' suor' Necnon Rectoriam & eccl'iam imp'priatam
 de Halse ac om'es & singulas alias Rectorias & eccl'ias
 imp'priat' n'ras d'ce Preceptorie p'tinen' ac om'es glebas
 decimas penciones porco'es oblaco'es obuenco'es fruct'
 commoditates p'ficua emolumenta & hereditamenta n'ra
 quecumq' tam spiritualia q'm temporalia cuiuscumq' sint
 gen'is — necnon aduocaco'es & iura pr'onat' Rectoriar'
 & eccl'iar' p'dict'. Ac etiam om'ia illa duo man'ia n'ra de Bod-
 mescombe & Cove in Com' n'ro Deuon' cum om'ib' &c. —
 Necnon aduocaco'es donaco'es p'sentaco'es &c. eccl'ie &
 Rectorie de Hethefeld & eccl'ie & R'torie de Halse —
 Necnon totum illum boscum & grouam n'ram voc' Wynsell
 Groue continen' p' estimaco'em quatuor acras t're & bosci
 ac totam illam boscum & grouam n'ram vocat' Peryfeld
 Groue continen' p' estimaco'em quatuor acras t're & bosci
 ac totam illam grouam n'ram vocat' Bowyers Grove
 continen' p' estimaco'em duodecim acras bosci & vasti ac
 totum illum boscum & vastum n'r'm vocat' Bodmescombe
 Wood continen' p' estimaco'em triginta quinq' acras bosci
 & vasti necnon duodecim acras t're ac sexdecim acras
 t're & viginti septem acras t're vocat' Vprynges of
 Wood — parcell' d'ce nup' P'ceptorie de Bucklond
 Pryours — Insuper dominiu' & man'iu' de Thurlebare
 &c. nup' Prioratui de Taunton spectan' &c. —
 Ac mesuagiu' &c. vocat' Playstrete &c. nup' Prioratui de
 Taunton &c. Ac redditum viginti & quatuor solid' nouem
 denar' & vnus obuli vocat' le Thurchetts exeun' de quibus-
 dam t'ris &c. in Thurlebare — Et vnu' clausum bosci
 vocat' le Pryours Wood continen' tresdecim acras bosci —
 Necnon totum maneriu' & dominiu' n'r'm de Tobrydge cum
 om'ib' suis iurib' &c. in parochia S'ci Jacobi iuxta Taunton
 Prioratui de Taunton spectan' &c. — Que quid'm man'iu' &
 nup' Preceptorie de Buckelond Priours vna cum d'co man'io
 de Halse ac om'ib' alijs man'ijs &c. sunt de claro annuo
 valore triginta vnus librar' nouemdecim solidor' & duor'
 denarior' decima inde nob' p' p'sentes reseruat' non deduct'
 et que quidem vicaria est de claro annuo valore quinq'

librar' nouemdecim solidor' quinque denarior' & vnus obuli decima inde nob' res'uata non deducta. Et que quidem Rectoria de Hethefeld &c. nouem librar' & quatuor solidor' decima inde &c. reseruatur non deduct'—P'ceptoriam de Bucklond Pryours ac Halse tenend' in capite p' s'uiciu' militare videl't p' vicesimam partem vnus feodi militis, ac reddend' &c. p' Buckelond & Halse tres libras tres solidos & vndecim denarios bone & legalis monete n're Angl' — p' Tobrydge decem solidos & septem denarios—p' Thurlebare quatuordecim solidos & quinq' denarios — ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i singulis annis soluend' — In cuius rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' xvj die ffebruarij anno R. sui tricesimo sexto.

No. XXIV.

[Abstract of Orig. 2 Edw. VI., p. 1, r. xlv.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm Sciatis &c. p' sex libris tresdecim solidis & quatuor denarijs &c. — concessim' dil'co nob' Will'o Halley gen'oso q'd ipse unu' capitale mesuagiu' suu' vocat' Buckelond Priors cum p'tin' ac duo gardina duo pomaria ducentas acras t're triginta sex acras prati sexaginta tresdecim acras pasture & duas acras t're aque coop'tas cum p'tin' in Buckland Priors & Coglod in Com' Som's' que de nob' tenent' in capite ut dicit' dare possit & concedere alienare confirmare aut cognosc'e p' finem in Cur' n'ra &c. dil'cis nob' Joh'i Cuffe & Joh'i Tynbery h'end' & tenend' sibi & hered' suis &c. Et eisdem Joh'i & Joh'i &c. de p'fato Will'o recip'e possint & ten'e &c. similit' licenciam dedim' ac dam' sp'alem Et vlt'ius concessim' &c. p'fatis Joh'i & Joh'i q'd ip'i Capitale mesuagiu' p'd'cm ac om'ia & singula p'missa cum p'tin' dare concedere & recognosc'e possint p'fato Will'o & Margarete vx'i eius h'end' & tenend' eisdem Will'o & Margareta ac hered' &c. licenciam dedim' & dam' sp'alem — In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westm' xij die Februarij.

T. H.

Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones

STILL PRESERVED IN THIS ISLAND,
AND ON OTHERS ONCE KNOWN TO EXIST,
PARTICULARLY THOSE RECORDED TO
HAVE STOOD IN THE CEMETERY OF THE ABBEY
AT GLASTONBURY.

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

THE subject of ancient sculptured stones has of late attracted considerable attention; elaborate engravings of them have been published, and the inscriptions, where still preserved, carefully recorded, and many conjectures hazarded as to the origin of the ornaments which cover their surfaces.

The Spalding Club published in 1856 a very remarkable collection of drawings of sculptured stones found in Scotland; and these, ranging from early ages to mediæval times, afford a rich field for investigation, and in the course of time may lead to some very valuable results, when the attention of antiquaries shall have been more particularly bestowed on them. The stone crosses of the Isle of Man have also been treated of by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, and

engravings given, by which comparison may be made of Manx crosses with those of other places.* Mr. Petrie in his work on the round towers of Ireland gives information also of the crosses existing in that island, and the various careful engravings and notices in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, and other similar publications, not to mention the abundant materials in the *Archæologia*, especially the late Mr. Kemble's valuable papers (vols. xxviii and xxix) and his comparison of Runic alphabets, all afford facility for elucidating a class of monuments, of which less notice has been taken than they deserve, and many of which have been destroyed for want of sufficient knowledge of their value. Moreover, from time to time portions of these crosses are brought to light, in digging graves in church-yards, enlarging the foundation of churches, or building schools, which are often overlooked, and suffered to be broken up, because their historical value is not known. A very remarkable instance of this kind came to my knowledge not long ago, but happily a fragment of the original has been saved from destruction, but the inscription which in all probability was upon the upright pillar has been destroyed.

I cannot help joining in the wish expressed by the writer of an able and very interesting article in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* for March, 1859, "On Ancient Sculptured Stones," that the different sculptured stones of England and Wales which have been separately engraved, and are now to be sought for in a variety of publications, could be brought together in a well-edited volume, since a careful comparison of their details would prove an immense assistance to antiquaries. There are,

* *Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man*, by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A. London, Bell and Daldy.

however, some stones of the highest interest which have not yet been accurately engraved, and the value of the inscriptions preserved in them not fully appreciated.*

Much is due to the labour of Mr. Haigh, who has lately directed attention to the very curious shaft of a cross preserved in the chancel of Hackness Church, near Scarbro', Yorkshire. In 1854, when I first saw this relique, and could distinguish inscriptions in three different characters—besides the Latin, which could be read without much difficulty—I found that little had been done to elucidate the monument. The Scarbro' guide had given a notice of it, with an imperfect engraving. The author of "Church Rides in the neighbourhood of Scarbro'" in treating of St. Peter's Church, Hackness, had described it as *St. Hilda's Monument*, considering it to be (in accordance with the opinion of the late Rev. Canon Harcourt) "a monumental stone erected to the memory of the Lady St. Hilda." The care, however, bestowed by Mr. Haigh upon these curious inscriptions has shewn that this is not the case, and that the fragments of stone are portions of one or more memorial crosses, erected to commemorate the more dis-

* The fragments of two Saxon crosses are preserved in the Museum of the Literary and Scientific Institution in Bath, which were dug up many years ago. Mr. Westwood directed attention to these, and sent drawings of them to the Archæological Institute, which are engraved in the 3rd vol. of the *Journal*, p. 356. They were preserved among the Roman Sculptures, and had been figured in Carter's *Ancient Architectural Remains of England*, pl. 8, fig. A, and described as "the fragments of a Roman Temple at Bath." The style of ornament is by no means Roman, but when compared with those ornaments which distinguish the Saxon crosses which still remain perfect, as well as with the ornaments of early Saxon MSS., leave the matter beyond doubt. These fragments are very interesting as being the only remnant of the Saxon Monastery once existing on the site of the present Abbey Church. See Warner's *History of Bath*, Britton's *Bath Abbey*, &c. "A.D. 676, Osric King of the Huicci founded a Religious House in Bath, under Bretana, to whom he gave 100 manentes or tenants in the neighbourhood of the city, to assist in erecting the Convent."

tinguished members of the community of Hackness, but that the *name of St. Hilda does not occur*.*

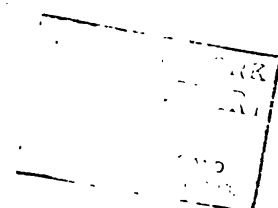
Mr. Boutell in his work on *Christian Monuments in England and Wales*, (London 1854) makes mention of this monument, as one of the fine specimens of upright stone memorial crosses, "the known existing remains of which are *very few in number*, while in their character they are generally somewhat uncertain and indefinite."

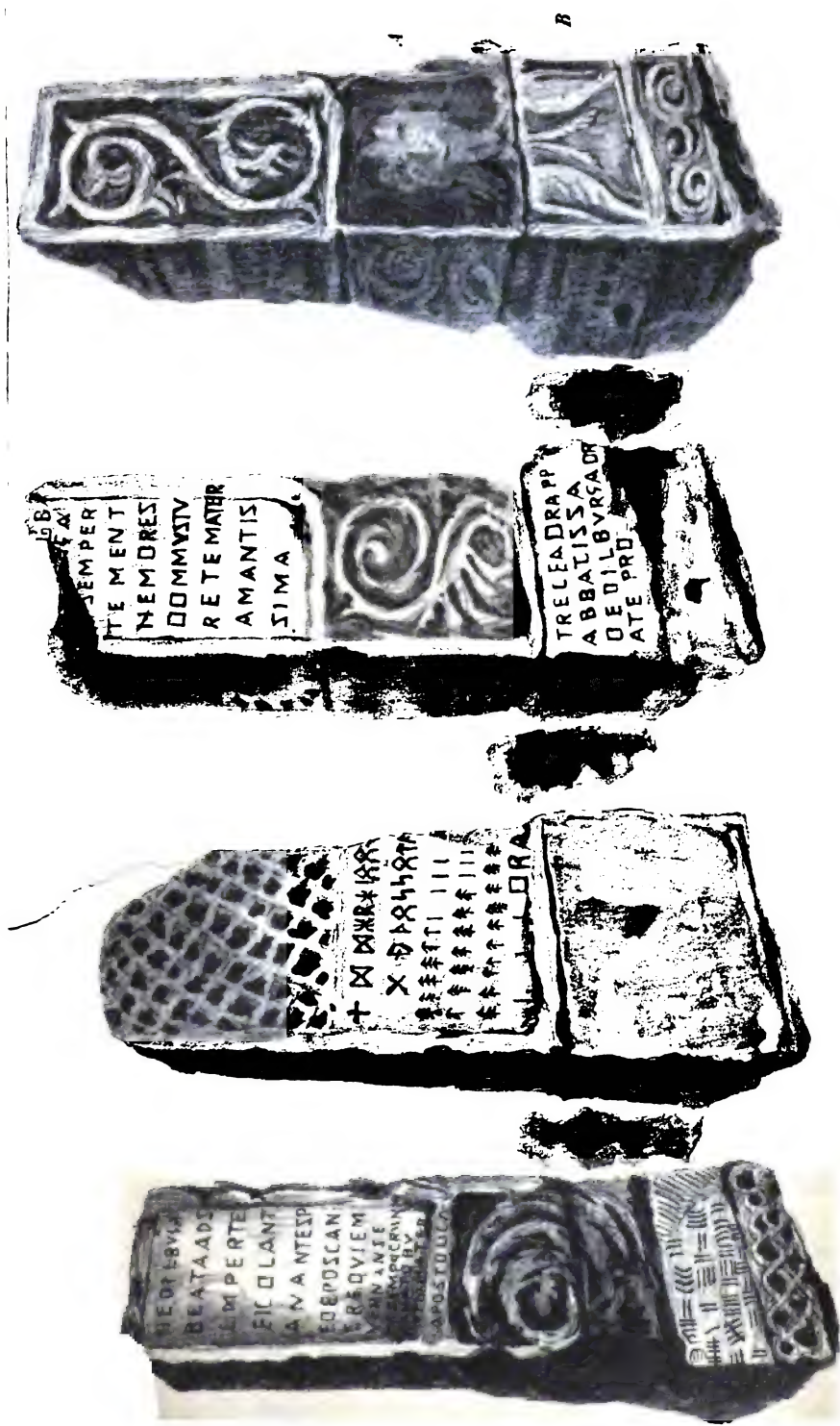
"Memorials of this class," says he, "almost invariably exhibit the symbol of the cross, accompanied with a profusion of interlaced and knotted carving, and they have some brief legend. A most interesting fragment of such a memorial is preserved in the chancel of Hackness Church, in Yorkshire, and may possibly commemorate St. Hilda herself, the foundress of an abbey at that place." He then refers, for his authority on this point, to the *Churches of Scarbro' and its Neighbourhood*, p. 44, where he says this curious relique is figured and fully described, in what he calls "a model guide book."

We will now examine what information we derive from this stone, and whether these suppositions are well founded; and here I must express the obligation I have been under to Mr. Haigh for his exertions in deciphering the inscriptions. Having called his attention more particularly to this relique, by sending him sketches and impressions in paper, taken on the spot, he afterwards obtained more complete impressions, and through them has been enabled to decipher what remains of three of the inscriptions. The key to the characters of the fourth has, I believe, not yet been found.

"This stone," says he, "is the *remains of a cross*, such

* See *Notes on the History of St. Bege and St. Hild*. Proctor, Hartlepool, 1856.





THE FOUR FACES OF AN ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL STONE,
FOUND AT HACKNESB, YORKSHIRE.

as was usually in the seventh or following centuries erected to mark the graves of persons of distinction. Many such remain, and we have historical mention of others. This cross commemorates members of the religious community at Hackness, and as such, imperfect as it is, it is very important."

The uppermost stone has on the north side a knot; on the south a scroll; and on the east and west the following inscription :

OEDILBURGA BEATA AD SEMPER TE RECOLANT AMANTES
PIE DEPOSCANT REQUIEM VERNANTEM SEMPITERNAM
SANCTORUM PIA MATER APOSTOLICA.

Which may be rendered :—"Blessed *Cædilburga*, may they always remember thee, dutifully loving thee; may they ask for thee the verdant everlasting rest of the Saints, O Holy Mother, Apostolic."

The word "*Apostolica*" being separated from what precedes it, may be the commencement of another similar inscription, but this is conjectural, and I am inclined to think that it is only a continuation, as it will be seen that the next inscription ends with *MATER AMANTISSIMA*—each being epithets suited to the characters commemorated.

2. In the next inscription the stone is broken away, and only a portion of the letters can be made out. These, according to Mr. Haigh, are * * * *ETB* * * *GA* which would form part of the name *Huaetburga*, and the inscription be read as follows :

HUAETBURGA SEMPER TE AMENT MEMORES
DOMUS TUAE TE MATER AMANTISSIMA.

Rendered thus :—"Huaetburga, may thy houses always love thee, remembering thee, most loving mother."

The latter part of the first inscription is carelessly cut, and therefore very difficult to read, but the reading given

by Mr. Haigh seems borne out by expressions in Bæda's Homilies. In both these inscriptions are several blunders in the cutting of the letters, some omitted or redundant, in some cases wrong letters used.

If, however, anything more can be made out, or any mistake has been committed in the reading, it is likely to be rectified, as the Society of Antiquaries have had drawings of this cross, as well as careful tracings of the inscriptions, submitted to them, so that it is hoped in time full justice may be done to these interesting remains which commemorate ladies of singular piety in a rude and barbarous age.

Of the persons herein commemorated, OEDILBURGA is doubtless the abbess who accompanied Ælfed to visit King Aldfrid on his death bed, and who reported to Æddi, St. Wilfred's biographer, what transpired on the occasion, A.D. 705.* This Oedilburga appears to be twice mentioned in the Chronicles of John of Wallingford. Oedilburga, Hwætburga, and Ecgburga were three sisters, daughters of King Aldwulf, King of the East Angles, and successively abbesses of the monastery at Hackness, founded by their great aunt.

The name at the commencement of the second inscription is read by Mr. Haigh, HUÆTBURGA, an abbess of this name occurring in the epistles of St. Boniface. It appears from two letters, one written A.D. 717, the other after A.D. 723, that Huætburga had resigned her charge some time before the first was written, and gone on a pilgrimage to Rome.

It will be remarked that this inscription differs from the others, and seems to imply that she was then living, as there is no prayer for the repose of the departed soul, as in the other inscription.

* See *Notes on the History of St. Bege and St. Hild*, p. 80.

3. The lowest stone is defaced on the north side. On the south are the lower extremities of two monsters common on Saxon crosses. On the east are inscriptions in characters resembling Irish Oghams, and frequently found on Irish and Scotch monuments. These have been engraved in an essay on *Cryptic Inscriptions on the Cross at Hackness, in Yorkshire*, by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, who observes that it is cut upon the fragment which bears the name of Trecea, and therefore must be of the *eighth century*, and although it differs from Ogham inscriptions in wanting their essential characteristics of the stem line, and the vertical direction of the writing, it agrees with them in having its characters composed of simple strokes, varying in number from one to five, and of the groups thus composed there are five, two characters at its commencement which do not belong to any of these groups being possibly monograms. The intercourse which existed in the seventh century between the monasteries of England and Ireland will readily account for the existence of an Ogham inscription in one of these monasteries in England.

I may here observe with reference to these characters that a stone bearing Irish Oghams has lately been found in Devonshire, and a drawing of it was placed in the Museum of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester, July, 1860.

4. On the west side occurs the following inscription :

TRECEA ORA (PRO EO)
 ABBATISSA
 OEDILBURGA ORATE PRO

“Trecea pray for him, Abbess Oedilburga pray for”

Amongst the epistles of St. Boniface there is one from Trecea to St. Lul, St. Boniface's successor in the episcopate of Mayence, written about A.D. 756. This is probably the

person commemorated, and this inscription is therefore later than those before mentioned, and the fragment in which it occurs may have belonged to another monument.

And as the name *Ædilburga* follows *Trecea*, this is probably a different person from the abbess mentioned in the longer inscription.

5. On the other fragment are two lines of an inscription in Runic characters, much defaced, and carelessly cut, then some lines in a character resembling fir trees, but really a character of which an example has lately been found in the West of England, and then the word "ORA."

6. The other side has above the head of a female figure

BVGGA VIRGO

Two ladies of this name are mentioned in the epistles of S. Boniface, one the daughter of Centwine, King of the West Saxons who built a church within her father's dominions.

There are two letters written by St. Boniface to her, about A.D. 733; and one from Bregowine, Archbishop of Canterbury, to St. Lul, about A.D. 760, records her death. Another lady of this name is mentioned in a letter from the Abbess Cangith to St. Boniface, about A.D. 730. Mr. Haigh conjectures this to be the person whose name occurs in the Hackness monument. We have, therefore, in this interesting monument *three inscriptions in Latin*—one in Ogham characters; one in Runic; one in what appears to be Irish-Ogham; and these contain the following names, though more may be found when the two inscriptions as yet undeciphered shall have been made out:

1. *Ædilburga*.
2. *Huetburga* (?).
3. *Trecea*.
4. *Ædilburga*.
5. *Bugga*.

All of which are confirmed by letters of that age, and attesting the rank, worth, and position of the ladies here commemorated.

BEWCASTLE CROSS.

The cross at Bewcastle is 14 ft. 6 in. high, and stands in its original position. The western face has in it a figure of St. John the Baptist, pointing with his right hand to the Lamb of God, whose symbol rests on his left arm. Above this is an imperfect inscription; below it another in two lines, in Runic characters, containing the name of our Blessed Lord :

✠ GESSUS
CRISTTUS

with a majestic figure beneath in an arched recess, holding a scroll in his hand, and giving his blessing with the right, and trampling in Dæmons, represented by swine. Then follows the inscription in Runic, in nine lines, seven only of which are given in the account of it in the *Archæological Journal* (see vol. XI., p. 130, 1854). The reading of the nine lines is thus given by Mr. D. H. Haigh :

✠ THISSIGBEC
UNSETTÆH
WÆTREDEOM
GÆRF(LW)*OLD
UÆFTÆRBARÆ
UMBCYNING
ALCFRIDÆG
ICEGÆDHE
OSUMSAWLUM

* Read also, Æ B.

To be translated thus :

This Beacon of honor
set Hwætred
in the year of the great pestilence*
after the Ruler
after King Alcfrid
Pray for their Souls,

An effigy in profile is beneath in an arched recess, holding a hawk in the left hand. The monument commemorates Alcfrid, eldest son of King Oswin, who reigned in Deira from about A.D. 655 to 664. The inscriptions on the other sides, also in Runic characters, give the name of his father,

Oswic Cyning elt, *i.e.* Oswin King the elder.

Of his brother, Ecgfrid Cyning.

Of his uncle, Oslaac Cyning.

Of his step-mother, Eanfled Cyningin.

Of his sister, Cyniswid.

And of his friend, Wilfrid, Preaster, elected Bishop of York, A.D. 664.

THE RUTHWELL CROSS,

DUMFRIESSHIRE.†

It is certain that at a very early period the pillar was erected in the church of Ruthwell, where it remained, and was held in veneration till the time of the Reformation, and even after that period was preserved from demolition to the middle of the 17th century. In 1642 an order was passed by the general assembly for the destruction of the ancient monument as idolatrous, dated July 27, at St.

* Read also, "and carved (this) monument."

† See Memoir by Rev. H. Duncan, D.D., Minister of Ruthwell, read to Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 10th Dec., 1832.

Andrews. The order seems to have been but partially and reluctantly obeyed. The column was thrown down and broken in pieces, and some of the emblems, as the crucifixion, were nearly obliterated, but after this it was allowed to lie in the church beside the ancient site of the altar, in the spot where it fell, and served for more than a century as seats to the congregation. In 1772 when seen by Mr. Pennant, it was still lying within the church, but soon after this removed to the church yard. In digging a deep grave a portion was found buried, viz. that containing the image of the Supreme Being, with the "Agnus Dei," and on the reverse a representation of the upper part of two human figures in the act of embracing. On applying this fragment it was found to coincide with the other portions. It had probably been surreptitiously buried along with the body of some votary, and probably for the purpose of concealment. The only fragment of the cross appearing to be irretrievably lost is what contained the *transverse arms* of the cross. The words in Latin still traceable are

INGRESSVS ANGELVS

inscribed on the bar immediately above the heads of the figures. On the left border on the fragment above the wing of the angel

TECVM BE

referring to the Vulgate, Luke I., 28.

"Et ingressus angelus ad eam dixit, ave gratia plena! Dominus TECVM; Benedicta tu in mulieribus."

The next compartment contains two figures, representing Christ in the act of curing a blind man. Legend:

ET PRAETERIENS VIDI * * * * A NATIBITATE,
ET S * * * * B INFIRMIT * * *

The first part a quotation from the Vulgate, John IX., v. 1.

"Et preteriens vidit hominem cæcum a nativitate et sanavit ab infirmitate." B being put for V in the word "nativitate."

Round the compartment containing the figure of the woman washing the feet of Jesus with her tears and wiping them with her hair the legend runs, (see Vulgate, Luke ix., 37, 38).

Also in another part MARIA ET JO, the rest obliterated, no doubt the flight into Egypt.

Over another compartment SCS PAVLVS; and on the border to the right ET A; and on the left side FREGERVNT PANEM IN DESERTO.

Above the compartment representing our Saviour trampling on the heads of two swine, on the transverse border :

Iη ΣΧΡΣ

on the right hand margin :

JVDEX ÆQVITATIS SERTO* SALVATOREM MVNDI

and on the left :

BESTIÆ ET DRACONES COGNOVERVNT INDE

"Jesus Christ the Judge of Righteousness, Him assuredly to be the Saviour of the world beasts and dragons knew from thence," alluding to the miracle of the devils (dracones) sent into the herd of swine (bestiæ).

The lower compartment contains the image of the Father standing on two globes or worlds, with the "Agnus Dei" in his bosom. Legend :

DORAMVS—the A being obliterated.

The sides of this cross are covered with Runic characters, and according to Mr. Kemble's explanation in the

* Serto for Certo (?).

Archæologia, vol. XXVIII., p. 349, contain a poem, for the interpretation of which I must refer to his elaborate and erudite paper. We can but deplore the early loss of one so deeply versed in Saxon antiquities, and so painstaking in his researches.

For further particulars concerning the Cross at Ruthwell, on the Scottish border, besides the *Archæol.* vol. 28, p. 349, see Hicke's *Thes. Gram. Isl.*, tab. IV., Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 160, also *Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland Archæol.* part II., 1834, from whence I have taken this account, and which contains accurate and beautiful drawings furnished by the Rev. Mr. Duncan to that Society. "Unhappily," observes Mr. Kemble, "no early copy was made of this, before the Presbyterian Iconoclasts, in 1642, caused the cross to be flung down, and have deprived us probably for ever of the hope of supplying the missing portion of the inscription."

But if this has been the fate of the Ruthwell monument, of which we have these interesting reliques preserved, we can but regret the entire loss of those once known to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey of Glastonbury. I feel more anxious to call attention to the record that is left of these, because I am not without hope that some remains may yet be discovered; as, like the Ruthwell, the Hackness, and other crosses, portions may have been buried. The Runic cross at Lancaster was found thus, having been buried in the church yard. Fragments of crosses were discovered at Leeds, in 1838, for an account of which, with drawings, I must refer to a paper by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, of Erdington. This cross was found in the old parish church, and the fragments, when put together, present a very perfect monument. Might not some portions of the Glastonbury crosses yet be discovered?

Are no fragments yet traceable in any of the ancient walls of buildings or gate-posts in the neighbourhood? No search has ever yet been made, and no attention called to the subject; but the visits of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society seem to afford a very fitting opportunity to call attention to this subject, in the hope that something may result from it, at all events any inscribed fragments of stone which may in future be found in the neighbourhood should be carefully preserved, and not broken up, as is too often the case, before being shewn to some competent antiquary. Not without hope, I proceed to give an account of what once existed at Glastonbury.

William of Malsbury gives an account of certain monuments at Glastonbury, thus:—"I would willingly relate what few if any are acquainted with, if I could make it out with certainty, the meaning of those pyramids which stand before the monks' cemetery, some feet from the old church. The tallest and nearest to the church consists of five stories, *i.e.* pannels (*tabulatus*) and is 28 feet high. This, though ready to fall with age, has some features of antiquity, which may be more easily read than understood. In the upper story (*i.e.* highest pannel) is a figure episcopally habited. In the second, one in the dress of a king, and these letters HER, SEXI, & BLISVVERH. In the third, only names—WEMCHESTE (read also Pencrest), BANTOMP, WINVVEGN (or Pinepegn). In the fourth—HATE (or Bate), WVLFREDE (or Pvlfred), and EANFLEDE. In the fifth and lowest, a figure and this inscription—LOGVVOR (read also Logor and Logpor), WESLIELAS (or Peas Licas), & BREGDENE, SVVELVVEs (or Spelpes), HVVINGENDES (or Hipin Gendes), BERNE. The other pyramid is 18 feet high, and has four stories (pannels),

with these inscriptions—CENTWINE, HEDDE EPISCOPUS, & BREGORRED & BEORWALDE.” Norgret, Bregorred, Berthwald, were Abbots. “What these mean I cannot positively determine, but I suspect that the bones of those whose names are here inscribed are lodged within in hollow stones (*i.e.* stone coffins). Logwor is certainly the person from whom Logweresbeoh was anciently named, now called Montacute. [Bregwen, from whom Brentacnolle, now Brentamersse.] Beorwalde was abbot after Hemgisel.”*

The author describes only one side of each monument, and Mr. Haigh therefore conjectures “that on which there were images, and that, like the Bewcastle cross, they had figures on one side only, and on the other knots and scrolls which the historian did not think necessary to mention.” This is the case also with one of the crosses at Hexham, which has scrolls on three sides, and on the fourth the crucifixion, with traces of an inscription beneath.† The inscription on the larger monument was in Anglo-Saxon, and contained Anglo-Saxon names, Wulfred and Eanfled, and others. Two are of historical interest, and enable us to determine the date of the erection of these monuments, *viz.* the commencement of the eighth century. Centwine was king of the West Saxons from A.D. 676 to A.D. 685, when he became a monk, and lived some years afterwards. St. Aldhelm intimates that he died A.D. 688. Hedde was bishop of Dorchester from A.D. 676 to A.D. 705. Beorn-

* Gough's *Camden*, vol. I., p. 82. See also, *Paper on Fragments of Crosses discovered at Leeds, in 1838.*”

† A fine but stiffly carved Saxon cross was lately found among the remains of St. Mary's Church, Hexham. Dilston and Spital also yield such specimens. At Warden is a remarkable Saxon headstone, imitating the front of a Roman altar. See *Gen. Mag.*, Oct. 1860, pp. 401, 402.

wald was abbot of Glastonbury, contemporary with Hedde. Bregored appears to have been one of his predecessors in the abbacy. "Here then," observes Mr. Haigh, "were two of this class of monuments, recognised as sepulchral by William of Malmsbury, and probably erected early in the eighth century."

It cannot but be a source of regret to all lovers of historical remains that no other records of these monuments have been preserved. However, the drawings of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses enable us pretty accurately to judge of the nature of these pyramids as they are called. And here we may observe how very timely and wise is the proposal of the Society of Antiquaries, put forth in 1858, viz. to collect copies of all existing monuments of British subjects, whether at home or abroad, and thus form a record for future ages. It must be apparent how much more enduring than stone or marble is a published account—how much more likely to escape destruction? We should have lost all knowledge of the Glastonbury crosses had it not been for the record of William of Malmsbury.

In conclusion I would offer a remark on these ancient Christian memorials. They are among the few traces left us of Saxon Christianity. Some portions of churches and towers, and a few entire buildings, can be assigned to the Saxon era. The small church at Bradford-on-Avon, now a school, is among the few vestiges of Saxon Christianity in the West of England. The remains of a Saxon cross have lately been discovered in restoring the church at Kelston, near Bath.

That these crosses were very early erected, is plain from history; and that they had their origin in the dedication of pagan memorials to Christian purposes, is also on record, for St. Patrick so dedicated pagan monuments to the service

of the true God.* Adamnan, in his life of St. Columba, has preserved two instances of the erection of stone crosses at Iona. St. Columba, disdaining the luxury of straw, used to lie on a stone, and for a pillow had another stone, "which at present," says Adamnan, "stands for a *title* as a monument at his sepulchre." Simeon of Durham has a chapter, "De Ethelwold Episcopo et cruce lapideo quam fecit." Ethelwold caused his name to be cut on this cross, which was much ornamented by the labour of the workman, as a memorial of himself. When Lindisfarne was ravaged by the Danes, the top of the cross was broken off, but afterwards united together. The cross used to be carried about with the body of St. Cuthbert, being held in reverence by the Northumbrians. In the days of Simeon of Durham, whose history ends A.D. 1096, it stood in the cemetery of Durham cathedral, and is probably referred to by Leland, as standing at the head of a tomb in the church yard on the south side of the minster:—"It is a crosse seven feet long, that hath had an inscription of divers rownes yn it, but the scripture cannot be red. Some say that the crosse was brought out of the holy church yard at Lindisferne."†

This cross was probably the type from whence most of the crosses of Northumbria, as the Hackness cross, took their model. Having first originated out of the blind idolatry with which stones placed upright were worshipped in pagan times, these stones became under Christian training suitable memorials of the departed, and assumed at length the figure of that holy symbol of our faith ever revered by Christians. They were suitably inscribed

* See Pinkerton's *Vita Sanctorum Scotia*, lib. I., c. 46, pp. 93, 94, 180, 181.

† See *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, printed for the Spalding Club, 1856.

and ornamented with figures which the grotesque imaginations of the northern races loved to embody in their works of art, and have become to us memorials by no means inelegant of the piety and devotion of our English forefathers.

The Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire.

BY THE REV. A. M. NORMAN, M.A.

THE varied surface, the great prevalence of the limestone formations, and the southern position of Somersetshire, must be considered the causes of its great productiveness in molluscan life. The dense woods that clothe the hills; the deep clefts in their sides forming rocky chasms, deep ravines, and damp mossy coombes; and the rich intersecting valleys, form productive breeding places for the land species: while the sluggish waters of the weedy rhines, and the more rapid current of the wider streams, afford throughout the extensive moors an abundant supply of food, and secure breeding places for the water species.

We are only aware of two lists of Somersetshire mollusca as yet published. The first of these is *A List of the Fresh-water and Land Shells occurring in the environs of Bristol, with observations*, by J. S. Miller, Esq., A.L.S., published in the year 1822, in the third volume of the new series of the *Annals of Philosophy*. This list contained sixty species, from which number three, viz., *Planorbis nautilus*, *Turbo*

Everetti, and *Valvata minuta*, must be deducted, since two are varieties, and the last the young, of other species. The second list was read before the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, at Weston, in 1851, by the Rev. W. R. Crotch, in a paper *On the Recent Plants and Shells of the Weston district*. It embraced forty species.

One hundred and six species are included in the present catalogue. Deducting five as perhaps erroneously recorded, the remaining number of Somersetshire mollusca will be found to exceed those hitherto met with in any county or district. Mr. Alder's *Catalogue of the Mollusca of Northumberland and Durham* includes ninety-three inland species; and our own *Notes on the Oxfordshire Shells*, published in the *Zoologist* of 1853 and 1857, ninety-five species. We are not aware of any other catalogues which exceed eighty species.

It is not only, however, the number of forms, but also the great productiveness of the individuals, which makes the profusion of molluscan life in Somersetshire so remarkable. Perhaps three or four species may yet be added from the eastern and south-western districts of the county.

The nomenclature adopted (with one or two exceptions) in this catalogue, is that of Forbes and Hanley's *British Mollusca*. The synonyms added are the names that were employed in Miller's *Catalogue of British Shells*.

We have adopted Clifton into this list for the convenience of naturalists resident in Bristol. *Pupa minutissima* however is the only shell which takes its position here from a Clifton locality and not a Somersetshire locality.

Remarks on the characteristic species of the several habitat may prove interesting. Of the land gardens and Hedgebanks afford *Arion hortensis*, *testis*, *cinereus*, and *Sowerbii*, *Testacella Maugei*,

Helix aspersa, *nemoralis*, *hortensis*, *arbustorum*, *Cantiana* (hedgebanks only) *hispidula*, and *rufescens*. *Woods* produce *Arion empiricorum* (coloured varieties), *Limax arborum*, *Vitrina pellucida*, *Helix fusca*, *Zonites* (all), *Bulimus Lackhamensis*, *Clausilia laminata*. Among *moss and decaying leaves*, especially those of the beech, are to be found *Arion flavus* (?), *Helix fulva* and *aculeata*, *Zonites* (all), *Azeca tridens*, *Balæa fragilis*, *Carychium minimum*, *Acme fusca*, and several of the Pupæ. *Dry hills and the sand-hills of the coast* abound with *Helix virgata*, *caperata*, and *ericetorum*, and *Bulimus acutus*; the last confined to the sand hills. Among *Limestone rocks, heaps of stones, and walls* there are found *Helix lapicida*, *pulchella*, *umbilicata*, and *rotundata*, *Pupa secale*, *umbilicata*, *pygmæa*, &c., *Bulimus obscurus*, *Clausilia nigricans*, and *Cyclostoma elegans*. *The roots of short grass* give us *Pupa muscorum*, *pygmæa*, &c., *Achatina acicula*, and *Helix pygmæa*; and lastly, in *wet marshy spots*, may be found *Arion empiricorum* var. *ater*, *Limax brunneus*, *Zonites nitidus*, *Succinea putris* and *Pfeifferi*.

Of the freshwater mollusca *running streams and larger rhines* contain *Unio tumidus* and *pictorum*, *Anodonta cygnea*, *Pisidium amnicum*, *pulchellum*, *Henslowianum*, and *cinereum*, *Dreissena polymorpha*, *Neritina fluviatilis*, *Valvata piscinalis* and *cristata*, *Bithinia ventricosa*, *Limneus auricularius*, *Ancylus fluviatilis* and *oblongus*, and *Planorbis albus*. The *rhines* produce in great abundance *Pisidium pusillum*, *Cyclas cornea*, *Paludina vivipara* (rare), *Bithinia tentaculata*, *Physa fontinalis*, *Planorbis corneus*, *carinatus*, *marginatus*, *vortex*, *spirorbis*, and *contortus*, *Limnæus pereger*, *stagnalis*, *truncatulus*, and *palustris*. *Ponds* shelter in their still waters many of the rhine species, and in addition *Cyclas calyculata*, *Pisidium obtusale* and *nitidum*, *Physa hypnorum*, *Planorbis imbricatus*, *glaber*,

and nitidus. *Conovulus denticulatus*, var. *myosotis*, is confined to the Avon below Bristol; and *Rissoa subumbilicata* and *ventrosa* are only to be met with in the salt marshes.

The waters of the Bristol channel have their saltness so much diluted by the influx of rivers, and so strongly impregnated with mud, that but few marine mollusca would desire to take up their abode in them. If ever a catalogue of the marine species is prepared it must be after the investigation of the lower part of the channel. In the more northern portion we have only met with about fifteen species on the shore, and there is nothing to induce a naturalist to incur the expence of dredging.

It only remains that we should thank those gentlemen who have given us assistance in the preparation of this paper, and to express a hope that any naturalist who may be able to contribute materials towards a future supplement, should such be ever needed, will kindly communicate with us.

Class ACEPHALA.

Div. LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Fam. CYCLADIDÆ.

Genus CYCLAS. Bruguière.

C. cornea, Linnaeus. *Tellina cornea*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 59. Abundant. The var. β of Jenyns' monograph (*Tellina stagnicola* of Sheppard) is to be met with in the rhines of the valley between Portishead and Clevedon.

C. calyculata, Draparnaud. *Tellina lacustris*, Mat. and

Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 60. The typical calyculata is common in a pond on Clevedon hill, not far from the Royal Hotel.

Genus *PISIDIUM*. Pfeiffer.

P. obtusale, Pfeiffer. In a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon, and also in the pond with the last. The more swollen forms of *P. pusillum* are constantly mistaken for this species. The Clevedon shells have been examined by Mr. Jenyns.

P. pusillum, Turton. *Tellina pusilla*, Dillwyn's Cat. of Recent Shells. Common in grassy ditches, ponds, and rhines. We have taken it of very large size in the moor that stretches from Clevedon towards Portishead.

P. cinereum, Alder. A few specimens taken in Kenn Moor are considered by Mr. Alder to belong to the more ventricose variety of this species. Mr. Clark has met with it at Bath.

P. nitidum, Jenyns. In a large pond by the side of the railway, at the third (?) bridge from Clevedon.

P. pulchellum, Jenyns. In the larger and clearer of the rhines, not uncommon. Fine in West Mead Rhine, Yatton.

P. Henslowianum, Sheppard. A specimen or two in the "river," at Clevedon. This and the last must be united, as has already been suggested by Messrs. Jenyns and Jeffreys. We have met with specimens in company, some with the "lamelliform projection" well developed, some with scarcely perceptible traces of it, and some again with the umbones presenting no irregularity. These specimens agreed in all other respects.

P. amnicum, Müller. *Tellina amnica*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 60. In rivers and streams, widely distributed throughout the county.

Fam. UNIONIDÆ.

Genus UNIO. Retzius.

U. pictorum, Linnæus. *Mya pictorum*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 38. "The Kennet and Avon."—Forbes and Hanley. We have never seen specimens, but are informed by Mr. Russell, of the Bath Literary Institute, that the species is very common in the Avon.

U. tumidus, Retzius. "The Unio of the river Avon and of the Kennet and Avon Canal is the typical *U. tumidus* with its black skin, and the flatter varieties rayed with yellow and green. Twenty years ago, after a flood, I met with it about two miles from Bath, cast in large quantities on a river-side meadow; but I have seen none since."—Mr. Wm. Clark, in litt. "The Avon and the Kennet."—Forbes and Hanley.

Genus ANODONTA. Brugière.

A. cygnea, Linnæus. *Mytilus anatina*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii. Common. The variety *Avonensis* (*Mytilis Avonensis*, Mont. Test. Brit., p. 172) was found, we believe, in the Salisbury and Hampshire Avon, not the Bath and Bristol river.

Fam. MYTILIDÆ.

Genus DREISSENA. Van Beneden.

D. polymorpha, Pallas. The late Mr. Hugh Strickland, in a paper, published in Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist., new series, vol. ii. (1838), p. 361, on the "Naturalisation of *Dreissena* in England," states that "this shell has lately been 'planted' by Mr. Stutchbury, of Bristol, in some waters near that place." So prolific a species once planted is hardly likely to have become extinct.

Class GASTEROPODA.

Div. PROSOBRANCHIATA.

Fam. NERITIDÆ.

Genus NERITINA. Lamarck.

N. fluviatilis, Linnæus. *Nerita fluviatilis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 225. "In pools near the Avon."—Miller. "Bridgwater and Weston-super-Mare."—Rev. W. R. Crotch.

Fam. PALUDINIDÆ.

Genus PALUDINA. Lamarck.

P. Listeri, Forbes and Hanley. The Rev. W. R. Crotch and the Curator of the Bristol Museum inform us that they have taken this species near Weston-super-Mare. The latter met with it, we believe, near the railway station.

Genus BITHINIA. Gray.

B. tentaculata, Linnæus. *Helix tentaculata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 220. Abundant.

B. Leachii, Sheppard. In the larger and clearer streams. Abundant and fine in West Mead Rhine, Yatton.—A. M. N. Weston-super-Mare.—Rev. W. R. Crotch.

Genus VALVATA. Müller.

V. piscinalis, Müller. *Turbo fontinalis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 168. Common in similar localities to the last.

V. cristata, Müller. *Turbo cristatus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 169. *Valvata minuta*, Draparnaud (the young?). Very local. A few specimens from a ditch in Kenn Moor; also near Wells.—A. M. N.

Bath.—Mr. Clark. Weston-super-Mare and Taunton.—
Rev. W. R. Crotch.

Fam. LILLORINIDÆ.

Genus RISSEA. Frémenville.

R. ventrosa, Montagu. In marvellous abundance in a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon, the water of which is but very slightly impregnated with salt.

R. subumbilicata, Montagu. *Rissoa ulvæ*, var., Forbes and Hanley, vol. viii., p. 142. This species (?) [vide Jeffreys in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., third series, vol. viii., (1859) p. 180] is very abundant on the mud flats, and at river-mouths all along the coast of Somerset.

We have not met with the true *Rissoa ulvæ* in the county. These two species of the genus *Rissoa*, belonging to the *Hydrobia* section, have been admitted into this catalogue because they hold a doubtful position between the artificially divided *Fluviatile* and *Marine* mollusca.

Div. PULMONIFERA.

Fam. LIMACIDÆ.

Genus ARION. Férussac.

A. empiricorum, Férussac. On the low grounds and in damp situations this *Arion* is always black; in drier situations, hills, and woods, it varies greatly in colour.

A. flavus, Müller. We have taken an *Arion*, which we believe to have been this species, among the ruins of Walton old church, and likewise in Brockley Coombe.

A. hortensis, Férussac. Common in gardens, on hedge-banks, and in fields.

Genus LIMAX. Linnæus.

L. cinereus, Müller. The striped and spotted varieties common. We met with a variety in Cleve Coombe remarkably distinct, and we believe hitherto unrecorded. It was altogether pitchy black, without spot or marking of any kind, and fully six inches long. The var. *a* of Baron Férussac, in the *Histoire Naturelle des Mollusques Terrestres et Fluviales*, comes nearest to it. That variety is described as "*Ater, carinâ albâ.*"

L. arborum, Bouchard Chantereux. On trees and rocks in Goblin, Cleve, and Brockley Coombes, and some of the glens running up into the Mendips near Wells.

L. agrestis, Müller. Abundant everywhere.

L. flavus, Linnæus. Bristol and Bath.—Capt. Brown.

L. brunneus, Draparnaud. Among heaps of stones by the side of the lane which runs parallel with the cliff from Walton to Portishead; and among decaying vegetation by the side of a rhine in Portishead Moor. A remarkable peculiarity in this slug, noticed by Dr. Johnson but omitted by Forbes and Hanley, at once distinguishes the species from all the varieties of *agrestis*, as well as our other British species. This peculiarity consists in the great length of the neck, or space between the tentacles and the anterior margin of the shield. Another good characteristic of this species is the unusually narrow foot.

L. Sowerbii, Férussac. At Clevedon in gardens, and in the copse between Upper Clevedon and the beach.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

Fam. TESTACELLIDÆ.

Genus TESTACELLA. Cuvier.

T. Maugei, Férussac. Forty-six years ago this most interesting mollusk was found in what were then Messrs.

Sweet and Miller's, but which are now Messrs. Garraway and May's, nursery grounds at Clifton. From that time to the present it has thriven and propagated freely in its original locality, and has likewise been introduced with plants into many other gardens in the west of England. In this way it has established itself at Bath, at Brislington, at Clevedon (in the gardens of Sir Arthur Elton, and those of Lee), and at Taunton ; and thus may be considered to have made good its claim for admission into our list of British mollusca.

T. haliotoidea, Draparnaud, has been recorded as occurring in several localities in the west of England. In all instances in which we have had opportunity of examining the specimens, the species has proved to be *T. Maugei*. The Testacella also which was figured and described as *T. scutulum* in *The Naturalist*, vol. viii., (1853) p. 179, as found at Taunton, is evidently not the *T. scutulum*, but *T. Maugei*.

Fam. HELICIDÆ.

Genus VITRINA. Draparnaud.

V. pellucida, Müller. Widely distributed but not abundant.

Genus ZONITES. Gray.

Z. cellarius, Müller. *Helix nitens*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 198. Common among damp heaps of stones and moss in woods. Very fine in Brockley Coombe.

Z. alliaria, Miller. First described in Miller's *List of the Freshwater and Land Shells occurring in the environs of Bristol*. Common in woods, on hedge-banks, and under stones.

Z. nitidulus, Draparnaud. In similar situations to the last, and like it very common among decaying beech leaves.

Z. purus, Alder. Local. Among rotting leaves at the foot of Elton Hill, Clevedon, at Wrington, near Wells, and in Brockley Coombe.

Z. radiatulus, Alder. At roots of stunted grass growing in the crevices of limestone rocks on Elton Hill, and in similar situations on the eastern scarp of Clevedon Hill.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

Z. nitidus, Müller. Damp situations. Under stones on the grass in Kenn and Portishead Moors; rare.—A. M. N. Weston-super-Mare.—Rev. W. R. Crotch.

Z. crystallinus, Müller. *Helix crystallina*, Müller, Hist. Verm., pt. 2, p. 23. Frequent and widely distributed among decaying leaves, and under stones lying upon grass.

Genus *HELIX*. Linnæus.

H. aspersa, Müller. Only too abundant. We have taken a reversed specimen at Clevedon; and also examples upon the cliffs towards Ladies' Bay which have the spire produced, so that the shell assumes the form of *Paludina vivipara*, Linn.

H. pomatia, Linnæus. Rare at Stapleton.—Miller. Probably introduced, and now apparently extinct.

H. arbustorum, Linnæus. Frequent, though local. We have taken it in the lane leading from Clevedon to Clapton; under heaps of stones on Strawberry Hill, Clevedon; upon the banks of the canal at Bath; among nettles at Cheddar Cliffs; and hedge-banks near Axbridge.

H. Cantiana, Montagu. Brislington is the only locality in Somersetshire in which we know this shell to occur. It was first taken there by Mr. Miller.

H. nemoralis, Linnæus. Common, but not so varied in painting as it is found in many other parts of England. We have met with a very rare variety at Wells, which is orange with five paler yellow bands, and has the lip and throat peach-coloured.

H. hortensis, Müller. This species is undoubtedly distinct from the last, which although occasionally found with the lip peach-coloured, or even white (Scarborough), can never be confounded with the smaller and more delicate shell of *Helix hortensis*, which moreover *never has the calcareous* (and usually coloured) *deposit of the columella*, which is so marked a character in *H. nemoralis*. *H. hortensis* is abundant in Somersetshire.

Var. *hybrida*, Pöviet. Abundant and variously coloured, at Wells. The typical bandless form at Wrington, on Clevedon Hill, at Kenn, and on hedgebanks at Tickenham.

H. virgata, Da Costa. Very abundant, especially on dry hills and the sea-coast. It is very varied in colouring on the sand hills. Near Burnham one variety is found wholly deep chocolate brown; another brown with a narrow white band running round the base of the whorls, and more or less lineated round the umbilicus; a third resembles the last, but has in addition to the basal white fillet, a row of white spots round the upper margin of the whorls; a fourth is white, with one, two, or three interrupted spiral bands. Intermediate specimens, as well as the more common varieties, are also to be found. On the sand-hills at Berrow these varieties are replaced by a fifth which is milk white, with the exception of the mouth and apex, which are rufous. In Tickenham churchyard the milk-white variety with transparent bands is to be found. We have taken a reversed specimen on the sea wall near Clevedon. Mr. Miller curiously remarks, "The

abundance of this species in a field at Torkington a few months ago occasioned the report that it had rained snails."

H. caperata, Montagu. Common on dry hills and a calcareous soil, throughout the county.

H. ericetorum, Müller. Somewhat local. Abundant on the sides of the trenches at Cadbury Camp, and of the Mendips near Wells. Also on Durdham Down, Wrington Hill, and other localities.

H. lapicida, Linnæus. Common, but confined apparently to the limestone rocks. Near Wells; Cheddar, Wrington, Clevedon, and Elton Hills; Cadbury Hill, Yatton; Cleeve Toot; St. Vincent's Rocks; Axbridge, &c.

H. rufescens, Pennant. Common. Varies according to habitat. Those among brambles and in hedges are mostly large and horn-coloured; while specimens from drier situations are smaller, deeper in colour, and more elevated in the spire.

Var. *albida*, Gray, is found in profusion among a heap of stones lying by an old lime-kiln near Clevedon.

H. hispida, Linnæus. Abundant in gardens and hedgebanks, and among heaps of stones and nettles, varying in colour from white to deep chocolate brown.

Var. *concinna*, Jeffreys. In gardens at Yatton and Clevedon, in Walton old churchyard, and at Wrington.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

Var. *depilata*, Alder. Rare on Cadbury Hill, Yatton, and Ebbor Rocks, near Wells.

H. sericea, Draparnaud. We have met with two or three worn examples among the rejectamenta of the River Avon, below the Hotwells.

H. aculeata, Müller. We have taken this species under the bark of a fallen tree in Brockley Coombe;

and Mr. Clark informs us that he has met with it on Beachen Cliff, and in the woods of Claverton Down, near Bath.

H. fulva, Müller. Rare. Small under stones lying among grass on Elton Hill, Clevedon, and among rushes in Walton Moor. Fine in decaying leaves at Brockley Coombe, and near Wells.

H. fusca, Montagu. *Helix subrufescens*, Miller, Ann. Phil., vol. viii., (1822) p. 376. Described under the name of *Helix subrufescens* by Mr. Miller, who had taken specimens near Bristol.

H. pulchella, Müller. *Helix paludosa*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 193. More common, on the limestone, under stones, in crevices of rocks, and at roots of grass.

Var. *costata*, Müller. Abundant and fine among the decaying mortar of a limestone wall near Tickenham.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

H. rotundata, Müller. *Helix radiata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 199. Common. Sometimes the spire is much raised, and the whorls even partially separated. We have met with greenish-white transparent specimens at Clevedon, and received the same variety from Mr. Webster, who had taken it at Clifton.

H. umbilicata, Montagu. Common in the crevices of limestone rocks on Clevedon and Elton Hills; Cleeve Toot; St. Vincent's Rocks; Wrington Hill; Cheddar Cliffs, &c.; and often exceedingly abundant among the rotten mortar of old walls, as behind the Royal Hotel at Clevedon, and in many spots on the Mendips.

H. pygmæa, Draparnaud. Not common. At roots of grass on Clevedon and Elton Hills.

Genus *BULIMUS*. Scopoli.

B. acutus, Müller. Abundant on the sand-hills along the coast between Burnham and Weston.

B. Lackhamensis, Montagu. *Helix Lackhamensis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 212. This fine species has been taken in the neighbourhood of Bristol.—Messrs. Miller and Jeffreys. On Beachen Cliff, half-a-mile from Bath; and again in the woods of Claverton Down, two miles from Bath.—Mr. W. Clark. In a little wood by the canal, between Bradford and Freshfield.—Mr. Lukis. Among burnt gorse bushes near the bottom of a ravine to the left hand of the cliffs at Cheddar, and about a mile and a half from the village.—Rev. W. H. Hawker. Among ivy, on the hedgebank of the road leading from Axbridge to Cheddar, about three-quarters of a mile from the former place.—A. M. N. Although nowhere to be met with in any numbers, *Bulimus Lackhamensis* is thus seen to be widely distributed throughout Somersetshire.

B. obscurus, Müller. *Helix obscura*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 212. Common among stones, and in woods; more abundant on the limestone formations.

B. Goodallii, Miller. *Helix Goodallii*, Miller in Ann. of Philos., iii., (1822) 376. This species, described by Mr. Miller from specimens taken in pine beds at the Clifton nurseries, has continued to abound in that locality up to the present time. It cannot be regarded, however, otherwise than as exotic, since it is not found beyond the range of hothouses.

Genus *PUPA*. Lamarck.

P. umbilicata, Draparnaud. *Turbo muscorum*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 182. Very common.

A fine produced variety occurs among the ruins of Walton Castle. We have met with the variety *edentula* on a wall near Tickenham. The white hyaline variety occurs at Ebbor Rocks, near Wells, but is remarkably local, and we have taken a specimen or two at Clevedon.

P. muscorum, Linnæus. Common among limestone rocks, at roots of grass, and under stones. We have met with examples in which the tooth was altogether absent.

P. secale, Draparnaud. *Turbo juniperi*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 132. Abundant among limestone rocks, Clifton, Wrington, Yatton, Clevedon, Wells, Cheddar, &c.

P. edentata, Draparnaud. Has been taken by Mr. Jeffreys in the county.

P. minutissima, Hartmann. Durdham Down.—Mr. Jeffreys.

P. pygmæa, Draparnaud. Common under stones lying on grass, and at roots of grass growing in crevices of limestone rocks. We have met with the four-toothed variety (*British Mollusca*. pl. cxxx., fig. 5) at Clevedon. This is, however, very different from the *Pupa alpestris* of Alder, which is certainly a distinct species.

P. substriata, Jeffreys. *Turbo sexdentata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 183. *Turbo sexdentata* is mentioned by Miller as found at Leighdown; but as no other *Pupa* of the *Vertigo* section is recorded, perhaps *P. pygmæa* was mistaken for this species.

P. antivertigo, Draparnaud. Among the rejectamenta of the River Avon.—A. M. N. At Bristol and Bath, under ash boughs that have lain long on the ground.—Mr. Jeffreys in F. and H.

P. pusilla, Müller. Rejectamenta of the Avon.—Mr. Jeffreys.

Genus *BALEA*. Prideaux.

B. fragilis, Draparnaud. Very local. Under moss on trees in Small Coombe (?) Wood, Bath; among decaying leaves in the interstices of a dry wall on Walton Down, near Clevedon; also in Brockley Coombe, and near Wells.

Genus *CLAUSILIA*. Draparnaud.

C. laminata, Montagu. *Turbo laminatus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 179. Brockley Coombe, Wrington, Ebbor, and near Clevedon. The hyaline variety occurs in the same locality as *H. rufescens* var. *albida*.—A. M. N. Leigh Woods.—Mr. W. Webster.

C. biplicata, Montagu. Stated by Miller to exist in the neighbourhood of Bristol.—Forbes and Hanley.

C. nigricans, Maton and Rackett. *Turbo nigricans*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 180. *Turbo Everetti*, Miller, Ann. Philos., new series, vol. iii., (1822) p. 377. Very abundant, and variable. The spire consists of from nine to thirteen volutions. The small form, which is not uncommon among the rejectamenta of the Avon, and on the Mendip Hills near Axbridge, was described by Miller as a species under the name of *Turbo Everetti*.

Genus *ZUA*. Leach.

Z. lubrica, Müller. *Helix lubrica*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 213. Common in damp places among moss, stones, &c.

Genus *AZECA*. Leach.

A. tridens, Pulteney. Brockley Coombe is the only Somersetshire locality known for this shell. It should be looked for more especially on the south side among damp moss.

Genus ACHATINA. Lamarck.

A. acicula, Müller. Buccinum terrestre, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 139. Roots of grass, Clevedon Hill; Mendips, near Wells; and among rejectamenta of the River Avon.—A. M. N. Taunton.—Rev. W. R. Crotch. On Leigh and Clifton Downs.—Miller.

Genus SUCCINEA. Draparnaud.

S. putris, Linnæus. Helix succinea, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 218. Abundant. Occasionally very large in Kenn Moor.

S. Pfeifferi, Rossmässler. Perhaps distinct from the last, and a much scarcer shell. Found in ditches along the sea margin near Clevedon, and a few other places.

Fam. LIMNÆADÆ.

Genus PIYSA.

P. fontinalis, Linnæus. Bulla fontinalis, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 126. Widely distributed throughout the county, but not generally common.

P. hypnorum, Linnæus. Bulla hypnorum, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 127. Very local. Dulcot, near Wells; Yatton; ditch near the Pill, Clevedon; Weston-super-Mare. More common in the spring months, and often found in grassy ditches which are quite dried up in the summer.

Genus PLANORBIS. Müller.

P. corneus, Linnæus. Very abundant in the Moor ditches; but rare, if not altogether absent, at higher levels. It delights in peaty water.

P. albus, Müller. Helix alba, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 192. Scarce. Found in a few

rhines of Kenn Moor, and in a pond near Wells, also at Weston-super-Mare.

P. glaber, Jeffreys. "My *Planorbis glaber* (*P. lævis* of Alder) was first found at Bristol. It is the *Planorbis Rossmassleri* of Continental writers."—Mr. Jeffreys in litt. We have taken it finè and in great abundance in a large pond by the railway side, at the third (?) bridge from Clevedon.

P. nautilus, Linnæus. *Turbo nautilus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 169. *Planorbis imbricatus*, Drap., Moll. Fer. et Fluv. France, p. 44. Common in small ponds, especially during the spring months. Occasionally met with in the moor ditches.

P. carinatus, Müller. Much less common than the succeeding species, in company with which it is found.

P. marginatus, *Helix planorbis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 189. Abundant in the rhines of all the moors, and common in ponds and ditches.

P. vortex, Linnæus. *Helix vortex*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 189. Very common on the whole of the western side of the county in rhines and ponds.

P. spirorbis, Linnæus. *Helix spirorbis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 191. Much less common than the last, and more local in its distribution. Extremely abundant in ditches near the mouth of the river at Wick.

P. contortus, Linnæus. *Helix contortus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 191. Very abundant in rhines, ponds, and small ditches. A large proportion of the specimens from a small pond near Walton old Church are distorted, having the whorls irregularly coiled, and often folded over each other.

P. nitidus, Müller. *Helix fontana*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 193. In clear ponds among

decaying leaves. In a pond at Yatton, and another at Weston-in-Gordano.

Genus LIMNÆUS. Draparnaud.

L. pereger, Müller. Very abundant and variable. In brackish water the mouth is often greatly expanded.

L. acutus, Jeffreys. Among rejectamenta of the river at Uphill.

L. auricularius, Linnæus. *Helix auricularia*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii. p. 221. Taunton.—Rev. W. R. Crotch. In the Froom.—Miller.

L. stagnalis, Linnæus. Very abundant in rhines, ditches and ponds. We found a reversed specimen in Kenn Moor.

L. truncatulus, Müller. *Helix fossaria*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii. p. 217. Common on mud at the sides of rhines, ponds and rivers.

L. glaber, Müller. Messrs. Forbes and Hanley write of this Limnæus "It occurs in several of our southern counties, especially in Wilts and Somerset." We have never succeeded in finding it, and it should probably be looked for on the eastern side of the county.

L. palustris, Linnæus. *Helix palustris*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 216. Frequent and widely distributed.

Genus ANCYLUS. Geoffroy.

A. fluviatilis, Müller. *Patella lacustris*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 232. West Mead Rhine, Yatton, and the river at Clevedon. A pure white variety in a stream of water at the foot of Dulcot Hill, near Wells.

A. oblongus, Lightfoot. *Patella oblonga*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 233. Local. The Avon, near Bath.—A. M. N. In the River Froom.—Miller. Bridgwater. Rev. W. R. Crotch.

Fam. AURICULIDÆ.

Genus CONOVULUS. Lamarck.

C. denticulatus, Montagu. *Volûta denticulata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 130. The variety *myosotis*, Drap., of this shell is abundant in the Avon below the Hotwells.

Genus CARYCHIUM. Müller.

C. minimum, Müller. *Turbo carychium*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 184. Common, especially among decaying beech leaves, Clifton, Yatton, Wrington, Brockley Coombe, Clevedon, Wells, &c.

Fam. CYCLOSTOMIDÆ.

Genus CYCLOSTOMA. Montfort.

C. elegans, Müller. *Turbo elegans*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 167. Common among limestone rocks, Clifton Bath, Yatton, Wrington, Brockley, Cheddar, Axbridge, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, &c.

Genus ACME. Hartmann.

A. lineata, Draparnaud. We have found this shell among the rejectamenta of the Avon below Bristol, and our friend Mr. Jeffreys has procured a reversed specimen from the same source. Mr. Cutler, who lately was a dealer in Natural History specimens at Bath, has informed us that he has procured the species in a hazel copse below Hampton Rocks.

Sedgefield, September 20, 1860.

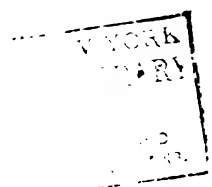
NOTICE OF EMBLETONIA PALLIDA, OF A
NEW HYDROZOON, AND A NEW
INFUSORIUM.

BY W. A. SANFORD, ESQ., F.G.S.

EMBLETONIA HYALINA, (*Alder and Hancock*), maculis purpure-scentibus, lobis capitis velo unitis, tentaculis longis, approximantibus, branchiis quatriseserialibus, ellipticis, flavis, apicibus albis.

Habitat—on *Laodomea gelatinosa*, at low-water mark at St. Audries, on the Bristol Channel,—W. A. S., 1860. On the site of the docks, Birkenhead,—Mr. Price, 1854. (Extinct in the latter locality.)

AT St. Audries, to the west of the road which Sir P. Acland has made from the farm house to the beach, there is a ledge of lias which runs out to the north from the cliff, and forms a barrier, which encloses at low water a large pond of sea water between it and the cliff. Small streams trickle from the pond down the face of the ledge, which form little deep pools, the sides of which are covered with multitudes of Zoophytes of the common shore-kinds, *Laodomeæ*, *Sertulariæ*, and two or three species of *Coryne*. Among them a new species of *Clavula* (*Clavula*



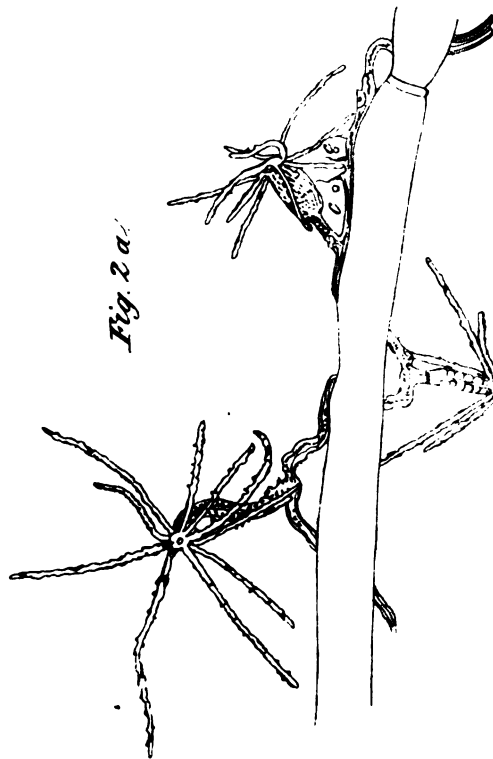


Fig. 2 a.

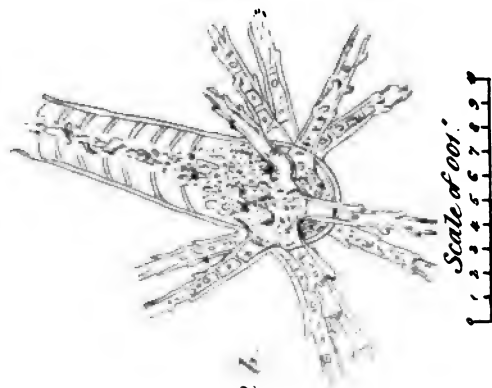


Fig. 2 b.

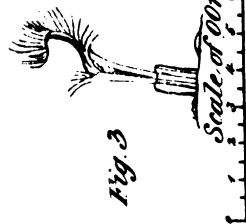
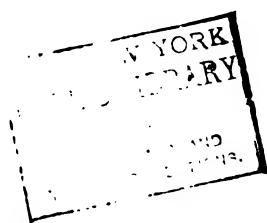


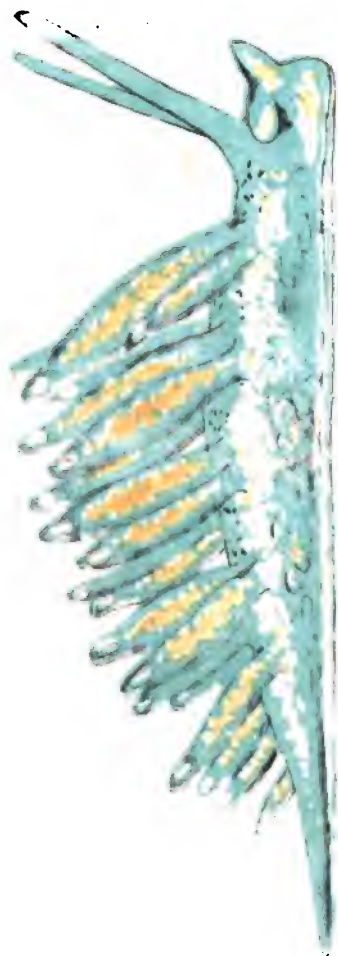
Fig. 3

Infusorium referred to in text (c.c. in Fig. 2 a. enlarged.)

Clavula sp. Ethelidae.
Scale of 0.01.







I

EMBLETONIA PALLIDA.

(St. Audries.)

Drawn from life by W.A.S.

Print litho. Taurin.



St. Ethelridæ), distinguished from *Clavula Gossii* (Dr. Wright) by the sub-uniserial position of the tentacles, and by its greater size and robustness, (fig. 2, *a* and *b*.)

Feeding on these I found numerous specimens of the singular mollusk of which I believe that I now give the first published figure—*Embletonia hyalina*, (fig. 1.) It was originally discovered by Mr. Price on the present site of the Birkenhead docks, in 1854; but when the docks were finished, the site was destroyed, and the animal has not been since met with.

It feeds principally on *Laodomea gelatinosa*, neglecting other zoophytes while any of that remains. It lays its eggs in small reniform masses, with but few eggs in each mass. It appears to be hardy in confinement, some of the specimens having lived eight or ten weeks in jars of sea water, but they are sluggish in their movements, and were generally to be found on the same stone for days together. It is distinguished from the other British species of the genus by the double row of papillæ on each side, and also by the colour, which in *E. pulchra* and *minuta* is red, whereas in this animal it is of so light a blue that it only gives a slight opacity to the animal, the tentacles alone being of a pale yellow; and also by the form of the lobes of the head, which are in this species united into a semicircular veil, but in *pulchra* and *minuta* they form a crescent with blunt horns pointing rather forwards.

Casual observers might mistake *Eolis* (*Tergipes*) *exigua* or *despecta* for this animal, but both of these have four tentacles instead of two, and the colouring, although somewhat similar, is very different on close examination.

In the same pools I found an *Infusorium*, different from any I have been able to obtain a description of. I give a slight sketch of it (fig. 3), in order that if recognised by

others it may be examined with a view to determine its real character. It has exactly the habits of *Lagotis*, but is far smaller, not being above a quarter of the size of the smallest species of that genus. It lives in a small tube on the surface of zoophytes and algæ, from which it slowly protrudes a single spiral ciliated lobe, resembling that of *Chaetospira* (Lachmann). It may belong to this genus, but I have never been able to isolate the tube in which it lives, and consequently cannot say what relation it bears to that animal. The habits and general appearance are so like those of *Lagotis*, that I should say that it was closely related to that genus.

On new Brachiopoda, and on the Development of the Loop in Cerebratella.

BY MR. CHARLES MOORE, F.G.S.

AT the time of the commencement of Mr. Davidson's monograph on British Brachiopoda, published by the Palæontographical Society, little had been done towards their systematic arrangement and classification. Sowerby had figured many species; but valuable materials were accumulated, and many new forms waiting for description in the cabinets of different collectors, which have since been done justice to in the above valuable publication.

At the time referred to but fourteen species of the genera *Lingula*, *Orbicula*, *Spirifer*, and *Terebratula* had been figured from the three divisions of the Lias, but I had succeeded in discovering twenty new species in the Middle and Upper Lias of Somerset, including the genera *Thecideum*, *Leptæna*, and *Crania*, genera which had been previously unnoticed in these formations.

Of the genus *Thecideum*, the Middle Lias of Somerset yielded me three species, viz., *T. Bouchardii*, *T. triangularis*, and *T. Moorei*. In this formation they are rare, and when found are almost invariably attached to the plicated

exteriors of *Rhynchonella serrata* or *R. tetraëdra*. On a specimen of the former shell, which has been figured by Mr. Davidson, there are seventeen examples belonging to the three species I have mentioned.

The Upper Lias of the west of England, especially in the neighbourhood of Ilminster, rarely exceeds in thickness ten or twelve feet, and is sometimes reduced to four or five feet. In the clays at its base the genus *Leptæna* occurs of several species. About the time of their discovery, one species, the *Leptæna liasiana*, had been found in France, which I had sought for in vain in this country. During a visit paid me by Mr. Davidson, as we were approaching a section of Upper Lias, he remarked how interesting it would be to find the French species in association with those I had already discovered. To our great delight the first object that presented itself to me was a little shell, which rendered the *L. liasiana* a British species. I have never found more than four specimens, so that it is very rare.

Before the publication of Mr. Davidson's "Appendix," in 1853, I had examined the Inferior Oolite of Dundry for Brachiopoda, and found there eight species of *Thecideum*, five of which were new, together with the *T. Bouchardii* and *T. triangularis* I had previously obtained from the Middle Lias, and *T. Deslongchampsii* of the Upper Lias. The same locality also furnished me with a series of little shells, which threw light upon some I had previously found in the Upper Lias, forming a passage between the *Thecideidæ* and the *Terebratulidæ*, for which the sub-genus *Zellania* has been created. These, with a little shell named *Spirifera oolitica*, were shortly noticed by me in Mr. Davidson's "Appendix," and were, in 1854, figured in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and*

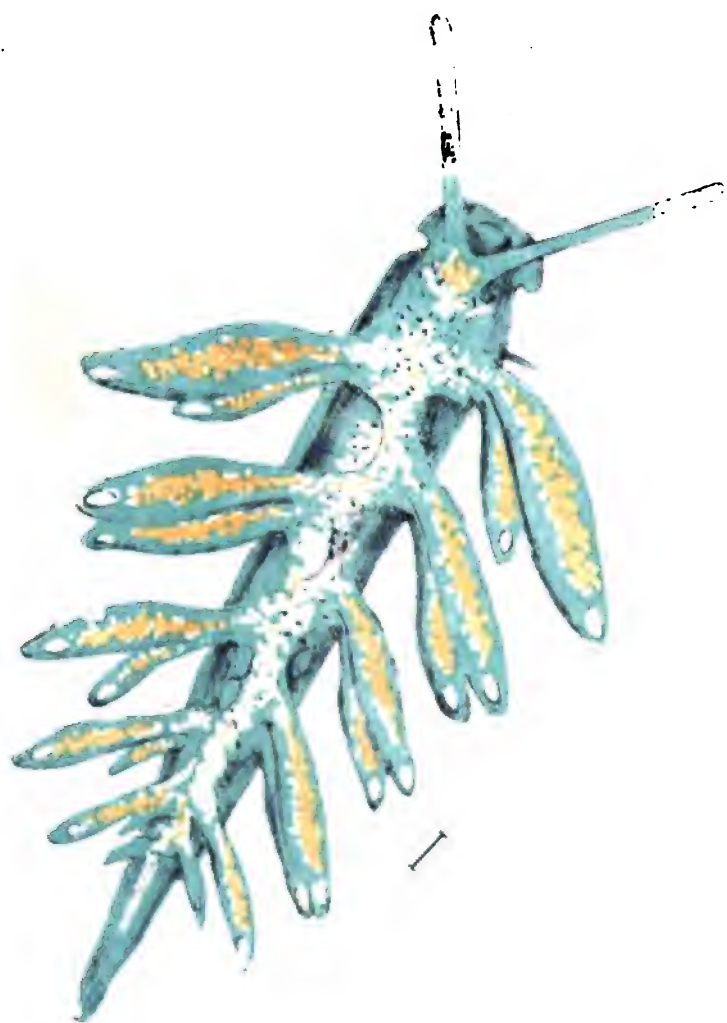
Natural History Society. At that time I was convinced many new species might be expected to be discovered from a continued investigation of the secondary formations, and below I am enabled to give figures and descriptions of sixteen additional species, whereby our knowledge of this interesting class of shells is completed to the present time.

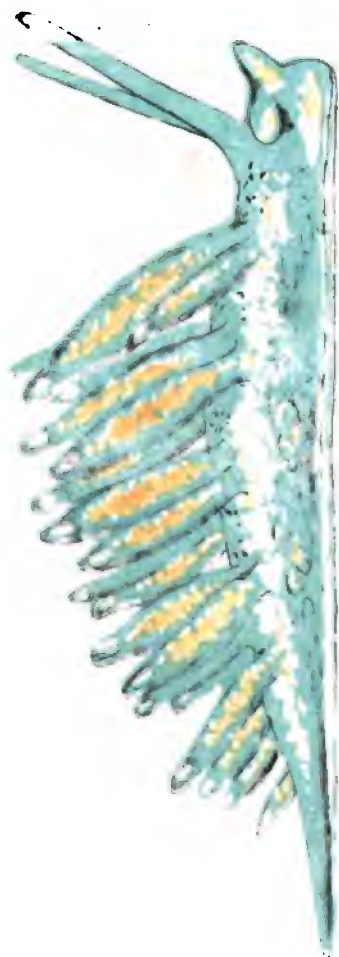
On Hampton Down, near Bath, there are extensive excavations where the Great Oolite was formerly largely worked. Latterly a new quarry has been commenced, and in order to reach the workable beds of freestone, the following beds in descending order had to be passed through:—

	Ft.	In.
1. Thin bands of freestone . .	4	6
2. Brown raggy coralline bed . .	9	0
3. Compact grey limestone . .	5	0
4. Workable beds of great oolite	20	0

The grey limestone, (No. 3) contains many organic remains, but owing to its hard and intractable character few are to be extracted entire. In its weathered edges may be seen the *Lima cardiformis*, *Trichites*, *Lithodomi*, and many corals.

The raggy bed (No. 2) is very incoherent, and appears to have been an ancient coral reef, it being in great part composed of corals and sponges. Intermingled with these branching corals are myriads of beautiful organisms, which, from the unconsolidated nature of the bed, are easily extracted. They consist of dismembered ossicles of star-fishes, the plates and occasionally the bodies of the Bradford Encrinite (*Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*), spines and shells of Echini, Ostreæ, and other mollusca, and with them very many specimens of a small Brachiopod, which has





EMBLETONIA PALLIDA.
(St Audries.)

Drawn from life by W.A.S.

Print litho. Taunton.

cation to Mr. Davidson suggested the specific name of *Terebratella Buckmanii* for it, which I have much pleasure in adopting.

TEREBRATELLA FURCATA, Sow. and Moore.

Pl. I., figs. 8-10.

Terebratula furcata, Sow.; *T. orbicularis*, Sow.;

T. cardium, Lamarck.

Shell small, rounded—both valves moderately convex; valves coarsely plicated, varying in number, and may be seen on the inner side, bifurcating occasionally; surface punctuated; beak truncated; foramen large; loop doubly attached.

This little shell was originally figured by Sowerby under the name of *Terebratula furcata*, but subsequently he considered it might be the young of *Terebratula orbicularis*, Sow., the *Terebratula cardium* of Lamarck, in which he was followed by other naturalists. The *T. cardium* is found at Hampton Cliffs, in association with this species, and from the close resemblance it bears to it, might reasonably be considered its young form. Having succeeded in opening a beautiful example showing the interior of the shell, the double attachment of the loop proved it to be a *Terebratella*. The interiors may be seen by referring to pl. I., figs. 9, 10. The profile shows the upper lamellæ of the loop, after leaving the hinge plate, to be possessed of a pair of crural spurs. About the centre of the shell the lamellæ are attached to an elevated mesial septum. The front of the loop, as well as the reflected portion, is broad; and projecting towards the opening of the shell, and on the under side of the lamellæ, are a number of closely set spines. This shell is very rare at Hampton, owing to which I have been unable to make any observations on

the development of the loop as in *Terebratella Buckmani*. The fact of the shell under consideration proving to be a *Terebratella* at once suggested the possibility that *Terebratula cardium* might also belong to that genus; and I learnt from Mr. Davidson that he could not speak positively on this point, as the shell from which his interior was figured was not clear of the matrix, and only partially exhibited the loop. I have taken much trouble to establish the correct position of the *T. cardium*; and after the examination and dissection of many specimens, am able to say that the loop, as figured by Mr. Davidson, is correct. This species must therefore remain in its present position, but the examples supposed to be its young forms will have to be placed under *Terebratella*; and, retaining Sowerby's original specific name, must be called *Terebratella furcata*. Two species of this genus are therefore added to British Jurassic beds, and the *Terebratula hemisphærica*, which was supposed to represent it in this age, removed. I have obtained a portion of the interior of a small brachiopod, showing a mesial septum, from the Upper Lias, near Ilminster, which convinces me that the genus may also be found in that formation.

TEREBRATULINA.

TEREBRATULINA RADIATA, Moore.

Pl. I, figs. 11-14.

Shell small, nearly as broad as long; thickest near the umbo, and thinning gradually to the front and sides; front rounded; valves convex, flattened, with numerous fine striations; foramen large, rounded; area flattened; the exterior of the ventral valve shows a mesial depression, with a corresponding elevation in the interior of the valve.

exteriors of *Rhynchonella serrata* or *R. tetraëdra*. On a specimen of the former shell, which has been figured by Mr. Davidson, there are seventeen examples belonging to the three species I have mentioned.

The Upper Lias of the west of England, especially in the neighbourhood of Ilminster, rarely exceeds in thickness ten or twelve feet, and is sometimes reduced to four or five feet. In the clays at its base the genus *Leptæna* occurs of several species. About the time of their discovery, one species, the *Leptæna liasiana*, had been found in France, which I had sought for in vain in this country. During a visit paid me by Mr. Davidson, as we were approaching a section of Upper Lias, he remarked how interesting it would be to find the French species in association with those I had already discovered. To our great delight the first object that presented itself to me was a little shell, which rendered the *L. liasiana* a British species. I have never found more than four specimens, so that it is very rare.

Before the publication of Mr. Davidson's "Appendix," in 1853, I had examined the Inferior Oolite of Dundry for Brachiopoda, and found there eight species of *Thecideum*, five of which were new, together with the *T. Bouchardii* and *T. triangularis* I had previously obtained from the Middle Lias, and *T. Deslongchampsii* of the Upper Lias. The same locality also furnished me with a series of little shells, which threw light upon some I had previously found in the Upper Lias, forming a passage between the *Thecideidæ* and the *Terebratulidæ*, for which the subgenus *Zellania* has been created. These, with a little shell named *Spirifera oolitica*, were shortly noticed by me in Mr. Davidson's "Appendix," and were, in 1854, figured in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and*

Natural History Society. At that time I was convinced many new species might be expected to be discovered from a continued investigation of the secondary formations, and below I am enabled to give figures and descriptions of sixteen additional species, whereby our knowledge of this interesting class of shells is completed to the present time.

On Hampton Down, near Bath, there are extensive excavations where the Great Oolite was formerly largely worked. Latterly a new quarry has been commenced, and in order to reach the workable beds of freestone, the following beds in descending order had to be passed through :—

	Ft.	In.
1. Thin bands of freestone	4	6
2. Brown raggy coralline bed	9	0
3. Compact grey limestone	5	0
4. Workable beds of great oolite	20	0

The grey limestone, (No. 3) contains many organic remains, but owing to its hard and intractable character few are to be extracted entire. In its weathered edges may be seen the *Lima cardiformis*, *Trichites*, *Lithodomi*, and many corals.

The raggy bed (No. 2) is very incoherent, and appears to have been an ancient coral reef, it being in great part composed of corals and sponges. Intermingled with these branching corals are myriads of beautiful organisms, which, from the unconsolidated nature of the bed, are easily extracted. They consist of dismembered ossicles of star-fishes, the plates and occasionally the bodies of the Bradford Encrinite (*Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*), spines and shells of Echini, Ostreæ, and other mollusca, and with them very many specimens of a small Brachiopod, which has

from specimens for which I am indebted to M. Eugene Deslongchamps, of Caen. They were found in the Upper Lias of May, associated with several of the species found in this country. It appears to be abundant in France, and to attain larger dimensions than any other liassic *Leptæna*.

I have found a single dorsal valve of this species in the Upper Lias of Ilminster, which though not in good condition, sufficiently identifies the *Leptæna Davidsonii* as a British species.

THECIDEUM, Defrance.

THECIDEUM ORNATUM, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 1-3.

Shell inequivalve ; punctuate, rather rugose, front deep, rounded ; attached by a considerable portion of the ventral valve ; beak slightly incurved ; deltidium small and depressed. The ventral valve is flattened on its under side. Its interior is surrounded by an elevated, slightly granulated margin. Under the deltidium are seen two raised oval processes, separated by a longitudinal septum, which occupies the greater length of the shell. The exterior of the dorsal valve is rugose and flattened. The interior possesses a narrow, thin, punctuated margin, immediately succeeding which is a ridge of single granulations, which are stronger towards the frontal margin, gradually disappearing as the ridge passes upwards. Springing from the centre of this granulated ridge is a septum, slightly tapering from its base, on either side strongly serrated, between which is a central longitudinal groove. The septum occupies nearly the whole height allowed by the cavity of the shell, and divides it to nearly three-fourths of its length. From the top of the septum there are thrown off two extremely delicate lamellæ, forming a loop which curves

downwards towards the front of the shell, where they bifurcate, and are then again united to the shell at its inner sides. Above the septum and attached lamellæ a band occurs, forming a bridge over the visceral cavity. This is united to the granulated ridge, which thus completely surrounds the inner portion of the valve.

Obs.—The preservation of the loop as shown in the enlarged fig. 3, pl. II., is remarkable, since in the original specimen it is in substance scarcely thicker than the finest unspun silk, and extremely brittle. The interiors of the Brachiopoda are only to be developed by careful manipulation in dissecting or opening up the valves. Many of the interiors of the Thecididæ are very beautiful; but I have never yet seen any species equalling in delicacy of structure that under consideration. It is from the Coral Rag of Lyneham, Wilts, where it is not uncommon.

THECIDEUM PYGMÆUM, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 4-7.

Shell microscopic, longitudinally oval; both valves convex; attached to other bodies at the upper part of the ventral valve; beak slightly produced; area short; deltidium ill defined. A thin raised ridge passes round the front and sides of the dorsal valve, until it reaches the dental sockets. It is without a central septum, nearly always present in other species, the only ornamentation within the ridge being numerous punctuations.

Obs.—This shell is very numerous in the Coral Rag of Lyneham, associated with the *T. ornatum* and the *T. triangularis*. I have been unable to trace any passage into either of the above species, otherwise it might have been considered a young stage of one of them. As it is altogether different in character, and as the shell, though so

minute, is very persistent in its form, I have ventured to give it the above specific designation.

THECIDEUM TRIANGULARE, D'Orbigny.

This species has hitherto been noticed only in the Middle and Upper Lias, and the Inferior Oolite. I have now obtained it from the Lower Lias of Keynsham, which is the oldest formation in which it has yet been found. It then passes through the beds above mentioned, and is very common—attached to Lima, Ostrea, and other shells—in the Fuller's Earth of Combehay, near Bath. It occurs also in the coralline bed of Hampton Cliffs, and again in the still higher zone of the Coral Rag of Lyneham. No other species of Brachiopod has yet been known to have attained so long a range as is indicated by the above facts. Its uninterrupted passage through so many formations points out the absence of any considerable climatal or other changes during the deposition of the beds in which it is found.

I have evidence of the presence of several other species in the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, one very nearly approaching the *T. Deslongchampsii*, Dav.; but as only separate valves have been found, it will be unsafe at present to say more respecting them.

CRANIA, Retzius.

CRANIA CANALIS, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 8–10.

Shell subquadrate, usually flattened, at other times more or less conical. The outer surface of the young shell exhibits a few coarse striæ, which continue to the margin of the valve. In the adult these become much more numerous, many of them passing as narrow spines, some

distance beyond the outer margin of the shell. The interior of the valve is concave, showing two pairs of muscular impressions, not strongly marked; the anterior pair curving upwards towards the posterior, which are rounded and larger. When viewed from the inner side the valve is seen to be surrounded by a flattened ridge, which is continued outwards in long spinose expansions, which are furnished with narrow longitudinal grooves, or canals, through the whole of their length.

Obs.—This is one of the most beautiful species of this interesting genus of shells. It is from the raggy beds of the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, which have furnished me with so many new forms of Brachiopoda. The upper valve only is known.

CRANIA SANDERSII, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 11, 12.

Shell rounded; exterior of the valve flattened, or slightly convex; surface wrinkled; shell-structure smooth. The interior of the valve shows four muscular impressions; the upper pair being rounded and depressed, the anterior, occupying the middle of the valve, are raised and prominent, ear-shaped, and curved outwardly.

Obs.—By its exterior it would be difficult to distinguish this shell from the *C. antiquior* of the Great Oolite of Hampton Cliffs, but the interior of the valves differ. In the *C. Sandersii* the two pairs of muscular impressions are more widely separated, the lower pair being much stronger, and in shape different from those of the *C. antiquior*, and there is also the absence beneath them of a longitudinal ridge usually present in the latter shell.

It is from the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, near Bristol. I have much pleasure in naming it after Wm. Sanders,

Esq., of Clifton, to whom the Museum of the Bristol Philosophical Institution is so much indebted. The shell also occurs in the Inferior Oolite of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire.

CRANIA PONSORTII, Eug. Deslongchamps.

Pl. II., figs. 9, 10.

The shell described under the above specific name was found by M. Deslongchamps in the Great Oolite of St. Aubin. It occurs in the coralline beds of Hampton Cliffs, and with it the *Crania antiquior* of Jelly is found in great numbers. The outer surface of the latter shell is characterized by possessing a somewhat rugose or wrinkled surface, and the interior by its well defined muscular impressions, which always occupy the same position in the species, and give pretty uniformly the same pattern to the interior. The interior of *C. Ponsortii* appears to be undistinguishable from it, the chief difference being in their outer surfaces. This, in the *C. Ponsortii*, possesses plications which give it a slightly spinose aspect. After examining many examples of the *C. antiquior*, I have observed in some of them a tendency to become more rugose, and to pass gradually into the form represented by the above shell, and I am therefore disposed to consider it only a variety of *C. antiquior*.

DISCINA, Lamarck.

DISCINA DUNDRIENSIS, Moore.

Pl. II., fig. 15.

Shell small, thick, broader than long, flattened, apex smooth, elevated, exterior showing narrow bands of con-

centric lines of growth which are slightly plicated, giving to the shell a wrinkled surface.

It is from the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, and is the only species known in that formation. It appears to be rare; for after a lengthened examination of these beds, I have only succeeded in obtaining three specimens.

. *DISCINA ORBICULARIS*, Moore.

PL II., figs. 16-18.

Shell small, orbicular, tapering to an elevated apex, giving the shell a somewhat conical form; margin smooth and rounded. Outer surface of valve smooth, with numerous concentric lines of growth; the inner smooth, and very concave.

Obs.—This shell does not appear to have attained a larger size than is indicated in pl. II., fig. 18. It is from the fish-bed and the clays associated therewith in the Upper Lias of Ilminster. By its form it is readily distinguished from any other species.

DISCINA TOWNSHENDII, Forbes.

A very fine specimen of this shell, belonging to the Museum of Economic Geology, was figured by Mr. Davidson in the volume of the Palæontographical Society for 1850. Its locality was then uncertain, though Mr. Davidson was informed it was from the Oxford Clay. Subsequently it was suspected to be from one of the lower beds of the Lias. Having discovered the species in the "*Avicula contorta* zone" at the base of the Lias, near Taunton, I am enabled to settle its position. M. Edward Suess, of Vienna, has informed me that he has also obtained the shell in the Rhætic beds of Austria, in which the "*Avicula contorta* zone" is included.

DISCINA HUMPHREYSIANA, Sowerby.

This species has hitherto been found only in the Kimmeridge Clay. It may be desirable to record its presence in the Coral Rag of Lyneham, where it is abundant.

RHYNCHONELLA SPINOSA, Schlotheim.

In the Cotteswold and other lower oolites this shell has been supposed to indicate a particular zone. Although it is therein especially abundant, it is by no means confined to it. I have obtained the species from the Fuller's Earth, near Bath, and also in the Bradford Clay. Some very dwarfed or young forms of it are to be found in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite of Dundry.

TEREBRATULA CARINATA, Lamarck.

This shell has hitherto been found only in the Inferior Oolite. Some specimens smaller than the type-form are to be found in the coralline bed of Hampton Cliffs, which I am unable to distinguish from this species.

In addition to the Brachiopoda noticed in this paper, I am possessed of various minute specimens, which differ from any described species. Some of these may be the young of Brachiopoda that occur in the beds in which they are found; but until their passages into adult shells can be satisfactorily recognised, it will be undesirable to figure or describe them. Three examples of well marked and persistent forms are provisionally named and given below.

SPIRIFERA MINIMA, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 19, 20.

Shell microscopic, often one sided and unsymmetrical,

slightly rugose; valves moderately convex; deltidium triangular; area broad and flattened; hinge-line broad; front of shell rounded. In some specimens the shell presents a uniformly flattened surface, whilst in the majority the outer surface of the smaller valve possesses mesial folds, and in the larger valve a central sinus.

Obs.—This shell is not uncommon in the Inferior Oolite of Dundry. Although no internal characters have yet been noticed, there seems little doubt the shell must be referred to the genus *Spirifera*. It is perfectly distinct from a little shell found with it, described by me in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* for 1854. We have thus evidence of the presence of two species of this genus in oolitic strata, although in both instances they have become very degenerate in size. No larger specimens of the genus have yet been found in the same beds to which these diminutive shells can be referred.

TEREBRATULA (?) MINUTA, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 21, 22.

Shell very small, smooth, inequivalve, longitudinally oval, with large triangular deltidium; valves equally convex; hinge-line straight. The dorsal valve is usually square, and its inner side possesses a broad flattened septum nearly the length of the shell, and dividing it into two equal portions.

Obs.—I have been unable to determine the form of the loop of this shell, and until this has been seen it will be doubtful whether it be a true *Terebratula*. Should it be such it will be the smallest known species with which we are acquainted. It is from the coralline bed of Hampton Cliffs, Bath. It differs entirely from any other *Terebratula*

found in the great Oolite ; and although so small, appears to present the characters of an adult shell.

RHYNCHONELLA (?) CORONATA, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 23-25.

Shell small, smooth, rounded ; ventral valve rather convex ; dorsal more flattened, and with a slight sinus ; beak produced, with a large triangular deltidium, bordered by a narrow area, from which spring two raised lateral ear-like processes, which again fold over upon the area. Under the above the valve possesses strongly marked hinge-teeth.

The shell is from the Upper Lias of Ilminster, whence I have nine examples. The lateral ear-like expansions give to it a very peculiar appearance. With some little doubt it is referred to *Rhynchonella*, though the shell-structure appears to agree most with that genus.

In addition to the foregoing new species, the observations recorded in this paper show that the vertical range of other previously known Brachiopoda has been extended beyond the zones to which they were supposed to be confined. My friend Mr. Davidson, to whose kind hints I have always been indebted in my study of the Brachiopoda, has shown the continuity of some species in the Carboniferous and Permian eras, a fact which has since been more fully noticed by Mr. J. W. Kirby, in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for November last, and in the same number may be found the interesting conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Jones and Parker bearing on this point, and having reference to the extraordinary range of some of the Foraminifera.

The range of specific forms is a question to which the attention of palæontologists should be especially directed.

The following table gives a list of new genera and species I have within a few years been successful in adding to British Brachiopoda, all of which are from the secondary beds of Somersetshire, except the *Thecideum ornatum* and *T. pygmæum*, which are from Wiltshire.

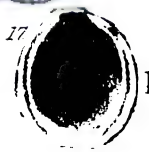
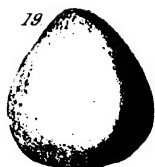
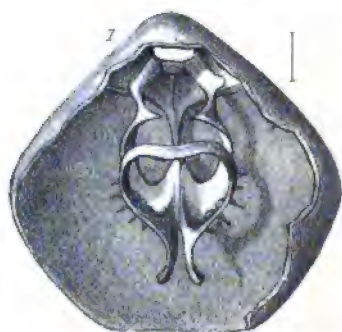
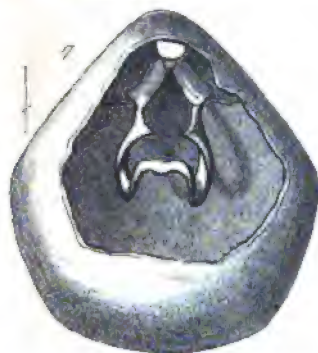
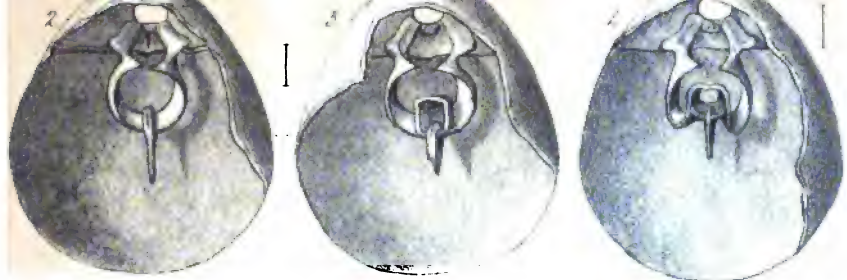
**TABULAR VIEW OF ADDITIONS TO BRITISH SECONDARY
BRACHIOPODA DISCOVERED BY THE AUTHOR, WITH
THEIR STRATIGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.**

Genera and Species.	Authority.	Lower Lias.	Middle Lias.	Upper Lias.	Inferior Oolite.	Fuller's Earth.	Great Oolite.	Bradford Clay.	Coral Rag.
CRANIADÆ.									
<i>Crania canalis</i>	Moore.....	..	..	..	*	
— <i>Ponsortii</i> (?)	Deslongchamps .....	..	..	..	..	..	*
— <i>Moorei</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>Sandersii</i>	Moore.....	..	..	..	*	
DISCINIDÆ.									
<i>Discina Dundriensis</i>	Moore.....	..	..	..	*	
— <i>orbicularis</i>	Moore.....	..	..	*			
STROPHOMENIDÆ.									
<i>Leptæna Bouchardii</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>Davidsonii</i>	Deslongchamps .....	..	..	*			
— <i>granulosa</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>liasiana</i>	Bouchard .....	..	..	*			
— <i>Moorei</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>Pearcei</i> (?).....	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
RHYNCHONELLIDÆ.									
<i>Rhynchonella Bouchardii</i> ..	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>coronata</i> (?)	Moore.....	..	..	*			
— <i>Lopenis</i>	Moore.....	..	..	*	*		
— <i>Moorei</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>sub-concinna</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>sub-tetrahedra</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
SPIRIFERIDÆ.									
<i>Spirifera Ilminsterensis</i> ..	Davidson .....	..	..	*			
— <i>minuta</i>	Moore.....	..	..	*	*		
— <i>Munsterii</i>	Davidson .....	..	..	*	*		
— <i>oolitica</i>	Moore.....	..	..	*	*		
									Most of the species found in the Great Oolite occur also in this zone.

TABULAR VIEW OF ADDITIONS TO BRITISH SECONDARY BRACHIOPODA, Continued.

Genera and Species.	Authority.	Lower Lias.	Middle Lias.	Upper Lias.	Inferior Oolite.	Fuller's Earth.	Great Oolite.	Bradford Clay.	Coral Rag.
TEREBRATULIDÆ.									
<i>Terebratula Edwardsii</i> ..	Davidson .....	..	*					
— <i>globulina</i>	Davidson .....	..		*				
— <i>Lycettii</i>	Davidson .....	..		*				
— <i>minuta</i> (?) ..	Moore .....	..			..		*
— <i>Moorei</i>	Davidson .....	..	*	*				
— <i>pygmæa</i>	Davidson .....	..		*				
— <i>sub-punctata</i>	Davidson .....	..	*					
<i>Terebratulina radiata</i>	Moore .....	..			*		*	
<i>Terebratella Buckmanii</i> ..	Woodward .....	..					*	
— <i>furcata</i>	Sow. & Moore .....	..					*	
THECIDIDÆ.									
<i>Thecideum Bouchardii</i>	Davidson .....	..	*	*	*			
— <i>Deslongchampsii</i>	Davidson .....	..		*	*			
— <i>Dickinsonii</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>duplicatum</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>Forbesii</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>granulosum</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>Moorei</i>	Davidson .....	..	*					
— <i>ornatum</i>	Moore .....	..							*
— <i>pygmæum</i>	Moore .....	..							*
— <i>rusticum</i>	Moore .....	..		*				
— <i>serratum</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>septatum</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>triangulare</i>	D'Orbigny	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Zellania Davidsonii</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>globata</i>	Moore .....	..					*	*	*
— <i>Laboucherei</i>	Moore .....	..			*			
— <i>liasiæna</i>	Moore .....	..		*				
— <i>oolitica</i>	Moore .....	..			*			





EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig.

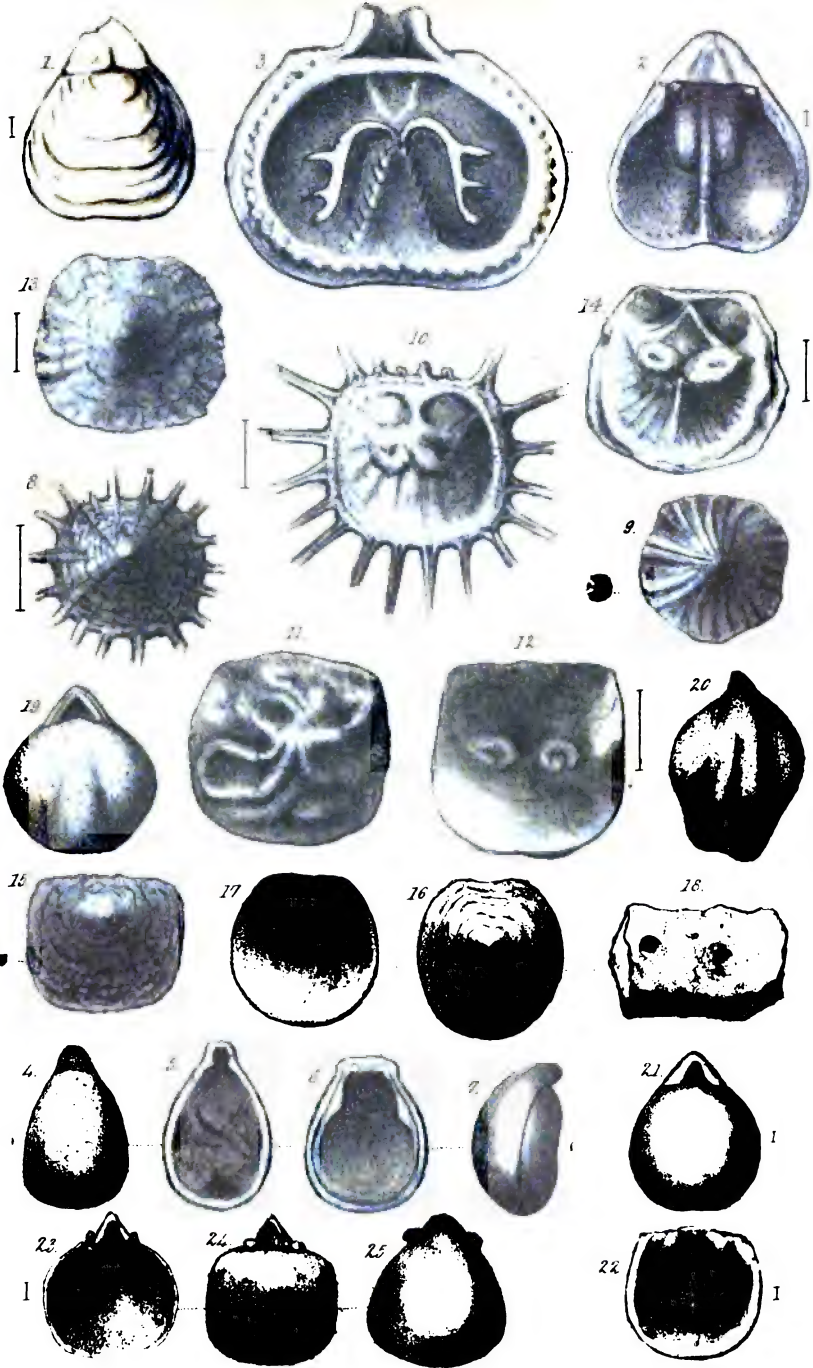
1. *Terebratella Buckmanii*, Woodward. Interior, showing the perfect loop.
2. —————. Interior of shell much enlarged, showing the loop in its first stage.
3. —————. Second stage of the loop, with a rudimentary reflected portion.
4. —————. Third stage, with the reflected portion of the loop now developed.
5. —————. Perfect shell, enlarged.
6. *Terebratula maxillata*, Sowerby. Young shell, enlarged.
7. —————. Interior, exhibiting the loop.
8. *Terebratella furcata*, Sow. and Moore. Enlarged exterior.
9. —————. Showing perfect loop.
10. —————. Profile of ditto.
11. *Terebratulina radiata*, Moore. Perfect shell.
12. —————. Exterior of ventral valve.
13. —————. Interior, with loop.
14. —————. Elongated variety, from Dundry.
15. *Zellania globata*, Moore. Much enlarged.
16. —————. Side view of ditto.
17. —————. Interior of dorsal valve.
18. *Zellania oolitica*, Moore. Perfect shell, much enlarged, showing punctuated structure.
19. —————. Exterior of ventral valve.
20. —————. Profile of shell.
21. *Leptæna Davidsonii*, Eug. Deslongchamps. Exterior, natural size.
22. —————. Ventral valve, ditto.

The longitudinal lines indicate the sizes of the specimens, all of which are enlarged.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Fig.

1. *Thecideum ornatum*, Moore. Exterior of perfect shell enlarged.
2. ————. Interior of ventral valve, showing raised oval processes and septum.
3. ————. Interior of small valve, much enlarged, showing the serrated septum and the delicate loop for the support of the branchial membrane.
4. *Thecideum pygmæum*, Moore. Perfect shell much enlarged.
5. ————. Interior of ventral valve.
6. ————. Interior of dorsal valve, ditto.
7. ————. Profile of perfect shell.
8. *Crania canalis*, Moore. Exterior of upper valve somewhat enlarged.
9. ————. Young shell before possessing spinose expansions.
10. ————. Enlarged restoration of interior of valve, showing the muscular impressions, and the grooved form of the spines.
11. *Crania Sandersii*, Moore. Exterior of shell.
12. ————. Interior of valve, giving the position and form of the muscular impressions.
13. *Crania Ponsortii* (?), Eug. Deslongchamps. Exterior of valve.
14. ————. Interior of ditto.
15. *Discina Dundriensis*, Moore. Enlarged exterior of shell.
16. ———— *orbicularis*, Moore. Exterior of valve enlarged.
17. ————. Interior of ditto.
18. ————. Block, with specimens of natural size.
19. *Spirifera minima*, Moore. Perfect enlarged exterior.
20. ————. Exterior of the ventral valve.
21. *Terebratula* (?) *minuta*, Moore. Perfect shell, enlarged exterior.
22. ————. Interior of dorsal valve.
23. *Rhynchonella* (?) *coronata*, Moore. Enlarged dorsal aspect.
24. ————. Interior, showing ventral aspect.
25. ————. Exterior of ventral valve.



NEW YORK
JUL 10 1964
ADOLPH H. HAY
THE NEW YORK



Archæological & Natural History Society.

PATRON:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PORTMAN.

PRESIDENT:

RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE, ESQ.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR P. P. F. P. ACLAND, BART.
THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD
AUCKLAND, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF BATH.
THE HON. AND REV. RICHARD BOYLE.
HON. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CAVAN.
F. H. DICKINSON, ESQ.
R. W. FALCONER, ESQ., M.D.
THE REV. J. S. H. HORNER.
THOMAS TUTTON KNYFTON, ESQ.
W. H. P. GORE LANGTON, ESQ.
AMBROSE GODDARD LETHBRIDGE, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF LOVELACE.
J. H. MARKLAND, ESQ.
SIR W. MILES, BART., M.P.
ARTHUR MILLS, ESQ., M.P.
W. PINNEY, ESQ., M.P.
THE REV. FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY PORTMAN.
E. A. SANFORD, ESQ.
W. R. SHEPPARD, ESQ.
W. E. SURTEES, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD TAUNTON.
SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.
CHARLES NOEL WELMAN, ESQ.

TREASURERS:

HENRY, & ROBERT G., & HENRY J. BADCOCK, *Taunton.*

GENERAL SECRETARIES:

REV. F. WARRE, REV. W. A. JONES, W. F. ELLIOT,
Bishop's Lydeard. *Taunton.* *Taunton.*

DISTRICT OR LOCAL SECRETARIES:

HENRY BERNARD, *Wells.*
 REV. THOMAS BLISS, *Clevedon.*
 REV. FREDK. BROWN, *Nailsea.*
 REV. W. F. CHILCOTT, *Monksilver.*
 E. CHISHOLM-BATTEN, *Thorn Falcon.*
 REV. H. CLUTTERBUCK, *Buckland Dinham.*
 REV. W. R. CROTCH, *Weston-super-Mare.*
 REV. A. O. FITZGERALD, *Somerton.*
 C. E. GILES, *Taunton.*
 T. MAYHEW, *Glastonbury.*
 C. MOORE, *Bath.*
 CAPTAIN PERCEVAL, *Chapel Cleeve.*
 G. S. POOLE, *Bridgwater.*
 T. PORCH PORCH, *Edgarley.*
 J. H. PRING, M.D., *Weston-super-Mare.*
 W. A. SANFORD, *Nynehead.*
 REV. HENRY M. SCARTH, *Bath.*
 REV. W. H. TURNER, *Trent.*
 R. WALTER, *Stoke-sub-Hamdon.*
 G. WALTERS, *Frome.*
 F. H. WOODFORDE, M.D., *Taunton.*

COMMITTEE:

W. E. GILLET, M.D.,	EDWARDS BEADON,
W. METFORD, M.D.,	HENRY ALFORD,
W. M. KELLY, M.D.,	REV. W. ROUTLEDGE, D.D.,
JOHN ROY ALLEN,	REV. W. T. REDFERN,
W. W. COKER,	REV. J. P. SCOTT,
J. F. NORMAN,	REV. T. A. VOULES.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries
 are *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

CURATOR:

F. R. CLARKE, *Museum, Taunton.*

Honorary and Corresponding Members.

- Acland, Dr., *Lee's Reader of Anatomy*, Oxford.
 Alford, Very Rev. H., *Dean of Canterbury*.
 Babington, C. C., Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., St. John's College,
 Cambridge.
 Carter, Rev. Eccles, Kingston.
 Charlton, Dr., *Sec. Antiquarian Society*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Daubeny, Dr., *Professor of Botany and of Chemistry*, Oxford.
 De La Beche, Sir H., *Director of Ordnance Geological Survey*.
 De Morgan, A., Esq., *Prof. Mathematics*, University College,
 London.
 Duncan, P. B., Esq., *Curator of the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford.
 Empson, C., Esq., Bath.
 Ferrey, B., Esq., Charing-cross, London.
 Godwin, George, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Brompton.
 Hardwick, P. C., Esq., Russell-square, London.
 Hawkins, E., Esq.
 Henslow, Rev. J. S., *Professor of Botany*, Cambridge.
 Hugo, Rev. Thomas, F.S.A., Finsbury Circus, London.
 Hunter, Rev. Joseph, F.S.A.
 Lloyd, Dr., *Sec. Archaeological and Natural History Society*,
 Warwick.
 Oliver, Rev. Dr., Exeter.
 Owen, Professor.
 Parker, J. H., Esq., Oxford.
 Petit, Rev. T. L., the Uplands, Shifnal.
 Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart., Middlehill, Worcester.
 Quekett, John, Esq., Royal College of Surgeons, London.
 Ramsay, A. C., Esq., F.R.S.
 Salter, J. W., Esq., F.G.S., Museum of Practical Geology.
 Sedgwick, Rev. A., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Woodwardian Professor of
 Geology*, Cambridge.
 Smith, C. Roach, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool-street, London.
 Speke, J. H., Esq.
 Willis, Rev. R., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Jacksonian Professor*, Cambridge.
 Wilson, Daniel, Esq., *Sec. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.
 Warner, Rev. R., Great Chalfield, Wilts.
 Yates, J., Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., Lauderdale House, Highgate.

Societies in Correspondence

With the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

- The Archæological Institute of Great Britain.*
The Ecclesiological Society.
The Bristol and West of England Architectural Society.
The Architectural Society of Northampton.
The Sussex Archæological Society.
The British Archæological Association.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.
Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausanne.
The Lancashire Historic Society.
The Chester Local Archæological Society.
The Society of Antiquaries.
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
University College, Toronto.
-

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II.—The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee, (of which the Officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as members shall be proposed by two members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each member shall pay ten shillings on admission to

the Society, and ten shillings as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the Members of the Society, either gratuitously or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in

the event of the property of the Society ever being sold, or transferred to any other county. Also, persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B.—One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

* * * *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

List of Members.

1860.

Those marked * are Life Members.

- Abraham, T., *Dunster*
- Acland, Sir P. P., Bart., *Fairfield House*
- Acland, Sir T. D., Bart., *Killerton Park, Devon*
- Acland, T. D., *Spreydoncote, Devon*
- 5 Acres, Rev. J., *Clevedon*
- Adair, A., *Heatherton Park*
- Addington, H. J., *Langford, Bristol*
- Adlam, William, *The Firs, Chew Magna*
- Ainslie, Rev. A. C., *Corfe, Taunton*
- 10 Alford, H., *Taunton*
- Alford, H. J., „
- Allen, J. R., *Lyngford House*
- Allen, Rev. C., *Stocklinch, near Ilminster*
- Allen, B. T., *Burnham*
- 15 Auckland, the Right Rev. Lord, Bishop of Bath
and Wells, *Palace, Wells*
- Badcock, Miss H., *Taunton*
- Badcock, H., *Wheatleigh Lodge*
- Badcock, R. G., *The Elms, Taunton*
- Bagehot, Edward, *Langport*
- 20 Bagehot, Walter, „

- Buckle, Rev. G., *Twerton*
 Bullock, G. Troyte, *East Coker*
 Bullock, George, *East Coker*
 65 Burridge, Rev. T. W., *Bradford, Taunton*
 Bush, Clement, *Weston, Bath*
 Bush, W., 7, *Circus*, „

 Campbell, Fraser, *Torquay*
 Castle, T., *Worle*
 70 Carver, R., *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 Cavan, the Earl of, *Weston-Super-Mare*
 Cave, T., *Yeovil*
 Chamberlain, G., *Seend, Melksham, Wilts*
 Chapple, J., *Dulverton*
 75 Chilcott, Rev. W. F., *Monksilver*
 Chisholm-Batten, E., *Thorn Falcon, and Lincoln's*
 Inn, London
 Clark, Thomas, *Halesleigh, Bridgwater*
 Clark, James, *Street*
 Clark, Joseph, „
 80 Clark, Rev. W. R., *Taunton*
 Clarke, F. R., „
 Clarke, T. E., *Tremlett House, Wellington*
 Clarke, A. A., *Wells*
 Clerk, Rev. D. M., *Kingston Deveril, Wilts*
 85 Clerk, E. H., *Westholme House, Pilton, Shepton Mallet*
 Clutterbuck, Rev. Henry, *Buckland Dinham, Frome*
 Coffin, Com. Genl. Sir E. P., 43, *Gay-street, Bath*
 Coker, T., *Taunton*
 Coker, W. Worthington, *Wild Oak, Taunton*
 90 Coleman, Rev. James, *Chapel Allerton*
 Coles, Rev. J. S., *Shepton Beauchamp*
 Cooper, Lady, *Leversdown House*
 Cordwent, G., M.D., *Taunton*
 Cornish, C. H., „
 95 Cox, Rev. E., *Luccombe, Minehead*
 Crosse, Mrs. Andrew
 Crotch, Rev. W. R., *Uphill*

 David, Dr., *Bloomfield, Taunton*
 Davies, Henry, *Weston-super-Mare*
 100 Davis, Maurice, *Langport*

- Davis, W. W., *Beaufort Villa, Weston-super-Mare*
 Davis, H., *Taunton*
 Dawson, T., *Trull*
 Dickinson, F. H., *Kingweston House*
 105 Dickinson, E. H., *Shepton Mallet*
 Donne, B. M., *Crewkerne*
 Doveton, Captain, *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 Down, E., *Exeter*
 Dowty, F. G., *Bridgwater*
 110 Du Cane, Rev. Arthur, *Wells*
 Du Sautoy, Rev. W., *Taunton*
 Dyne, Henry, *Bruton*

 Easton, R., *Taunton*
 Edwards, Rev. H., *Churchstanton*
 115 Egremont, Countess of, *Orchard Wyndham*
 Elliot, Miss, *Osborne House, Taunton*
 Elliot, W. F., " "
 Elton, R. G., *Whitestaunton*
 Elton, Sir Arthur H., Bart., *Clevedon Court*
 120 Escott, Miss, *Hartrow House*
 Esdaile, E. J., *Cothelstone House*
 Esdaile, W. C. D., *Barley Park, Ringwood, Hants*
 Eskersall, Miss, *Bathwick Hill, Bath*

 Falconer, R. W., M.D., *Bath*
 125 Falkner, Francis, "
 Falkner, Frederick, *Lyncombe Cottage, Lyncombe, Bath*
 Falkner, F. H., *Bath*
 Farbrother, John E., *Shepton Mallet*
 Field, A., *Taunton*
 130 Fisher, J. M., "
 Fisher, T., "
 Fiske, H., "
 Fitzgerald, Rev. A. O., *Charlton Mackerel*
 Foley, Rev. R., *North Cadbury, Castle Cary*
 135 Foster, W. J. S., *Wells*
 Fox, C. J., M.D., *Brislington*
 Fox, Sylvanus, *Linden, Wellington*
 Freeman, E. A., *Summerleaze, Wells.*
 Fuller, T., *Richmond Hill, Bath*
 140 Giles, W., *Southwick House, Trull*

- Giles, C. E., 24, *Westbourne Park Road, Bayswater, London*
 Giles, Captain, *Woodbury, Wells*
 Gill, J. E., *Bath*
 Gillett, W. E., M.D., *Taunton*
 145 Gordon, James, *Weston-super-Mare*
 Goodford, Rev. C. O., D.D., Head Master, *Eton*
 Goodford, Henry, *Chilton Cantelo*
 Goodwin, Josiah, 1, *Turret-place, Rectory Grove, Clapham, London*
 Gould, Rev. W., *Hatch Beauchamp*
 150 Grenville, Ralph Neville, *Butleigh, Glastonbury*
 Greenwood, Rev. H. H., *Bath*
 Hagley, E., *Holywell, Oxford*
 Hamilton, J., *Broomfield, and 116, Park-street, Grosvenor-squares, London, W.*
 Hamilton, Rev. L. R., *Castle Cary*
 155 Harbin, G., *Newton House, Yeovil*
 Harford, Wm. H., *Blaise Castle, Bristol*
 Harford, Wm. H., jun., „ „
 Harris, Charles, *Ilchester*
 Harrison, Rev. O. S., *Thorn Faulcon*
 160 Hathway, Rev. R. C., *Kewstoke*
 Hawkins, Rev. H. C. H., *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Heathcote, Rev. S., *Williton*
 Helyar, W. H., *Coker Court, Yeovil*
 Hewson, Rev. Frank
 165 Higgs, Richard, *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 Hill, Rev. R., *Timsbury, Bath*
 Hill, Miss, *Rock House, „*
 Hill, William John, *Langport*
 Hood, Sir A. A., Bart., M.P., *St. Audriess*
 170 Hooper, James, *Inner Temple, London, E.C.*
 Horner, Rev. J. S. H., *Mells Park, Frome*
 Hoskins, T., *Haselbury*
 Hoskins, H. W., *Hinton St. George*
 Hunt, E., *River-street, Bath*
 175 Hutchings, H., 13, *Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.*
 Ilchester, Lord, 31, *Old Burlington-st., London*
 Isaacs, G., *Bishop's Hull, Taunton*

- Jackson, Rev. W., *Fort-field, Weston-super-Mare*
 Jeboult, E., *Taunton*
 180 Johnson, Rev. F. C., *Whitelackington*
 Jones, R. L., *Weston-super-Mare*
 Jones, Rev. W. A., *Taunton*
 Jones, Rev. Longueville, 9, *Saville-place, Clifton*

 Kelly, W. M., M.D., *Taunton*
 185 Kemmis, Mrs., *Croham Hurst, Croydon, Surrey*
 Kidgell, G., *Wellington*
 Kilvert, Rev. F., *Cleverton Lodge, Bath*
 King, H. D., *Taunton*
 King, Rev. C., *Stoke St. Gregory*
 190 King, J. W., *Ash, Martock*
 King, R. K. M., *Walford*
 King, R. M., *Pyrland Hall*
 Kinglake, R. A., *Weston-super-Mare*
 Kinglake, H., M.D., *Taunton*
 195 Kinglake, Mr. Sergeant, M.P., *Court-place, West Monkton*
 Kingsbury, J., *Taunton*
 Knatchbull, W. F., M.P., *Babington House*
 Knowles, C., *Bridgwater*
 Knyfton, T. T., *Uphill*

 200 Lake, F., *Taunton*
 Lambert, W. C., *Knowle House, Wimborne, Dorset*
 Lance, Rev. J. E., *Buckland St. Mary*
 Langton, W. H. P. G., *Hatch Park, Taunton*
 Langton, W. H. G., M.P., *Clifton*
 205 Larcombe, John, *Langport*
 Leaver, Rev. H. C., *Pen Selwood*
 Leigh, Henry, 3, *Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.*
 Lethbridge, A. G., *Eastbrook, Taunton*
 Lethbridge, Sir John, Bart., *Sandhill Park*
 210 Liversedge, John, *Taunton*
 Liddon, H.,
 Lockey, Rev. F., *Swainswick, Bath*
 Long, W., *Lansdown-place, Bath*
 Lovelace, the Earl of, *Ashley Combe, Porlock*

 215 Malet, Captain A., *Netherclay, Taunton*
 Mansell, J. C., *Shaftesbury, Dorset*

- Markland, J. H., *Bath*
 May, Frederick, *Taunton*
 Mayhew, T., *Glastonbury*
 220 Meade, Rev. R. J., *Castle Cary*
 Medlycott, Sir W. C., Bart., *Venne House, Milborne Port*
 Metford, W., M.D., *Flook House, Taunton*
 Meyler, T., *Taunton*
 Michell, Rev. R., B.D., *Magdalene Hall, Oxford*
 225 Mildmay, Paulet St. John, *Haselbury, Wincanton*
 Miles, Sir W., Bart., M.P., *Leigh Court, Bristol*
 Mills, Arthur, M.P., *Hyde Park Gardens, London*
 Mist, Miss, *Bradford*
 Mogg, Rees, *Midsomer Norton*
 230 Moody, C. A., M.P., *Kingsdon, Somerton*
 Moor, Rev. R. W., *Stoke St. Gregory*
 Moore, C., *Cambridge-place, Bath*
 Moysey, H. G., *Bathealton Court*
 Munckton, W. W., *Curry Rivel*
 235 Murch, Jerom, *Cranfields, Bath*
 Murley, G. B., *Langport*
 Naish, W. B., *Stone Easton*
 Neville, Rev. F., *Butleigh*
 Newberry, R., jun., *Taunton*
 240 Newton, F. W., *Barton Grange*
 Nicholetts, J., *South Petherton*
 Norman, G., 1, *Circus, Bath*
 Norman, Rev. A. M., *Sedgefield, Ferry Hill*
 Norman, J. F., *Staplegrave, Taunton*
 245 Paget, I. M., *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet*
 Paget, Arthur, "
 Palairret, Rev. R., *Norton St. Philip* "
 Parfitt, the Very Rev. C. C., *Cotiles, Melksham*
 Paul, Rev. C. S., *Wellow*
 250 Patton, Capt. T., R.N., *Bishop's Hull*
 Perceval, Capt., *Chapel Cleeve*
 Perkins, C. F., *Kingston, Taunton*
 Perry, Rev. G. G., *Warrington Rectory, near Lincoln*
 Philipps, Dan, *Bridgwater*
 255 Pinchard, W. P., *Taunton*
 Pinder, Rev. Professor, *Wells*
 Pinney, W., M.P., *Somerton Erleigh*

- Pitman, S., *Rumhill*
 Plowman, T., *North Curry*
 260 Pollard, G., *Taunton*
 Poole, G. S., *Bridgwater*
 Poole, J. R., *Weston-super-Mare*
 Pope, Dr., *Glastonbury*
 Porch, T. P., *Edgarley*
 265 Portman, Rev. F. B., *Staple Fitzpaine*
 *Portman, Lord, *Bryanstone House, Dorset*
 Pranker, John, *Langport*
 Pring, J. H., M.D., *Weston-super-Mare*
 Prior, R. C. A., M.D., *Halse*
 270 Pulman, G. P. R., *Crewkerne*
 Pulteney, Rev. R. T., *Ashley Rectory, Northamptonshire*
 Pyne, Rev. W., *Charlton, Somerton*

 Quantock, Major, *Norton-sub-Hamdon*
 Quekett, E., *Langport*

 275 Raban, R. B., *Shirehampton*
 Raban, Lt.-Col., *United Service Club, London*
 *Ramsden, Sir John, Bart., M.P., *Byham, Yorkshire*
 Rawle, T., *Taunton*
 Rawlinson, William George, *Taunton*
 280 Redfern, Rev. W. T., "
 Reeves, Archibald, "
 Reynolds, Vincent J., *Canon's Grove, Taunton*
 Rhodes, Rev. E. D., *Hampton Villa, Bath*
 Richards, Rev. T. M., *Alcombe*
 285 Richards, W., "
 Robbins, G., *Midford Castle, near Bath*
 Rock, Hoyte, *Glastonbury*
 Rocke, J. J., "
 Rodbard, John, *Aldwick Court*
 290 Rogers, G., *Bishop's Hull*
 Routledge, Rev. W., D.D., *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
 Rowcliffe, Charles, *Milverton*
 Ruegg, Lewis H., *Sherborne, Dorset*

 Sanford, E. A., *Nynehead Court*
 295 Sanford, W. A., "
 Sowdon, Rev. Fredk., *Dunkerton*

- Scarth, Rev. H. M., *Bathwick, Bath*
 Scott, Rev. J. P., *Staplegrave*
 Sealy, John, *Bridgwater*
 300 Sealy, H. N., *Nether Stowey*
 Serel, Thomas, *Wells*
 *Seymour, H. D., M.P., *Knowle, Wilts*
 Sheppard, A. B., *Torquay*
 Sheppard, J., *Frome*
 305 Sheppard, W. B., *Keyford House, Frome*
 Sheppard, T. B., *Selwood Cottage, Frome*
 Sheppard, Rev. H. F.
 Shipton, Rev. J. N., D.D., *Othery*
 Shore, J., *Whatley, near Frome*
 Shout, R. H., *Yeovil, and 1, Duchess-street, Port-*
 310 *land-place, London, W.*
 Shuldham, Miss E., *Norton Fitzwarren*
 Shute, H., *Cary Fitzpaine*
 Skinner, George, *Belmont, Bath*
 Slade, Wyndham, *Munty's Court, Taunton*
 315 Smith, Basset, 38, *Bennet-hill, Birmingham*
 Smith, Rev. C., *Bishop's Lydeard*
 Smith, Richard, *Bridgwater*
 Smith, Miss E. H., 30, *Royal Crescent, Bath*
 Solly, Miss L., *Bath*
 320 Sotheby, Rev. T. H., *Milverton*
 Sparks, W., *Crewkerne*
 Speke, Mrs., *Roeford Lodge*
 Speke, W., *Jordans, near Ilminster*
 Sperrin, J., *Weston-super-Mare*
 325 Spicer, R. W., *Chard*
 Squire, F., *Pall-Mall, London, S.W.*
 Stephenson, Rev. J., *Lympsham*
 Stuart, Rev. T. B., *Wookey*
 Stone, W. H., *Budleigh Salterton, Devon*
 330 Stradling, W. J. L., *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Stradling, Miss, "
 Sully, T., *Taunton*
 Surtees, W. Edward, *Tainfield*
 Sweet, Rev. C., *Sampford Arundel*
 335 Sylvester, C., M.D.
 Symes, Rev. R., *Cleeve, Bristol*
 Symons, William, *Dunster*

- Talbot de Malahide, Lord, *Shepton*
 *Taunton, Lord, *Stoke Park, Slough, Bucks*
 340 Thomas, C. J., *Durdham Park, Bristol*
 Todd, Lt.-Col., *Keynston, Blandford*
 Tomkins, C., M.D., *Weston-super-Mare*
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G., *Kegworth, Leicestershire*
 Tompkins, George, *Wells*
 345 Traherne, Rev. J. M., *Coedriglan, Cardiff (deceased)*
 Trenchard, H. C., *Taunton*
 Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart., *Nettlecombe Court,*
 and Wallington, Northumberland
 Trevelyan, Lady " "
 Trevelyan, Sir C. E.
 350 Trevelyan, Rev. E. O., *Stogumber*
 Trevelyan, Arthur, *Tyneholm, Tranent, N.B.*
 Trevelyan, Miss, *Nettlecombe Court*
 Trudell, James, *Taunton*
 Tucker, Rev. H. T., *Leigh Court*
 355 Turle, H., *Taunton*
 Turner, A., *Staplegrove*
 Turner, C. J., "
 Tunstall, James, M.D., 35, *Brock-street, Bath*
 Tynte, Col. K., *Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire*
 360 Uttermare, T. B., *Langport*
 Vibart, James, *Chilliswood*
 Voules, Rev. T. A., *Ash Hill, near Ilminster*
 Waldron, James, *Wiveliscombe*
 Walker, L., 19, *Bryanstone-square, London*
 365 Walter, W., *Oldbury Lodge*
 Walter, R., *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
 Walters, G., *Frome*
 Ward, Rev. J. W., *Ruishton*
 Warre, Rev. F., *Bishop's Lydeard*
 370 Warre, Miss, "
 Warre, F., *Fyne Court*
 Warren, J. F. H., *Langport*
 Warren, Rev. J., *Bawdrip*
 Webber, Rev. E. A., *Runnington*
 375 Welch, C., *Minehead*

- Welman, C. N., *Norton Manor*
 Welsh, W. I., *Wells*
 Weston, Plowden C. J., *South Carolina, U.S.*
 White, C., *Beech Cottage, Wellington Road,
 Bromley-by-Bow, London*
 380 White, F., *Wellington*
 White, F. G., *Taunton*
 White, Rev. James, *Bruton*
 White, Rev. F. W., *Mere Vicarage, Glastonbury*
 Whitmash. E., *Taunton*
 385 Wickham, Rev. G. H. D., *Horsington Rectory,
 Wincanton*
 Winter, Charles, *Bishop's Lydeard*
 Woodforde, F. H., M.D., *Fairwater, Taunton*
 Woodforde, G. A., *Castle Carey*
 Wood, V. S., *Langport*
 390 Woodland, J., *Bridgwater*
 Wrangham, Digby G., *The Rocks, Bath*
 Yatman, Rev. J. A., *Winscombe, Sidcot*
 Young, J., *Elm Cottage, Taunton*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions, annually, to Messrs. Badcock, or Messrs. Stuckey, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

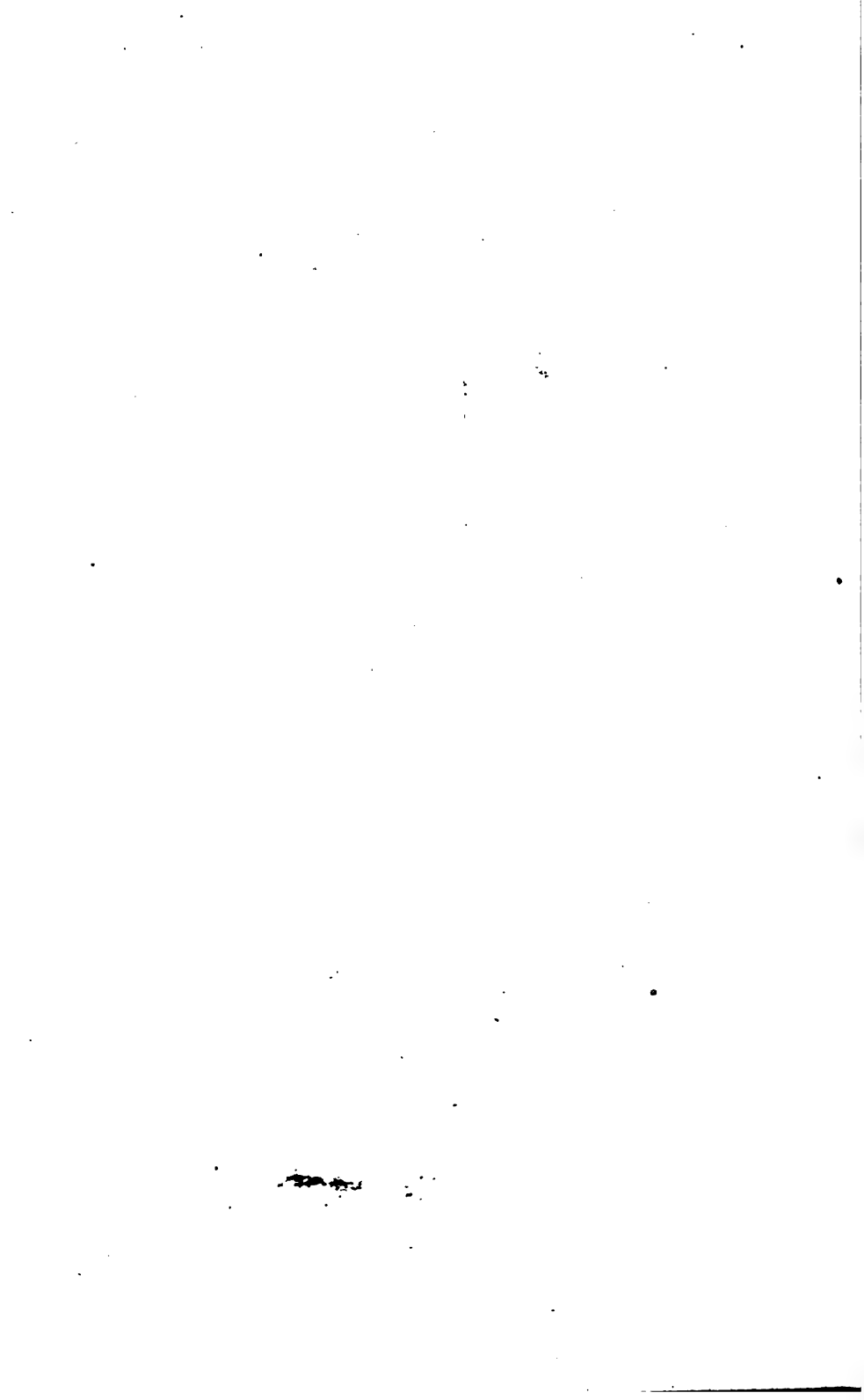
Omissions in the foregoing List :

- Anstice, Rev. J. B., *Bovey Tracey, Exeter*
395 Batten, John, *Yeovil*
Bissett, M. F., *Tetton House, Kingston*
Winwood, Rev. H. H., *Yeovil*

New Members, 1861 :

- Bagehot, Watson, *Curry Rivel*
Bailey, Robt., *Taunton*
400 Birkbeck, T., "
Combe, R. T., *Earnskill*
Green, Emanuel, *Holcombe, Bath*
Lewin, Richard, *Azbridge*
New, Richard, "
405 Parsons, James, *Drayton*
Paull, W. Bond, *Langport*
Penny, Rev. C., *West Coker*
Stansell, Alfred, *Taunton*

ST.



SOMERSETSHIRE

Archæological and Natural
History Society.

P R O C E E D I N G S

DURING THE YEARS

1861-2.

TAUNTON:

FREDERICK MAY, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.

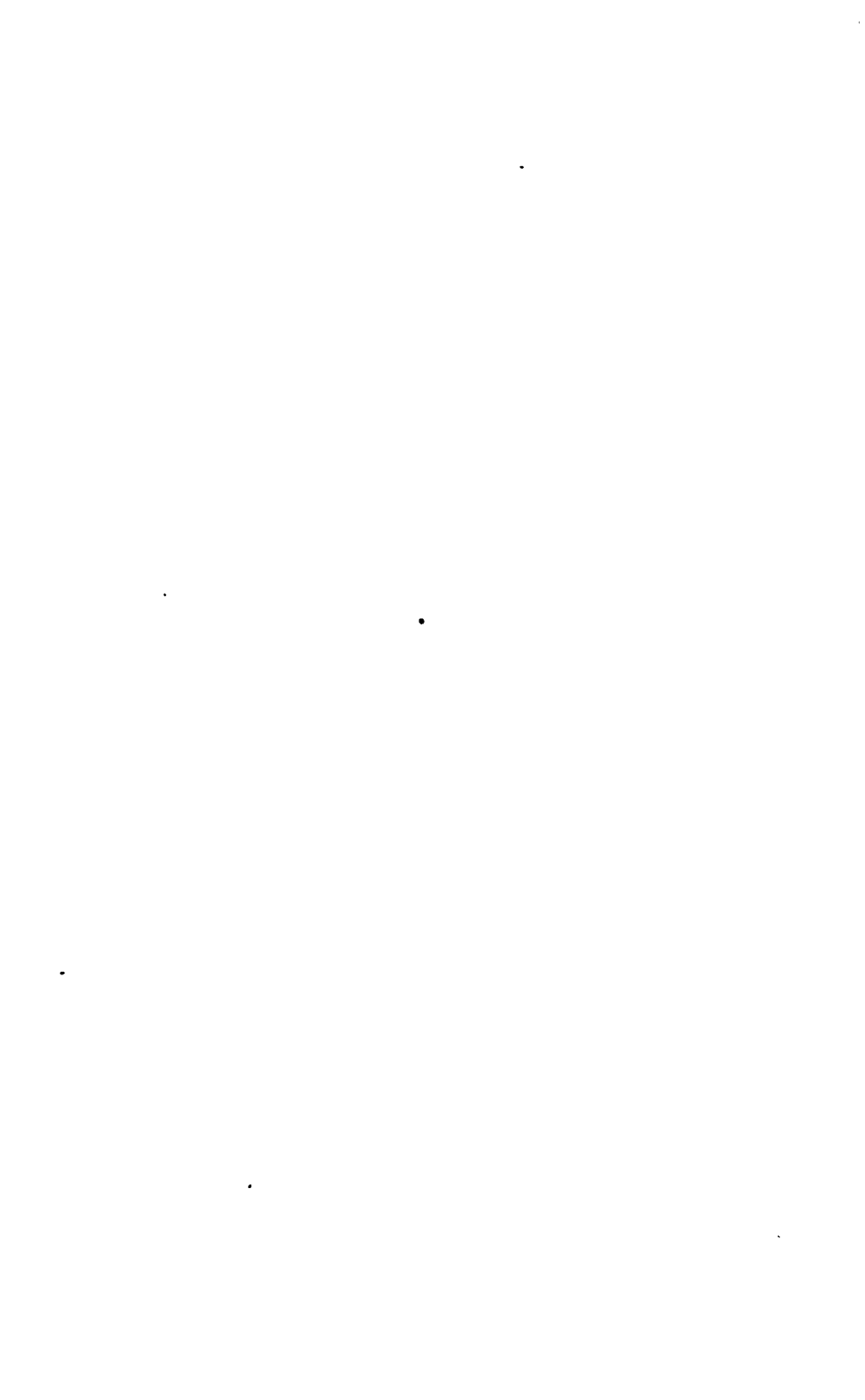
1863.

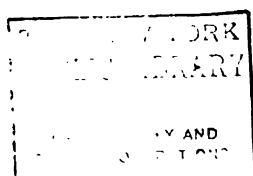
CA

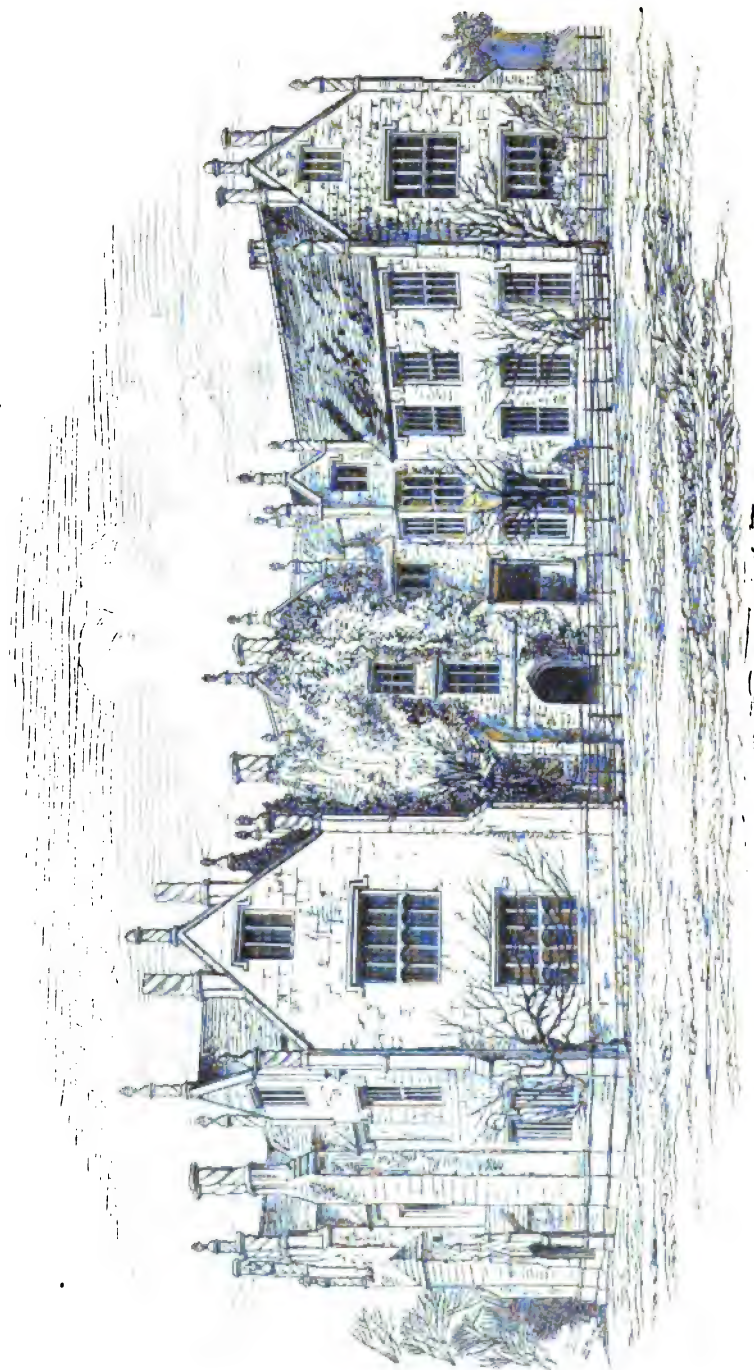
SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEARS 1861-2.

VOL. XI.







BARRINGTON COURT, SOMERSET.

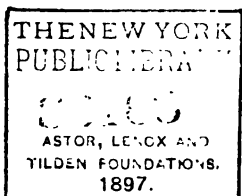
Somersetshire Archæological
and
Natural History Society.

Proceedings
DURING THE YEARS 1861-2.

VOL. XI.

TAUNTON :
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH-STREET.
LONDON: BELL & DALDY, FLEET-STREET.

MDCCCLXIII.

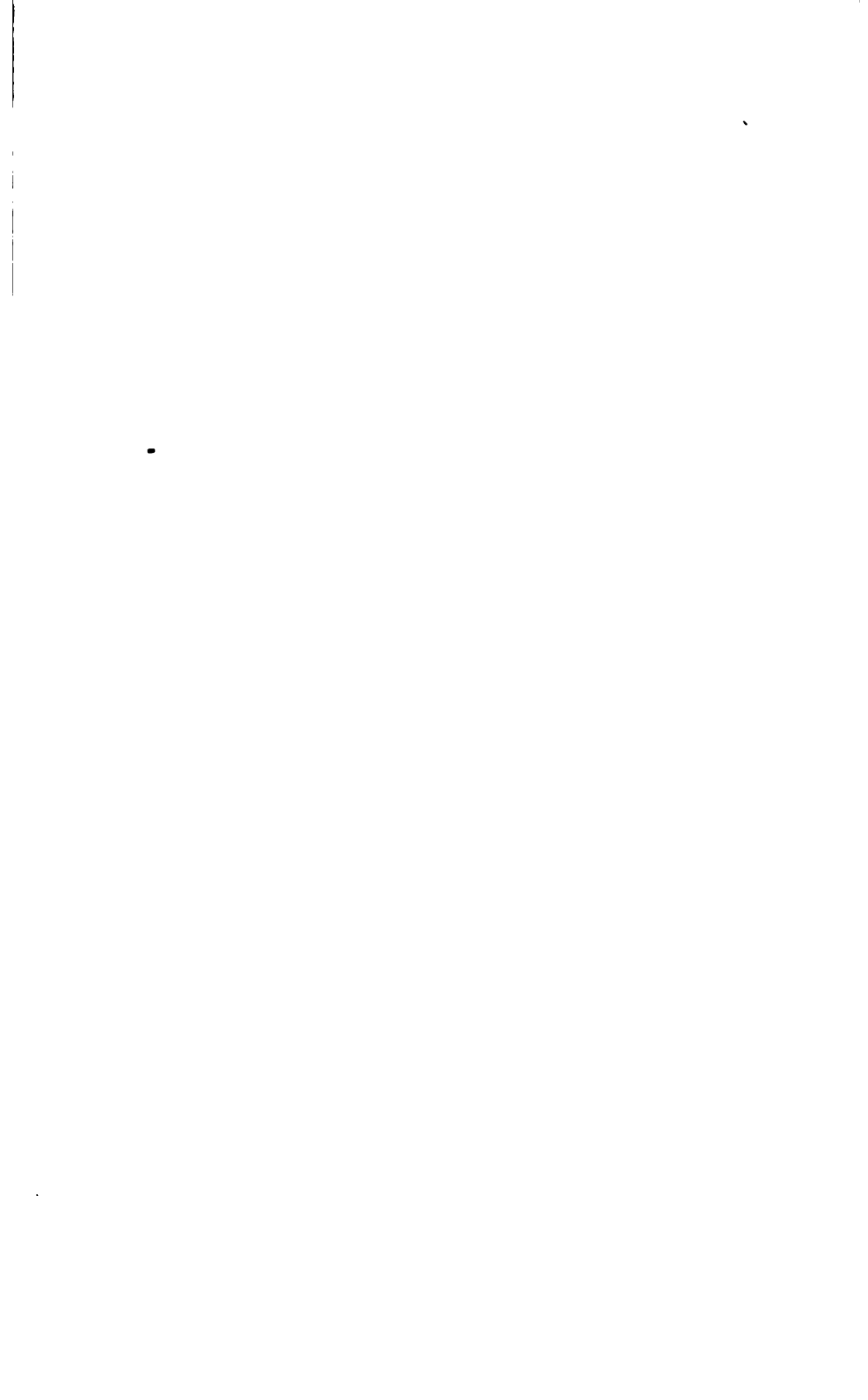


The Members of the Society are indebted to the Rev. Prebendary Meade, of Castle Carey, for the Ground-plan of the old Castle, &c., at Castle Carey; the arms of Perceval Luvell, Lord St. Maur, &c.; and the pedigree of the Perceval-Luvells; which are kindly presented in illustration of the paper on Castle Carey in Vol. VIII., p. 82, of the *Proceedings* of this Society, 1856-7.

They are also indebted to the Rev. W. J. Tanner for the Drawing of the Capitals in Burlescombe Church, and to the Rev. Thos. Hugo for those of the "Inscribed Plate in Memory of Maud de Merriete," and of the "Nonaynes de Cannyntune."

The beautiful illustrations of Mr. Parker's paper on the Bishop's Palace, Wells, are introduced by virtue of the arrangement made at the Annual Meeting held at Wellington, and the expence of producing them defrayed by the special subscriptions received for that object. A list of subscribers is given in p. 58. Additional subscriptions are solicited towards this object.

The Publication Committee desire also to acknowledge their obligations to the Council of the Geological Society for the use of the wood-engravings to illustrate Mr. Dawkins' paper on Wookey Hole Hyena Den.



Contents.

PART I.—PROCEEDINGS.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting at Langport	-	-	1
Annual Report	-	-	3
Historical Sketch of Langport, by Mr. Munckton	-	-	6
Langport Earthworks, by the Rev. F. Warre	-	-	12
Huish Episcopi, Hanging Chapel, Langport Church	-	-	13
Excursion—Muchelney Abbey, Kingsbury Episcopi, Martock, Old Manor House, South Petherton, King Ina's Palace, Barrington Court	-	-	17
Conversazione	-	-	21
Excursion, Second Day—Pitney Church, Pitney Roman Villa, Low Ham, High Ham, Othery, Aller	-	-	-
Langport Local Museum	-	-	29
Fourteenth Annual Meeting at Wellington	-	-	31
Report	-	-	32
President's Address	-	-	35
Wellington Church	-	-	37
Historical Sketch of Wellington, by Mr. White	-	-	39
Excursion—Burlescombe, West Leigh, Holcombe Rogus, Greenham, Cotehay, Langford Budville	-	-	42
Excursion, Second Day—West Buckland, Bradford, Hillfarrence, Oak, Milverton, Nynehead	-	-	46
Wellington Local Museum	-	-	52
Conversazione Meetings	-	-	54
The Museum, Donations, &c.	-	-	55
Subscriptions to the "Wells Illustration Fund"	-	-	58

PART II.—PAPERS.

Cannington Priory, by the Rev. T. Hugo	-	-	1
Dunstan at Glastonbury, by the Rev. J. R. Green	-	-	122

The Bishop's Palace at Wells, by Mr. Parker	-	143
West Monkton in the days of Queen Bess and James I., by Mr. R. K. Meade King	- -	158
Roman Remains at Camerton, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth		174
Roman Remains at Bath	" "	187
Earthworks at Langport, by the Rev. F. Warre	-	195
Wookey Hole Hyena Den, by Mr. Boyd Dawkins		197

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Barrington Court	- - - - -	<i>to face title.</i>
Capitals in Burlescombe Church	- -	part i. 42
Inscribed Slab at Combe Florey	- -	part ii. 11
Nonaynes de Canyntune	- - -	" 64
Bishop's Palace, Wells, North View	-	" 143
" " General Plan, Bird's Eye View, East Garden Front, and West Front of Bishop Jocelyne's Palace. Servants' Hall and Entrance Hall. Interior window, North End, and Exterior of South Window of Bishop Jocelyne's Hall. Side Windows in Long Gallery, Interior of South End Window, Window in West Front of the Cathedral, West door of Chapel, Interior. West End of the Chapel, with part of Bishop Jocelyne's House and Bishop Burnell's Hall. Part of the West End of the Chapel, shewing the junction with the Hall. Interior of North-West Stair-turret, Corbel-head, Section and Plan. Side Windows of the Chapel, Interior and Exterior; Windows of Bishop Burnell's Hall, Exterior and Interior. The Gate-House, Oriel Windows, Arms of Bishop Clarke	- - - - -	" 144
Roman Remains at Camerton	- - -	" 180
Earthworks at Langport	- - -	" 194
Flint Instruments, found in Wookey Hole Hyena Den	- - - - -	" 197

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
DURING THE YEARS 1861-2.

PART I.

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, Langport, on Tuesday the 27th of August, 1861, under the Presidency of RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE, ESQ.

The PRESIDENT expressed the pleasure he had in seeing present so many of those Members of the Society who had attended the previous Meeting at Clevedon. He fully anticipated as successful and as pleasant a Meeting at Langport. The district over which the Excursions extended was most interesting, and the friends of the Society and the inhabitants of Langport had done all in their power to promote its success. He alluded to the projected new edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire under the super-

vision of an able and accomplished editor, and expressed a hope that the County of Somerset might, ere long, be equally fortunate in connexion with our own County History.

The Rev. F. WARRE then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE:

"Your Committee, on this, the 13th, occasion of presenting their Annual Report, have great pleasure in being able to congratulate the Society on its present position and future prospects.

"That it may not appear that the congratulation is without sufficient foundation it seems advisable to enter somewhat into detail as to those points of prosperity in which it is absolutely necessary that the Society may with truth be pronounced to be in a flourishing condition.

"The Treasurer's Account will shew that when the arrears now due are collected our funds, though still much too small to enable us to do what we wish for the advancement of archæological and natural science, will be sufficient to meet our present liabilities, and to leave a small balance in hand.

"It will be seen also that a very large proportion of the income of the Society is necessarily expended in bringing out a volume of sufficient merit, both in form and matter, to afford all our members some return for their Subscriptions, while the surplus hardly covers the necessary expenses of the Museum and the Annual Meeting. The publication of the Volume of Proceedings for the present year has been unavoidably delayed, but it will be issued forthwith and the Committee believe that the Members will not fail to regard it as in every respect worthy of the Society.

"The Committee feel that the interest evinced by the presentation and deposit of many valuable articles in the Museum since the last Annual Meeting, is really a subject of congratulation to the Society, and they wish at the same time to call attention to the expediency of depositing, if not of presenting, to institutions such as our own, objects of antiquarian interest that may be discovered, the value of such things being too often forgotten and the things themselves and the circumstances connected with the discovery of them irretrievably lost if they are suffered to remain long in private collections, whereas, if placed in a public museum, these circumstances would be carefully recorded and the objects carefully preserved; while, by the system of depositing, the property continues to be vested in the original owners as much as if the curiosities remained in their own houses.

"The attention of the Committee having been directed to a Collection of Somersetshire Cave Bones, which were offered for sale, and reputed to have belonged to Mr. Beard, of Banwell, a Deputation was appointed to examine, and, if thought desirable, to purchase such as would be serviceable for the Museum of this Society. When, however, it was found that they did not form a part of that Collection, no further steps were taken. Should the Collection referred to ever be dispersed, there are many specimens which the Society ought not to allow to go out of the county. In fact, the Banwell Collection and the Williams's Collection, purchased by the Society, are each the complement of the other.

"The Committee cannot but lament the loss of your late Curator, Mr. Parfitt, under whose able superintendence much was done to arrange and classify the Natural History department of the Museum. The offer of a more lucrative

situation has been the cause of his leaving a post in your Museum, the duties of which his knowledge of Natural History enabled him to fulfil with very great success.

“ The number of Members remains nearly the same; the losses by death and removal being pretty well supplied by the accession of new Members. The Committee are anxious not to increase the amount of the annual subscription, and would, therefore, earnestly impress upon Members the importance of their interesting themselves to increase the number of Subscribers, thereby increasing the funds of the Society and enlarging the sphere of its operations.

“ By the lamented death of the late Professor Quekett this Society has lost a most valuable and distinguished Member. By his great scientific discoveries and attainments Mr. Quekett had established a world-wide reputation, and his renown reflects much honour on his native town, Langport, and on the county of Somerset.

“ *Conversazione* Meetings have been held in the Museum during the past winter, and have sustained the interest and promoted the objects of the Society; while the cost has been defrayed exclusively by those Members who have attended them.

“ On the whole our prospects are satisfactory; but the work we have to do is one which requires considerable outlay, and the active co-operation of all our Members. If our funds can be increased, the effects of our labours will be more apparent. But we have not gone back in any point, and we trust that in many we have made as great an advance as, under the circumstances, we could reasonably expect.”

The following Financial Statement was read by the Rev. WM. ARTHUR JONES;

TREASURER'S REPORT.

5

The Treasurers in account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and
Dr. Natural History Society. Cm.

1861.	£ s. d.	1861.	£ s. d.
To Balance of former account	2 2	By expended at Annual	
„ Subscriptions - - - -	169 12 0	Meeting at Clevedon, 1860	4 3 6
„ Arrears - - - -	16 0 0	„ Ditto ditto hotel bill -	4 2 0
„ Entrances - - - -	4 10 0	„ Advertising - - - -	5 19 3
„ May, sale of vols. - - -	7 5 0	„ Coals and gas - - - -	4 3 5
„ Donations - - - -	15 0	„ Petty disbursements -	18 0
		„ Stationery - - - -	4 6
		„ Hare (glasser) 5s., -	
		„ Hartnell, (ditto) 10s. 3d.	15 2
		„ Hartnell for glass case -	1 16 8
		„ Hortop (carpenter) - -	1 5 3
		„ Hartnell, repairing table	1 2 6
		„ Bent to Christmas, 1860	25 0 0
		„ Insurance to Christmas, 1861	1 2 6
		„ Subscription to Arundel	
		Society - - - -	1 3 0
		„ Ditto Papworth's Armorial	
		3 years - - - -	2 2 0
		„ Curator's salary to	
		July 23, 1861 - - - -	35 12 10
		„ May, printing - - - -	11 7 0
		„ Clarke, ditto - - - -	11 0
		„ Carriage - - - -	1 0 6
		„ Travelling expenses -	10 0
		„ Postages - - - -	4 13 1
		„ May, on account of printing	
		Vol. X. of <i>Proceedings</i>	40 0 0
		„ Ford, lithographic	
		illustrations - - - -	6 0 0
		„ E. C. Dyer, photographs	9 1 8
		„ Crump, drawing and	
		engraving - - - -	18 4 0
		„ A. A. Clarke, ditto - -	2 2 0
		„ Carriage of Vol. IX:	
		to Members - - - -	6 6 8
		„ Sundries - - - -	3 14 11
		„ Balance - - - -	6 2 9
	<u>£198 4 2</u>		<u>£198 4 2</u>

August 24, 1861.

Examined and found correct. Balance £6 2s. 9d.

WM. F. PINCHARD.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. WARREN, the Reports were received and adopted.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by F. H. DICKINSON, Esq., Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Officers of the Society was then severally re-elected, with the addition of R. N. Grenville, Esq., as Vice-President, and W. W. Munckton, Esq., as Local Secretary for

Langport. The following gentlemen were elected on the Committee:—The Rev. W. R. Clark, the Rev. W. T. Redfern, Messrs. Henry Alford, W. P. Pinchard, W. G. Rawlinson, C. F. Perkins.

It was then proposed by F. H. DICKINSON, ESQ., seconded by W. A. SANFORD, ESQ., and resolved:

“That this Society concurs with the Mayor and Corporation, and the Literary and Scientific Societies of the city of Bath, in their Memorial to the Council of the British Association for the advancement of Science, requesting that the meeting of the Association should be held in Bath, in the year 1863, or as soon as may be after; and that the members of this Society pledge themselves to do all in their power to further the objects, and promote the interests of the Association.

“That this resolution, signed by the President, be presented to the Council, by R. W. Falconer, Esq., Bath, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society.”

MR. J. H. PARKER read a paper on the “Bishop’s Palace, at Wells,” which is given in the present volume.

MR. W. W. MUNCKTON then read a paper on Langport.

After describing the physical features of the country around, and pointing to the position of Langport, where the River Parret passes through a chasm in the range of hills extending almost from Glastonbury to Castle Neroche, and carries down to the Sea the Waters drained from nearly 190,000 acres, he accounted for the frequent inundations to which the lower parts of the town of Langport is subject.

Its early history, like that of many other places, is lost in the mists of time; but from the encampments

on Hurd's-hill, on the west bank of the Parret, and the one on which Langport proper is built, which are evidently Belgic British works, it must have been well known to the ancients; and no doubt the river and the pass (which now forms the street of Langport) were guarded with strict and jealous care. It must, from its situation, certainly have been a place of some considerable strength. There is a legend that a dragon lived upon Aller-hill, which fed upon and devoured all the crops in the neighbourhood, to the great injury of the inhabitants. This story prevails wherever the Danes made their incursions upon the Saxons, especially along the border country. The Saxons always called the Danes "dragons." It is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle that about the year 877, Somerton was plundered and laid waste by the Danes under their Captains, Inguar and Hubba. No doubt they came up the river, and after taking the fort of Langport, marched to Somerton. And it is reasonable to conclude that this story of the dragon alludes to this or a similar engagement. Mr. Jones has endeavoured to prove, in a paper published in our proceedings of 1853, that Langport was the Llongborth of Llywarch Hên's Elegy, which describes a fierce engagement between the Britons and Saxons, the British forces being commanded by Arthur, under the name of Emperor. The following is a translation of one of the verses :—

"At Llongborth was slain to Arthur
Emperor and conductor of the toil of war,
Valorous men, who with steel hewed down their foes."

He derives the name from the Celtic words Llong, a ship, and Porth, signifying a port or haven for ships.

This place was well known to the Romans. Traces of their road were found a short time since along the lower street of Langport, and the neighbourhood is full of

Roman remains, especially at Pitney. Midway between Langport and Curry Rivel is a place called Steanchester, from Stean, Saxon, and chester, castrum, camp; and below it, at Wiltown, many Roman coins, some of which I have deposited in the Museum, have been found.

It was a royal burg in the time of William the Conqueror, and formed part of the Manor of Somerton. It is thus surveyed in Domesday book :—

The King holds Somertone. King Edward held it There is a borough which is called Lamporth, in which reside 34 burgesses, rendering 15 shillings, and two fisheries render 10 shillings. It brings in per annum 79 pounds, ten shillings and sevenpence.

It was held by the Crown, according to Collinson, until the days of Richard I., who, having occasion for baronial aid, gave it with other estates in the neighbourhood to Sir Richard Revel, Knight. This Richard Revel procured a Charter for the town, and is said to have built a castle here.

Collinson appears to have been in error; for we find from an entry in the Hundred Rolls, that at an inquest holden at Langport on Wednesday, the festival of St. James, in the Second year of King Edward I., the jurors declared on their oath that the *Burg fo Langport* was given by King Henry II., the great grandfather of the reigning King, to a certain Richard Revel by the service of two Knights' fees as often as he should be summoned. He was at his own expense to attend the King in arms and on horseback for forty days. The value of the *Burg* at that time was 10 marks.

Revel or Rivel was a person of great note and Sheriff of Devon and Cornwall. For several successive years, Richard Revel is mentioned as one of the principal barons in this county in the time of Henry II. Sabina, his daughter and

heiress, carried it by her marriage with Henry de Ortiaco or L'Orti into his family, who belonged to the hundred and manor of Pitney. This Henry L'Orti was a great baron and landowner in the West of England. In 21st Henry III., he obtained license of the King to impark his woods at Curry Rivell, in order to be exempt from the regard of the neighbouring forest of Neroche. He died, 26th Henry III., 1241, and Sabina his wife survived him and had livery of the lands of her inheritance. The issue of this marriage was a son Henry, who became heir to the large estates of his father and mother. He accompanied Edward I. in his expedition into Wales, A.D., 1284, and on his return from thence he received a precept from the King for scutage, which was a levy of three marks, 40s, on every Knight's fee, to pay the expense of the war, from all his tenants by military service. In 22nd Edward I., 1294, he had a summons to attend the King at Portsmouth, equipped as a Knight should be, to accompany him into France; and on the 25th of the same reign, 1297, he was summoned, as a Baron, to Parliament. In the 32nd of the same reign, 1304, he obtained a charter of free warren for all his lands in demesne (a liberty which after the Norman Conquest was absolutely necessary for every landholder, who was disposed to enjoy himself on his own territories), with a license to establish a market upon Tuesday, in every week, at Cucklington, with a fair yearly, on the eve, day, and morrow after the Feast of All Saints, and on the seven ensuing days. This Henry L'Orti granted to the Abbey of Brindon, in Dorsetshire, all suit of court, with the homage, etc., in Stoke Trister manor. He died, 14th Edward II., 1321, leaving issue Henry, his son and heir, who by a deed dated 19th Edward II., 1326, granted to

Thomas Attayshe Baker, a messuage, with two yards of land, two acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Curry Rivell and Langport Westover, parcel of the demesne lands of Curry Rivell, Pitney, and Stoke Trister, all held of the King in chief by a Knight's service. This Henry L'Orti died 15th Edward III., 1342, seized of all the manors forming the barony of Urtiaco, which consisted of Langport Eastover, Westover, Bradley, the hundreds of Abdick and Bulstone, Erns-hill, Curry Rivell, Martock, and Stoke Trister. He was succeeded by John, his son and heir, who inherited the estate, but left no male issue. He was twice Knight of the Shire in the time of Edward III. He gave the manor of Pitney about the 13th Edward III., to Ralph de Middeney, Knight, who had married his sister Elizabeth. About 1332 he married Elizabeth Child, of Stanford, who survived him without issue. He also had a brother Richard de L'Orti, 37th Edward III. This Ralph de Middeney was seized of lands in this borough as well as Curry Rivell. He took his name from the hamlet of Middeney, within the parish of Drayton, and bore for his arms three snails. He died, 35th Edward III., as appears from an obit kept for him in the Abbey of Muchelney,

The arms of Revel were, Erm : a chev gu ; and those of L'Orti, Az : on a cross or . . .

In the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward III., 1345, the manor belonged to William de Montacute as well as the rest of the barony of Urtiaco ; he had a capital seat and mansion at Donyatt, in this county, which, the 2nd Edward III., he caused to be fortified and embattled, but having done this without license, he was obliged to sue the King's pardon, which he obtained,

as likewise to impark a certain portion of his lands within this parish. For his great merit, and for his great and important services, he was created Earl of Salisbury, 16th March, 1337.

A leper hospital for poor lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here before the year 1310; when, Archer says, Bishop Drokenstord granted the lepers here a brief to collect alms throughout his diocese for their support. An indulgence also was granted by Rd. Melford, Bishop of Salisbury, to the benefactors of this hospital. My friend, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, has very kindly looked over MS. Harl, 862, which he says simply states the fact of an episcopal indulgence of forty days being granted to all who shall aid in the good work of the leper hospital at Langport. A short time since, in pulling down an old house on the north side of the street leading to the river belonging to the Corporation, remains of an ecclesiastical building were found of the style of the before-mentioned period, and the remains of which are in the museum, and it is very probable to have been the remains of this hospital. Such an hospital was generally located outside a town, and this spot must have been far removed from the borough of Langport, which at that time was situated on the hill. The living of Langport is vicarial, and is united to Huish Episcopi, and both form a peculiar of the Archdeacon of Wells.

Not far from the Church is the fortified entrance to the town; it consists of a stone archway, with a Chapel above, which is generally supposed to have been a wayside Chapel. It is called Hanging Chapel, from the circumstance of three persons having been hanged there, for being engaged in Monmouth's rebellion, by Judge Jeffreys, about 1685; their names were Humphrey Pierce, Nicholas Venting, and

John Sellwood. James Hurd, of Langport, was one of the persons excepted from the general amnesty, or act of oblivion, issued by James II., 10th March, 1686.

On the conclusion of Mr. Munckton's paper, and previous to the departure of the company to examine the Earthworks around Langport, and the Churches, &c., the Rev. F. Warre gave a brief notice of the

Langport Earthworks.

MR. WARRE stated that the ancient earthworks around Langport were so completely cut up by modern enclosures, that an explanation was necessary before they went to visit them. He intimated his opinion that earthworks had been thrown up in the locality by the Belgic invaders : that there had once been a British cattle station there : and that there had also been in very early times a fixed town of residence, and place of strength on this spot. On the other side of the river the rising ground had evidently been scarped on all sides into terraces, not unlike the slopes of the Glastonbury Tor. On the side where access from the marsh was easier, he had discovered the remains of a British stone rampart, and he believed that it had been a station in Romano-British times. He found two or three of the flat stones of the country pierced for pegs, clearly of the Roman time ; and had no doubt that there were vestiges of a large and important British town of the primæval type.

The Excursion.

The first halting point of the pedestrian tour round Langport was the beautiful

Church of Quish Episcopi.

MR. J. H. PARKER explained the various points of interest in the building. He said it was a Church of several dates. The doorway was of the time of Henry II., but the outer door of the porch was of the 13th century. The walls were of the 14th century, and the arches were of the same date. The windows generally were of the 14th century ; in some the tracery had been cut out, and the 15th century tracery put in. The Chapel appeared to have been thrown out in the 15th century ; but in buildings of the Perpendicular style, it was difficult to fix dates. Accurate dates as to this style would be of the utmost service, and this was the county of all others to ascertain them in. The Church towers of Somerset were magnificent, and the tower of this Church was one of the finest specimens. Investigations of wills would bring forward a great deal of incidental and interesting information, and would often lead to the fixing of dates respecting the fabrics of old Churches. Cathedrals had a separate and certain fabric-fund, but parish Churches were built in former times, much as they are now, by public subscription. It was a popular opinion that these magnificent towers were built by the Monks in the time of Henry VIII., and that those ecclesiastics, when they found the money must go, preferred to spend it for the glory of God rather than for the good of the State. He was afraid that the idea, though a pretty one, was entirely

imaginary, inasmuch as the naves and towers of the Churches never did belong to the Monasteries. The chancel was left to the Monastery, but the nave was as much secular as ecclesiastical. The nave was always built by the laity, and not by the clergy; and he considered that these beautiful towers constituted a proof of the wealth of the county at the period of their erection. They were probably raised all through the 15th and down to the middle of the 16th century.

It was common to assume that they were all of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., but he suspected that some of them might be earlier. The chancel windows of this Church were all of the 15th century. He regretted the absence of Mr. Freeman, who knew Somersetshire Churches better than any man in England. There had originally been two chantry Chapels, forming one aisle; but the windows were not built at the same time. The letters "I. H. U. S." in one of the stained glass windows, shewed that the Latin form of the name of our Saviour was used instead of the Greek, and was not, in his opinion, a reliable guide as to date. Although the ceiling was whitewashed, it was by no means a bad one, and seemed to be the original. The oblique opening in the corner of the chancel wall was popularly called "a squint," and enabled persons in the side aisle, or transept, to see the Priest at the altar, and also assisted the voice in a wonderful way. Ignorant people blocked up these openings, and he was pleased to see that the squint in this Church had been left open. The staircase-entrance to the rood-loft was ornamented; in most Churches it was plain.

After an inspection of the exterior of the Church, Mr. Parker directed the attention of the company to

the tower, one of the finest of its kind and type among the beautiful Somerset towers. The mode of filling up the belfry windows with stonework, instead of boards, was almost peculiar to this county, and was much to be admired. The recent restoration of the tower appeared to him to have been carefully executed. The parapet and battlements had certainly been well restored. He should be glad to see images restored to the niches ; for there was no probability of their being worshipped in these days, and an empty niche was an unmeaning thing. The pinnacles of the centre buttresses of the tower had been cut off ; and he was gratified to hear that it was intended to replace the pinnacles.

A visit was made to the old Vicarage House, on the opposite side of the road, to inspect old coats of arms inserted in the wall. Mr. Parker said the arms were those of Henry VII. ; the walls of the house had been re-built, and the stone door-ways, windows, and arms re-inserted.

The Hanging Chapel,

now occupied as a museum by Mr. E. Quekett, brother of the deceased Professor, was next visited. Mr. Parker said it was manifestly a very old building ; but it could not have been a gateway or part of a fortification, as there was no portcullis groove, and no gate-hinges. He ventured to question the interpretation given by Mr. Munckton of the name Hanging-Chapel, inasmuch as he knew several similar Chapels with the same title. He expected that in this case the story was made to fit the name, and not the name to fit the fact. Chapels over archways were often called Hanging Chapels. Mr. Munckton declared it was quite true that the three men were hung at that Chapel.

Langport Church

was then inspected. MR. PARKER considered the tower to be of the time of Henry VII., and added sometime after the body of the Church was erected. A piece of sculpture over the inner door of the porch was very curious, representing a lamb inside a ring, the ring being held by two angels, and a bishop standing on either side. The chancel was the richest and best part of the Church; the ceiling was particularly good, and the richer part, as was often the case, was that over the altar. If the old colour of the ceiling were restored it would be a beautiful object, as it was a fine piece of work. The whole chancel was a fine specimen of Perpendicular work of about the 14th century. The badge of Richard III., the Paulett arms, and the Heron arms were to be seen in the stained glass of the east chancel window. The glass was good English glass of the period. English stained windows had more white glass than the windows of other nations, our ancestors having had the good sense to know that in this island light should not be shut out as in the south. The oblique opening, or squint, in the pillar had been left unstopped. The ceilings of the nave had been spoiled.

Subsequently the party visited the grounds of Mr. Vincent Stuckey, and Hurd's Hill, and walked round fields outside the town, under the guidance of the Rev. F. Warre, who pointed out what he believed to have been earthworks and other ancient British remains.

Shortly after six the members and their friends dined together at the Langport Arms.

Evening Meeting.

At eight o'clock a second meeting was held in the Town Hall, for the reception of papers and discussion.

The REV. T. HUGO read a paper on Athelney Abbey, and MR. WALTER BAGEHOT gave an account of the Battle of Langport during the Civil Wars of the time of Charles I., and the position taken and influence exerted by the Club-men of those days.

Wednesday : Excursion.

Muchelney Abbey

WAS the first place visited, where the remains of the ancient structure were examined under the guidance and direction of MR. PARKER.

Of Muchelney Abbey there are considerable remains, consisting chiefly of the Abbot's House, with a small portion of the cloister, which joined on to it. The Abbey Church is said to have been entirely destroyed, and the present Church is understood by Mr Freeman, apparently with good reason, to be only the parish Church, which was situated immediately outside of the Abbey gates, according to the usual custom. The Church is a good plain parish Church of the fifteenth century, of the usual character of the district. Immediately opposite to it is the old Vicarage House of the same age as the Church, and a good example of a small plain gentleman's house of the latter part of the fifteenth century, unusually perfect ; scarcely any alteration has been made in it excepting the inserting a floor in the Hall, which may easily be removed. The doorway belongs to a previous house about a century older than the present one, and has been used again.

The old wooden door, with its ironwork, has been preserved; but belongs to the same age as the present house, not to that of the doorway.

The cloister was then examined, which Mr. Parker observed must have been a very fine one, with a stone vault of fan tracery, and the walls paneled; a small portion of it only remains, with a low room over it, probably part of the library, or *scriptorium*. It is not large enough or lofty enough for the dormitory, which had commonly a roof like a hall, with a passage down the centre and cells on each side; there would not have been space for this over the cloister. The back wall of this building is richly paneled, which is very uncommon; it seems to have formed one side of the Abbot's court. The Abbot's house is a very fine example of a wealthy gentleman's house of the time of Henry VII. or VIII., and nearly perfect, though only used as a farm-house. The Abbot's chamber on the first floor is perfect, but divided into two parts by a wooden partition, it has a good wide stone staircase up to it, and it retains the wainscot and settle of the time of Henry VIII., with the linen panel, and a good crest of open-work. There is also an old barn, and there are many fragments of earlier work with a lancet window.

From hence the party proceeded to

Kingsbury Episcopi,

the beautiful Church of which is well known as one of the finest of the Churches of the Somersetshire types of the Perpendicular style, with their magnificent towers, and has a fine rood loft and screen.

Considerable fragments of the Vicarage House of the time of Henry VII. have been built up in the form of

a modern house, rather ingeniously, to give the appearance of being in their original place.

The next place visited was

Martock,

abounding in excellent specimens of the style of domestic architecture of comparatively recent date, so characteristic of the towns and villages around the quarries of Ham Hill. Here also is another very fine Church and Tower of the same style, and has been carefully restored.

At Martock the

Old Manor House

of the latter part of the fourteenth century remains nearly perfect, though divided into small tenements. The principal feature is of course the hall. It is a good example of an ordinary gentleman's hall of the time of Richard II. or the end of Edward III., and has the windows perfect, with late Decorated tracery, and the two seats in the sill of each, which always distinguish a hall window from a church or chapel window. The kitchen also remains perfect, and forms one side of the servants' court at the back of the hall. The music gallery and screen have been plastered over and modernised, the buttery and pantry, with the handsome guest chamber over them, are turned into a cottage and divided by wooden partitions. There are no remains of the stairs, and the lord's apartments at the upper end of the hall are divided into small modern tenements and spoiled. In the hall there are two handsomely carved stone brackets, either for lights to be placed on, or merely for some ornamental purpose. It is altogether one of the most perfect small manor houses of that period that we have remaining.

From here the company proceeded to

South Petherton.

South Petherton Church is another fine Perpendicular Church, which has recently been restored.

The house called "King Ina's Palace," is a very neat and beautiful example of a manor house of the times of Henry VII. and VIII., the walls are perfect, and the the double long window is one of the most beautiful things of the kind that we have anywhere remaining. It does not belong to the hall, but to a dining-room, with a drawing-room over it, marking the period when the great change in the habits of the people was taking place, when the hall was going out of use, and a separate dining-room was required. These two rooms form a separate wing of the house, and are brought out considerably in advance of the hall, which forms the centre of the house ; this wing is on the same side as the kitchen and offices, on the same end of the hall ; but the chambers at the upper end are comparatively insignificant, so that the old mediæval arrangement was almost abandoned, although the hall was still retained, and has the old fireplace and open turret wing. The woodwork is all in a bad state of repair, but the walls are sound, and the arrangement of the house has scarcely been altered at all. It is a very valuable example, and ought to be carefully preserved.

Passing through Shepton Beauchamp the company arrived at

Barrington Court.

Barrington Court is a very fine and rich example of a nobleman's house of the latest Tudor or early Elizabethan style,—a large quadrangular mass, with projecting wings, the walls perfect, with their numerous turrets, small gables, twisted chimneys and pinnacles, and finials, all of stone,

boldly and finely carved, producing a marvellously fine and picturesque effect, and one of the most beautiful looking houses that we have any where. The windows are very numerous, square headed, with mullions and transoms. The interior is unfortunately entirely modernized and spoiled, a portion of it is of the time of James I., with wainscot and fireplaces of that period, but nothing earlier. At the top of the house is one of the long galleries, usual at the period, which seems to have extended quite round the house, but is entirely spoiled.

Barrington Church is another example of the older Somersetshire cruciform type, with central octagonal tower; and was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be a genuine little Church of the time of King Henry III.

The last point of attraction for the day's excursion was Curry Rivel Church, in which Mr. Munckton read a short paper, and Mr. Parker appended a few remarks. The magnificent perpendicular transomed windows of this Church, with their pierced quatrefoils at the spandrils, the very beautiful early English work of window and tomb in the chantry chapel, the remains of the great rood screen, so richly carved, and the oak stalls and benches surmounted with finials, were justly admired.

A Conversation

In the Town Hall, in the evening, brought the proceedings of the day to a close, at which all the Members of the Society present were sumptuously entertained by the Local Committee and the Members residing near Langport.

A very varied and extensive collection of works of art, specimens of natural history, and objects of antiquarian interest had been brought together on the occasion.

Short addresses were delivered, and a cordial vote of thanks presented to the inhabitants of Langport for the cordial and hospitable reception with which they had favoured the Society.

Thursday : Excursion.

A LARGE party assembled, according to agreement, at the

Parish Church of Bitney,

but the Members of the Society were not allowed to examine the interior, the doors being locked, and the keys having been taken away. Of this Church, MR. PARKER observed, it has a modern Gothic chancel, in tolerably good imitation of the old style, but not satisfactory; the nave and tower are of the latter part of the fourteenth century, probably of the time of Richard II., the style being a transition between the Decorated and the Perpendicular. The interior of the Church is still disfigured with donkey boxes, in all the bad taste of the last century.

From hence the company proceeded to a field in the occupation of Mr. Chambers, where the foundation of what seemed to be a Roman wall, had been brought to light, and a quantity of pottery, Roman and Romano-British, had been dug up, together with two or three pieces of Samian ware. Here, also, were found some of the large heavy roof tiles, with the nails in them by which they had been made fast. This neighbourhood, commanding a most extensive and magnificent view, would seem to have been thickly populated during the time of the Roman occupation, as in almost every field, fragments of pottery and tesserae are being continually ploughed up.

The excursionists then proceeded to the site of the Roman villa—known as the

Pitney Villa,

explored by Mr. Hasell many years ago, where the Rev. W. A. Jones, in conjunction with the Local Secretaries, had, on excavation, brought to light a beautiful tessellated floor not previously explored. Here MR. JONES gave a brief sketch of the arrangements of the Roman villas, and the details of that one in particular, the pavements and the foundations of many of the walls, of which had been laid open. The elaborate and costly ornamentation which everywhere prevailed in these Roman villas was referred to as a sure evidence of the quiet and peaceful possession which the Romans enjoyed in this country. It was not to be supposed any people would have laid down such elaborate tessellated pavements as that now before them, if they knew they were liable to be disturbed in the enjoyment of them. Mr. Jones also noticed the hypothesis advanced by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, that this villa was occupied by some man of eminence connected with the Mining Works on Mendip. This he did not himself consider at all probable. The distance was too great, and the explanation of the figures delineated in the pavement, on which the hypothesis was based, was described as altogether fanciful and untenable. From an examination of the tiles, of which the roof of the villa was composed, it was evident that while the greater part was covered with the thick heavy tiles from the lias in the neighbourhood, the thinner and lighter slates, which are not to be found nearer to this spot than Wiveliscombe, had also been used. The upper portion of the walls of the villa were no doubt composed of wood-work. Mr. Jones

also referred to the fragments of Ham-hill stone and other things which had evidently been acted upon by great heat, as a proof that the Villa had been destroyed by *fire*, probably during the time of the Saxon invasion. For more than one hundred years this locality had been the battlefield of the Romano-British, who were Christians, and the pagan Saxons. During that time possibly every vestige of Roman civilization was destroyed.

Before leaving the Pitney pavement, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to Mr. Fry, of Curry Rivel, for the zeal and energy with which he had directed and superintended the excavations.

The next point reached was

Low Ham,

with its Church and the ruins of the great manor house of the Stawells.

Low Ham Church is a curious and very perfect example of the revival of Gothic, in the time of James I. It exhibits a singular mixture of details of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, carefully copied and jumbled together as if on purpose to puzzle a tyro ; windows with Decorated tracery, and the jambs devoid of all character. Perpendicular patterns, with Decorated scroll moulding in the abacus of the Perpendicular capital, and other anomalies. But it has a good paneled ceiling, and screen, and the general effect is very good. It is remarkable also, that there is not the slightest trace of Italian detail, although in Elizabethan houses, long before the date of this Church, classical columns and details are freely used. The founder and his wife are represented in a tomb at the east end of the north aisle, and their effigies are well preserved, with an inscription recording their good

deeds. The building is rendered peculiarly interesting, on account of its being in one sense, a copy of a mediæval Church. It is an instance of the attempt made early in the reign of Charles I., to revive the architecture of the middle ages. It was, in fact, a page in the history of this country, indicating the tendency of the High Church and Royalist party, as contrasted with the opposite leaning of the Puritan element in the National Church at that time. Without the knowledge, which local history supplied, the age which the architecture would have suggested, would have ante-dated the Church some centuries.

MR. PRANKERD here read an elaborate and detailed account of the funeral procession of Lord Stawell, who had died in this parish and was buried in Cothelstone Church.

Of the sumptuous mansion which Lord Stawell began to build but never completed, only bare walls and mounds of rubbish, covering a considerable extent of ground, remain to point out the site.

The Church of High Ham

was the next point of interest. High Ham Church is a fine structure in the usual Perpendicular style of the district, in good preservation, and is rendered more than usually valuable by having the date recorded in an inscription on the tomb of the rector, who re-built it, which gives the date of 1474. Dated examples should always be carefully sought for and recorded for the purpose of comparison with others, and as tests of the accuracy of the received chronology of architecture. Their details should also be closely examined, to endeavour to find more distinguishing marks between early and late Perpendicular than are at present recorded. We may say generally that

the older work is bolder and more masculine, the later work more shallow and feeble ; but this by no means holds true in all cases.

Before descending from the high ground the Natural History section of the Society explored the extensive excavations carried on in the marls of the New red sandstone for gypsum, found here in great quantities, and conveyed to Bridgwater to be manufactured into cement, &c.

A steep descent down Beer Hill brought the party into the alluvial plain, where the

Church of Othery,

lately restored at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Shipton, excited much interest and admiration.

Othery Church is a very remarkable one—cruciform in plan with an octagonal central tower ; originally built in the thirteenth century, but with great alterations in the fourteenth and fifteenth. The lower part of the tower is part of the original work, with the arches which carry it, and the very singular diagonal buttresses in the angles, formed by the junction of the transepts, with the church and chancel. On the south side of the chancel, close to the transept, is the well known and very singular low side window, which some people call a Lychnoscope, but as this name implies a theory now exploded, and as no three people ever can agree which is the Lychnoscope and which the Hagioscope, the use of these names only causes confusion. Opposite to this low window an opening is made through the buttress, which certainly might be to enable people to see a light placed in this window, but very few people, only those in a direct line with it could do this, for the transept comes in the way on the west side, and the

buttress on the east. It seems far more probable that it was the leper's window, to enable lepers to communicate without danger of infection to the congregation or to the priest who administered the consecrated wafer at the end of a cleft stick, the whole space from the window, through the opening to the outside of the buttress is only one foot. It must be remembered also that the faithful can communicate by the eye as well as by the other senses, and that lepers, congregated in the churchyard, could see the elevation of the host through the opening, provided that the priest stood there for that purpose. In some other examples there is a stone desk for a book by the side of the opening, and there was, no doubt, a chantry altar at that spot. In Othery Church there is also a squint, or oblique opening, from the south transept, directed to the same spot, and which does not appear to be directed to the high altar, though it might perhaps serve for that also; or if we must use the fanciful and newly invented technical names, this is an instance of a Hagioscope and a Lychnoscope combined in one; if this renders the description more intelligible.

The Saxon hamlet of

Aller,

the scene of the Danish viking, King Guthrum's baptism, after his defeat by King Alfred, when that monarch stood sponsor at the font, was next visited; and the way that led to it was indeed a delightful one, and the view especially from Turn Hill was surpassingly beautiful. Before the travellers lay Athelney, the great Alfred's retreat, when doubt and uncertainty, perplexity and misfortune, clouded his path. Of the Abbey that he founded there hardly remains a stone that can be identified, saving a few frag-

ments of encaustic tiles, and some sculptured bosses. On arriving at Aller the whole company was invited to partake of the sumptuous and abundant hospitality of Mrs. Hyde, which was thankfully accepted and duly acknowledged by the President and the Officials of the Society.

Aller Church.

Of this Church Mr. Parker observed that it was an interesting small Church, with two remarkable turrets; the nave is under repair, but the original open-timber roof of the end of the fourteenth century has been preserved. The most remarkable feature is, however, the western tower, which has very narrow aisles or wings, with roofs of solid ashlar stone, instead of the usual timber and slate, and flying buttresses to connect the two eastern angles with the arch of the nave; the western angles are strengthened one by the stone turret, the other by a bold diagonal buttress. The object of all this ingenious arrangement seems to be to widen the base of the tower, and enable it to carry a spire, although no spire has been built. The old font, of the twelfth century, is preserved in the garden of the rectory, and part of the rectory-house is of the fifteenth century, but much modernised. The font was pronounced by some to be even of as early a date as the Saxon period.

Here the proceedings of the Annual Meeting were formally brought to a close, votes of thanks having been unanimously passed to the General Secretaries, the Local Secretaries, Mr. Prankerd and Mr. Munkton, and to the President.

Local Museum.

The following objects of interest, among others, were exhibited in the local museum :—

Roman pottery, scoriæ, Samian ware, tiles, bones, oyster shells, tessellated pavement, and other Roman remains recently discovered at Pitney.—MR. PRANKERD.

A fine old engraving of Wells Cathedral, dedicated to Dean Brailsford; remains of a tessellated pavement found at St. John's Priory, Wells; and a water-colour drawing, by Mr. A. Clark, of a quaint Vicar's choral chamber, in the Vicars' Close, at Wells.—REV. A. DUCANE.

A very perfect specimen of Plesiosaurus; a head of Ichthyosaurus, from Street; and a clock, said to be 300 years old.—MR. GILLETT, of Langport.

A drawing of St. John's Priory, Wells.—LADY AUCKLAND.

A portfolio of sketches and drawings relating to Somerset subjects, and illustrating localities included in the proposed excursions of the Society for this meeting. Amongst the numerous sketches were a water-colour drawing of the interior of the Abbot's Chamber, at Muchelney, by Rayner, of Brighton; a Fourteenth Century window in the Bishop's Palace, at Wells; an early drawing, by Pugin, of a golden chalice; and bosses, found on the site of Athelney Abbey.—MR. A. CLARK.

A pair of jackboots and two rapiers found in an old manor-house, at Burrow, near Westmoor.—MR. W. BARRETT, of Moreden House.

The Langport silver-gilt mace, of the time of Charles I., supposed to have been presented to the town by that monarch.—THE PORTREEVE.

A sword and cannon-ball, picked up in Sedgmoor.—MR. H. KNIGHT.

A fine Fourteenth Century capital, found in an old house, at Drayton.—MR. J. PARSONS.

A fetter-lock, found at Langport.—MR. J. H. F. WARREN.

“The Battle of Sedgmoor, Rehearsal at White Hall—a Farce.”—REV. W. A. JONES.

Two skulls of an extinct species of hyena, part of the thigh bone of an elephant, a rhinoceros horn, and other bones, discovered in the fissure of a cliff, at Brixham, Torbay, and a specimen of the submarine forest at Torbay. MR. R. W. WOLSTON.

Athelney pavements of the Thirteenth Century, and a tile from Muchelney Abbey.—MR. A. CLARKE.

A drawing of Alfred’s jewel, now in the Ashmolean Museum, found in Athelney; together with old chairs, antique china, and an ancient account-book which formerly belonged to the Lord Stawell, of the time of Charles II., who then resided in a fine mansion, at Low Ham, near Langport.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting.

THE Fourteenth Annual General Meeting was held at Wellington on the 20th August, 1862, EDWARD AYSHFORD SANFORD, Esq., President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, assured the members he was speaking the sentiments of all the residents in this neighbourhood when he said they were very much indebted to the members of the Archæological Society for coming there to hold their Annual Meeting. He considered it a matter for congratulation, as it afforded an opportunity to individuals for seeking information relative to the history and antiquities of the town and neighbourhood, while it gave the members of this Society an opportunity to communicate the information they may have acquired. He was proud to say that he was surrounded at that moment by a considerable number of gentlemen who had made antiquity their study—not only the antiquity of architecture, but even antiquity as to the formation of the globe. The temporary museum contained many curiosities and fossil remains worthy of observation, and which, doubtless, would afford matter for discussion ; but he was rather afraid that his antiquarian friends would hardly find a sufficient number of antiquities to repay them for coming, but such as there were he had no doubt would be shown to them most readily. Laying aside his official position as their President and taking up his natural character of a resident in the neighbourhood he had much pleasure in giving them a hearty welcome to Wellington.

The Secretary, the Rev. F. WARRE, then read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

“MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee have, on the occasion of our Fourteenth Annual Meeting, nearly the same causes for congratulation and regret as they had when they presented their last Report. Now, as then, they may safely say that the Society has not made a single retrograde step during the year, except in their having delayed the publication of the volume of *Proceedings* for 1861 until the time for bringing out that relating to 1862, a step rendered imperative by the unfavourable state of the finances of the Society, which has been in a great measure caused by the irregularity of members in paying their subscriptions. This delay, however, the Committee believe, will not eventually be in any degree detrimental to the interests, either of the Society generally, or of the members individually. The loss of the expected number has been made up to the newly-elected members by the presentation to them of the volume for last year, to which, ordinarily, they would not have been entitled, and the Committee hope by this arrangement to issue, early next year, a larger and more costly volume than they would otherwise have been justified in undertaking.

“The interest taken by the public in the welfare of the Society has been evinced by the presentation and deposit of articles of value and rarity in the museum, while the number of subscribing members has been fairly kept up, the list now containing 408 names, shewing a diminution of three from last year, by death, removal, &c. The Committee venture to hope that a considerable addition may be made to the list of members at this meeting and

during the ensuing year; and they would urge on the members of the Society the importance of exerting themselves in this way to promote its welfare and increase its efficiency.

“The limited income at the disposal of the Committee has prevented them from making any outlay during the year in any special archæological investigation with the exception of the excavations made on the site of a Roman Villa at High Ham, near Langport. In this case the Committee had much pleasure in co-operating with members of the Society in the neighbourhood, whose zeal and energy in the undertaking they would also commend to the imitation of their friends in other districts. A ground plan of this villa (as far as it could be made out) and an accurate drawing of the tessellated pavement were executed under the direction of your Secretaries; and by the kindness of W. W. Munckton, Esq., a very valuable and interesting collection of the Roman Remains and other relics from High Ham and Curry Rivel have been deposited in the museum.

“During the construction of the Watchet Railway a large collection of Romano-British pottery was made by the Rev. W. A. Jones, one of your Secretaries, near Norton Fitzwarren, and presented to the museum. The circumstances under which they were discovered would imply the strong probability of the existence of a large manufactory of earthenware on that spot, and the similarity in texture and pattern as compared with pottery found in other places would lead us to suppose that a great portion of the common ware used by the Romano-Britons of this county was supplied from Norton. The fact that this extensive series of specimens, so valuable for illustration, would in all probability have been buried under the

railway if the collection of them had been delayed only twenty-four hours, affords a sufficient ground to your Committee for urging members of the Society to make prompt and careful observations wherever works of this character are being executed.

"The office of Curator, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Clarke, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Wm. Bidgood, whom the Committee recommend for election as well qualified to perform the duties required of him by the Society.

"On the whole, your Committee feel that they may fairly congratulate the Society on its present state and on its prospects of future success and usefulness."

R. G. BADCOCK, Esq., read the following Financial Statement :

**The Treasurer, R. G. Badcock, Esq., in Account with
the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.**

1863.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1861-2.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Balance of former Account		6 2 9	By Expenses at Annual Meeting at Langport	..	1 14 6
" Subscriptions	197	1 0	" Advertising .. ..	..	4 19 9
" Entrance fees	8	0 0	" Coal, Gas, Candles, &c.	..	10 0 2
" Sale of Volumes	1	0 0	" Stationery, Printing, &c.	..	20 17 10
			" Postage and Carriage ..	..	8 14 8
			" Repairs, &c. .. ..	..	2 9 10
			" Curator's Salary .. ..	..	31 5 0
			" Mr. F. May, Balance of Account for Printing Vol. X. .. ..	..	36 5 6
			" Illustrations, Vol. X. ..	..	32 9 3
			" Petty Disbursements ..	..	1 4 8
			" Rent .. .. ..	..	25 0 0
			" Insurance .. .. ..	..	1 2 6
			" Mr. H. Davis, Book-case for Pigott Drawings	..	13 10 0
			" Mr. Tucker, for Drawing Tesselated Pavement at High Ham .. ..	..	3 0 0
			" Balance .. .. ..	..	19 10 1
		<u>£212 3 9</u>			<u>£212 3 9</u>

Aug. 18, 1863. Examined and found correct, Balance £19 10s. 1d.

W. E. GILLETT.

Both of these were unanimously received and adopted.

The Officers of the Society were then severally re-elected.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Committee:—J. H. Pring, M.D., Rev. W. R. Clark, W. G. Rawlinson, W. P. Pinchard, W. E. Gillett, M.D., W. M. Kelly, M.D., J. R. Allen, W. W. Coker, J. F. Norman, H. Alford, Rev. W. T. Redfern.

On the motion of W. A. SANFORD, Esq., seconded by F. H. DICKINSON, Esq., it was resolved that the next Annual Meeting be held at Wells.

The following resolution was also carried:—"That this Society pledges itself to further the objects and promote the interests of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in connection with the proposed meeting of that society at Bath, and that they concur in the memorial of the Mayor of Bath to the Council of the Association that they should hold their meeting in Bath in 1863, or as soon as may be after."

The President then said they should proceed, after having gone through that part of the proceedings which might not have been very interesting to some, to that which he trusted would be very gratifying to all. In this neighbourhood there were not many remains of antiquity that would be interesting to archæologists; but there were objects which were certainly of deep interest to the residents. The churches in this county are very beautiful. The reason why they had attained to such beauty in design, he would leave others to determine, and would simply state the fact. He congratulated the people of this county upon possessing churches such as would bear comparison with any in the kingdom. The Church of this town is a very fine one, and it always struck him that its proportions were very beautiful indeed. It had been restored by his late lamented friend Mr. Proctor Thomas, and he believed that those conversant with the

style of architecture would say that its old character had been well preserved. There used to be a dreadful gallery at one end of it, which covered the belfry arch, but that has been removed, and the fine arch is now exposed to view. There was formerly a beautiful screen in the church which has been taken away; and that is an instance of the value of such a society as this, for, had there been an Archæological Society existing in those days, that screen would probably have been preserved. It is to societies such as this that we are indebted for the preservation of ancient remains. There is in this church a very curious monument to Chief Justice Popham, who lies buried there. A more remarkable man did not live in his day (in the time of Elizabeth). The Manor of Wellington formerly belonged to him, and he (the chairman) always considered it had been given to him by the Crown, but he had learned through the medium of this Society that such was not the case. The house in which he lived was destroyed during the civil wars. It stood upon the site of the present residence of his friend Dr. Bridge and it is said that Lady Jane Grey once resided in it. They would visit it, as there are portions yet remaining that might be interesting, and which his excellent friend had invited them to inspect. There are but few old mansions in this neighbourhood; but there was one they would have the pleasure of visiting, having been kindly invited by Mr. Rayer, the proprietor of Holcombe Court. It is of ancient date, although not so old as he took it to be. But this afforded an instance of the advantages of a society of this description, a gentleman who would do them the favour of reading a paper on it, would enlighten them as to the real date of that ancient building, and there is not a greater authority on such matters in the

United Kingdom. Thus, a connection with this Society brought them early to see that they were always in the habit of taking impressions into the mind without investigation, and assists them to learn that which they had not learned in their early days. There is also in this neighbourhood, some very remarkable lime works which are very curious. There is a great mass of slate and limestone raised up there, and the wonderful manner in which the strata are tossed about shows the marvellous and wonderful powers of nature. This will be matter for the gentlemen who take an interest in them, and in the geological history of the county.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., then read a paper on "Canyngton Priory", which is printed in the second part of the present volume.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., continued his "Gleanings from Antiquities at Wells," part of which is printed in this volume.

The Rev. F. WARRE read for the writer, R. K. M. King, Esq., a paper on "Entries in the Parish Records of West Monkton;" and the Rev. J. R. GREEN read a paper on "St. Dunstan," both of which are printed in the present volume.

The members then proceeded to examine

Wellington Church

under the guidance and direction of Mr. E. A. FREEMAN, who said it was a church of the usual parochial type—local Perpendicular, retaining some small Early English portions. In a great number of the churches of the county there were to be found many vestiges of an earlier period, but here there were not more than two or three. The eastern window, the niche at the end of the north chancel aisle,

which had been moved from its proper place in the north aisle, and the south porch were the only ones which he had noticed in the cursory glance which he had had of the building. These, however, did not affect the general outline and character of the building, as was the case in many other churches. The mouldings of the south door were very curious indeed. The mouldings of the arch were of Early English character, very rough, and seemed like imitations. A stone over the southern doorway, with the date 1577 on it, contained the names of two churchwardens, during whose term of office the church was probably rebuilt and the old materials then used. The eastern window manifestly belonged to the earliest days of tracery, the end of the 13th century, before the geometrical system was fully developed. He missed the shafts running up to the roof and above the string of the arches, which gave a degree of finish to a church which this did not possess. Here they had the plain arches and the plain clerestory windows above them. Any one who had seen Bruton, Martock, or any of the really grand churches of the county, would notice this. The best thing in the church was the belfry arch, which was lofty and beautiful, but even there he missed the vaulted roof which he saw in so many other towers. The chancel arch was inferior, and the effect of its being raised had been to disturb somewhat the proportions of the chancel. The tower was a most curious part of the building. The arrangement of the belfry staircase was very unusual, being made in the middle of one side. In the Taunton type of towers it stood in one corner, being worked in among the pinnacles and buttresses; in the Bristol type it stood boldly out at one corner, but here it was quite different, preventing any good arrangements in the belfry windows in the upper

storey. The roof of this church seemed to be new or a good deal touched up, and he was always glad to see the local form retained, whether it was new or not.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the roof was all plastered and the woodwork retained, on which Mr. Freeman said "Then we have a genuine coved waggon or barrel roof, which is characteristic of the county, but which, unfortunately, people too frequently get rid of as fast as they can."

On leaving the church the members visited Dr. Bridge's residence, and examined the few ancient remains left of Lord Chief Justice Popham's mansion, consisting of some arches of the Tudor period.

In the afternoon there was a cold collation in the Town Hall, which was numerously attended; the band of the Wellington Rifle Corps playing during the time.

At the evening meeting, the proposal to publish Mr. Parker's paper on Wells, with suitable illustrations, was submitted to the meeting by Colonel Pinney, M.P., and it was finally agreed that a special subscription be solicited for this purpose.*

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH read a paper on "Roman Remains found at Camerton," which is given in part II.

An historical sketch of the parish of Wellington, by F. WHITE, Esq., was read, in which it was stated that the earliest historical account of it commences with the reign of King Alfred, who gave the manors of Wellington, Buckland and Lydeard to Asser Menevensis, the tutor of his children, the writer of his life, and an assistant in his literary pursuits. Asser was also Bishop of Sherborne, and so was the grantee under Edward the elder. We may

* NOTE.—The illustrations in the present volume are introduced in virtue of this arrangement.

reasonably assume that when the Bishopric of Wells was erected it was endowed from the possessions of the see of Sherborne, of which it had before formed a part, and given to Athelmus, who was the first bishop. In the Harleian Library there is a copy of an instrument dated in 1234, which was intended to record the fact of a provost of the church of Wells having undertaken to observe the statutes of the church. In that instrument it is provided "That the church of Wellington we shall retain to our use, and that of our successors, a certain parcel of land * * * * so that in the same church of Wellington there shall be for ever a vicar, whose vicarage shall consist in all small tithes, bequests, and obventions of the altars, as well of Bokeland as of Wellington, in the tithes of Mills and Hay, except the tithes of our demesne, and the tithes of Hay of the demesne of Gerbert, the Knight of Wellington, and his heirs." The manor and demesne continued in the possession of the bishop until the time of Edward VI., when Bishop Barlow, who afterwards became a voluntary exile, granted it, together with the borough of Wellington, with lands there and divers other appurtenances, to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and his heirs. Wellington received its greatest glory from an honourable inhabitant, Sir John Popham, who is not only memorable for the antiquity of his noble descent, but for his strict justice and unwearied diligence. Sir John Popham and his lady lie entombed in the chapel on the south side of the parish church. On the table of the tomb are the effigies of Sir John and his lady. He is dressed in his judge's robes, chain and small square black cap, and placed with his head towards the west. On the lower basement, at the head and feet, are four other smaller figures of two men and two women, kneeling face to face. On the north side of the same basement

are five boys and eight girls, dressed in black, kneeling in a row; and on the south side are nine women, kneeling in the same manner. Over Sir John and his lady is an arched canopy, ornamented with the family arms, &c., the whole supported by eight round columns of black marble, five feet high, with Corinthian capitals, green and gilt. Near the town Popham built a large and stately house, wherein he resided several years, and during that time greatly enhanced his fortune by the purchase of several very valuable estates in this county and that of Devon. In the time of the great civil war this house was taken by stratagem and burnt. Sir John was a great patron and benefactor of the town, and in pursuance of his will, bearing date 21st September, 1604, an hospital was erected at the west end of the town for the maintenance of twelve poor and aged people, whereof six are to be men and six women, and for two poor men's children (orphans). The president of the hospital was to have 1s. 6d. per week, and to each of the residue of the same poor people twelve pence weekly, and eightpence weekly upon each of the said children until they should be of age or placed with some master or mistress as apprentices for ten years at least, in husbandry. Certain articles of wearing apparel were also to be supplied to the inmates."

Mr. W. BOYD DAWKINS read a paper on "The Bone Cavern in Wookey Hole," which is given in part II.

The Excursion.

Some of the Members, having visited Sampford Arundel, joined the other Members at

Burlescombe,

where the Parish Church was examined. Mr. Freeman directed attention to the characteristic features of the capitals on the pillars on the north and south sides. This church is in the county of Devon. The capitals of the pillars of the arches on the north side of the building were collected into one large flat lozenge, which was the Devonshire type, and, in his opinion, not by any means an elegant one, whilst on the south side the capitals exhibited the usual round mouldings of Somersetshire;* the specimens before them were not very good ones of either. The screen was very good, as was also the sacramental plate, the chalice being a very good Fifteenth Century piece. The tower was of rough country work, apparently a good deal altered in the 17th century, as it bore the date 1677, when the old material composing the former one was again used.

At CANON'S LEIGH the Rev. C. TANNER gave an historical sketch of the Monastery.

Mr. PARKER observed that the remains of the building, considering they belong to the less prominent parts of the Monastery, are a striking indication of its former extent and grandeur.

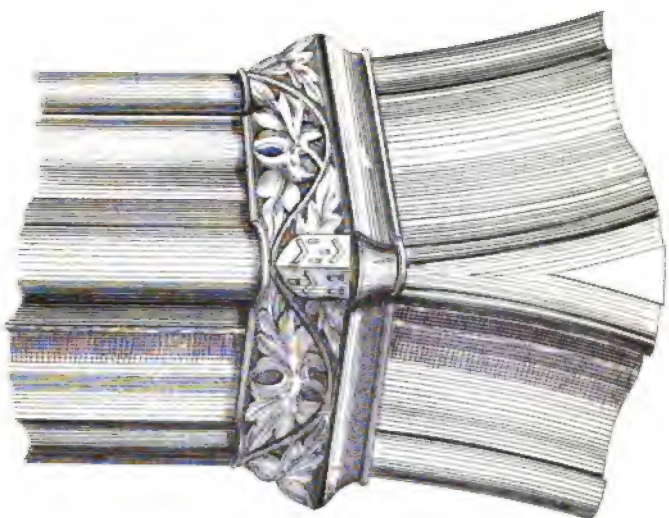
The Quarries of West Leigh

were then explored under the guidance of Mr. Wm. A. Sanford and Mr. C. Moore.

Many carboniferous fossils were found by the naturalists in the quarries at West Leigh, from the southern termina-

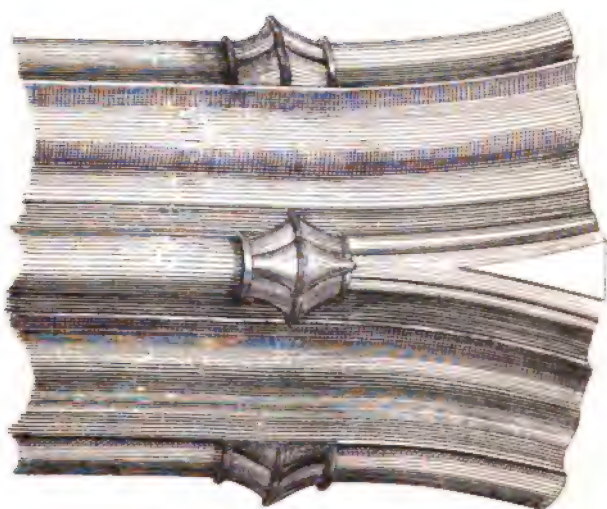
* An illustration of this characteristic feature is given in this volume.

Capitals in Burslembe Church



Devonshire Type:

W. J. F. HARRIS 1914



Somersetshire Type:

F. D. L. 1888

W. J. F. HARRIS 1914

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

tion of the great north Somerset range of Devonian and Carboniferous rock, which extended in conformable strata from Lynton Foreland to the limestone at Burlescombe. These limestones belong to the lower portion of the Carboniferous strata and were probably cotemporaneous with some of the Carboniferous limestone of the Mendip. They are much contorted and evince great lateral pressure which was effected, probably, during the later Carboniferous, or, perhaps, in the Permian period, as the later New red sandstone rocks lie almost horizontally and unconformably on the upturned edges and against the upturned strata of the limestone and conformable slate and sandstone. This was cotemporaneous, in a geological sense, with the upheaval of Dartmoor, and was probably in some way connected with that vast movement in the rocks of the south-west of England.

As the further discussion of these important geological movements will form part of a larger design, which, it is hoped, may be carried out through the agency of this Society, no lengthened notice is at present given of the geology of this district.

Afterwards a portion of the party visited the Conglomerate Quarries at Langford, which appear to be of late Triassic date, and found in enclosed pebbles many fossils of the carboniferous period, some beautifully weathered specimens of corals, spirifers, and encrinites.

After leaving the Lime Works the company proceeded to HOLCOMBE ROGUS for the purpose of examining the Court, for centuries the seat of the Bluett family, but which is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Rayer, of Tiverton.

The Church of Holcombe Rogus,

Mr. FREEMAN said, was Perpendicular, and presented the

same peculiarity as that of Burlescombe in the arrangement of the capitals of the north and south aisle arches. They were very good local coved roofs—the one over the north aisle was particularly fine. There were no signs of any chancel arch, but there had evidently been a screen and rood-loft, as the place of the staircase was visible, and there appeared to have been a window to light it, similar to some Monmouthshire churches he had seen. The pew belonging to the mansion is surrounded by a kind of carved screen illustrating scripture scenes. The tower is a good bold one, quite plain, Early Perpendicular, and the under part at least is older than the church itself.

On leaving the church a large number of the party adjourned, at the invitation of the Vicar, the Rev. W. Wills, to the school-room, where ample provision had kindly been made for their entertainment.

The next place visited was

Greenham House,

formerly the seat of a family called Greenham. Mr. PARKER explained that the arches of entrance were of the Fourteenth Century, the window over was also of the same date. It appeared to him that parts of the house had been rebuilt about the time of Henry VIII. In the servants' apartments was a window of Richard II.'s time, and it was probably then that the house was founded. It was doubtless much larger than now. The President said it might interest the company to know that the owner of this house was always Lord of the Hundred of Milverton, and this fact showed that the former owners were important men.

The Manor House of Cotehaye,

commonly known as Cotehaye Abbey, was next viewed. It is a perfect residence of the 8th Henry's reign,

without alteration. It was no doubt at one time much larger, the left hand wing of the gate-house and one of the arches of the gate having been removed. In what is now the parlour, is a fine mantel-piece of the time of James II., and the room although built at the same time as the rest of the building was probably altered in that reign.

After thoroughly examining Cothaye, the Archæologists drove to

Langford Buddville,

where the parish Church was inspected. Mr. FREEMAN said they had got back into Somerset again, he could see but few traces of our Devonshire neighbours. The capital of the chancel arch was collected into a lozenge, the remainder of the arches were the usual Perpendicular style. The roof is a cradle one, enriched with bosses; and there is still the door left which led to the rood-loft. A curious feature in the church is the chancel arch, which fits exactly into the roof of the chancel. The tower is bold, very plain, having only square headed belfry windows. There is an excellent parapet over the south aisle, which, although common in the north of the county, is not often found in the south.

A curious example of the last century manner of treating rogues and vagabonds was exhibited in one of the parish registers :—It is there stated, that in Nov. 1682, a blind man aged 40, and an able-bodied one, aged 30, who stated that they came from Sutton, in Hampshire, were publicly whipped in this parish; and that on the 25th October 1754, two other strange men, one of whom was blind, were whipped in public in this parish by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Rev. F. WARRE said that it was intended at first

to visit some Primeval remains in Bathealton, but it had been discovered that the earthworks were so very much mutilated as to be scarcely recognisable, and although there had at one time doubtless been very considerable remains there, they were now hardly worth visiting.

The PRESIDENT announced that this was the last place to be inspected that day, and that the parish church, West Buckland, was the appointed place of meeting for the morrow.

Second Day : Excursion.

The Members assembled at

West Buckland.

Mr. FREEMAN observed that the church differed very manifestly from those the Society had visited the day before. The nave was seemingly Decorated or Early Perpendicular, with massive octagonal piers quite unlike the local style. There was a chapel south of the chancel, but not north. In the chancel arch a Devonshire capital was inserted, and much curious patching of the old south-east pier was noticed. The western tower was of the Wellington type, with two single-light windows on one side of the belfry turret, the other side being blank. A corbelled pinnacle over the window was pointed out as peculiar, and as producing a bad effect. The roof is a genuine Perpendicular one with an Italian cornice. The clerestory windows appear to have been cut off to save expence at some time when the roof of the church was lowered. The seats were pronounced by Mr. PARKER to be genuine and interesting examples of Fourteenth Century work.

After a brief inspection of Jerbstone Farm House, which

contains some interesting remains of the Elizabethan period, the Members proceeded to

Bradford Church.

The tower of this church is of the Wellington type,—quite Early Perpendicular, very well managed, with single-light windows on each side of the turret. The nave and chancel are Early English with large Perpendicular alterations. The monument of a knight was supposed to be that of the founder of the aisle in which it is situated.

The bridge over the Tone at Bradford, which was considered to have been built in the 13th century, was then examined and greatly admired for its ancient and picturesque appearance.

The Church of Spillfarrence

came next. The tower, which is very massive and with a turret on the north side, was pronounced to be of the Wellington type, early, but later than that of Bradford. There are no aisles, and a Perpendicular chapel is added on the south. By a later inscription this is said to have been erected by William de Verriais, A.D., 1333, but the character of the mouldings would give a much later date.

Dak Church

was described as being on the plan of St. Mellons, and of Weston in Gordano. The tower is here on the south, and a chapel on the east. Large Perpendicular windows in the north wall were said to have been “brought here.” They look like insertions, having all the appearance of being inside out, and of being built of materials brought from some other church. The whole church is difficult to understand, having the appearance of frequent alterations and additions.

Milverton Church

was then visited. Mr. FREEMAN remarked that it reminded him of what people sometimes called Quarter-Cathedrals. The northern arcade was original, in the Perpendicular style, and the southern was a copy of it. The tower is very plain, not unlike some in South Wales, only not so rude, with a square turret in the south-east angle. The nave was chiefly Decorated. In the west of the south aisle there is a lobby in which the Archdeacon's court is held.

The old rectory house adjoining the Church is said to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, but Mr. PARKER observed it must have been before he became Cardinal, as the arms bear no mitre. There is no cellar nor solar as they observed in the Manor Houses visited on the previous day, but there is a hall with a dais, and a bay-window at the back to contain the side-board. Behind the hall there is a passage leading from the servants' to the other apartments, the adoption of which would make the arrangements of the old houses suitable to our modern requirements. There is a stone staircase at the back leading to a long room extending through the whole of the first floor, which originally was probably the sleeping apartments for the family. The house is not the vicarage house of the parish, but the Archidiaconal residence, the great tithes being the property of the Archdeacon of Taunton, who is also the patron of the living.

From Milverton the Members of the Society proceeded to Nynheade Court, where the hall and the reception rooms were kindly thrown open to all the visitors. Among the interesting family portraits were noticed those of the

famous John Locke, the intimate friend of Mr. Clarke, of Chipley, to whom the "Treatise on Education" is dedicated, and of Sir Harry Vane, an ancestor of the family.

The remains of the old hall which are left, especially in the porches, point to the close of the Fourteenth Century as the date. A portion of the roof of the old hall is still visible in a closet on the first floor.

The Church of Bynchard

has a nave, chancel, south aisle, and chapel at the east end ; a north transept abutting on the nave, and a south porch. The tower is the earliest portion of the church, of the Milverton plan, but the stair-turret is stopped at the ringers' floor with a sloping roof—a picturesque arrangement for a small church and preferable to the Milverton arrangement. The tower is of very early Perpendicular work and the tower arch has never been finished. The north transept and chancel are a little later than the tower. The headresses on the dripstones are of the time of Henry IV. There is an Early English piscina in the chancel, of good character. The north aisle and chapel are of a little later date. There is a considerable portion of the old rood screen, of very fine Devonshire character, remaining. A very curious stone, with three crosses, of very ancient character, incised, is at the entrance into the chancel, and some sculpture of Early English character was found in taking down and rebuilding the west wall of the south aisle, and where this abutted on the old wall of the nave, rough cast was found, thus showing that the south aisle was an addition and that rough cast was used by the old architects in finishing these buildings.

There is a good Jacobean monument, in good preservation, of the last Warre, of Chipley, with her husband, Mr.

Clarke, and two very fine examples of Luca della Robbia ware, representing the Virgin and Child; one life size is of great beauty and certainly by the master himself; the other is a beautiful composition illustrating the text, "quem genuit adoravit," with lilies on a blue ground. Also a very fine work, in marble, by the rare master Mino da Fiesole, representing the Holy Trinity, with angels; with a picture of our Saviour, by Granacci. These were placed in the church by the late vicar, the Rev. John Sanford.

The remains of ancient earthworks near the church which had been examined by Mr. Warre were not considered of sufficient interest to make them worthy of a public visit, but it was suggested that they were probably of the same date with bronze celts, now at Nynehead, which had been dug up in the park. In the loam of the valley Roman coins, flint instruments, and the molars of *Elephas primigenius* had been found.

A paper on "Roman Remains Found on the Site of the Additions to the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath," was read under the far-spreading branches of the chestnut trees in the lawn, by the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH, which is published in the present volume.

All the Members present and their friends having shared the ample and sumptuous hospitality of the President,

R. N. GRENVILLE, Esq., the High Sheriff, on behalf of the Society, presented their best thanks to Mr. Sanford for the courtesy and kindness with which he had presided over their proceedings, and for the liberal hospitality with which he had entertained the large party then assembled.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the compliment and expressed the great pleasure which he had in receiving the Society and promoting its well-being. He then proposed

the health of the Secretaries of the Society, to whom they were so much indebted for the success of the meeting.

This being duly acknowledged by the Rev. F. WARRE and the Rev. W. A. JONES,

Mr. Sylvanus Fox and the Local Committee were thanked for the zeal and energy with which they had aided the General Committee in their arrangements.

The PRESIDENT then declared the Annual Meeting closed.

The Local Museum.

•

The Local Museum was unusually large and well arranged, containing a very great variety of objects of general and local interest, among which were:

A collection of birds and animals from the neighbourhood; Greensand fossils from Blackdown, some of great rarity; a molar of *Elephas primigenius*, and some hatchets, both of the bronze and later flint periods, found in the parish of Nynhead; two curious very old keys in bronze, found at the same place; some Roman coins found at Nynhead; stained glass from Ayshford Chapel, Nynhead Church, and other places in the neighbourhood; the foundation deed of Ayshford Chapel; some mesozoic fossils from the Greenough river, West Australia, which have since formed the subject of an important paper by Mr. C. Moore, read before the British Association.—MR. WM. A. SANFORD.

Remains of rhinoceros, cave lion, hyena, elk, deer, wolf, bear, ox, &c., with flint knives and spear-heads, and fragments of calcined bone from the hyena cave at Wookey Hole.—MR. H. CATT and MR. W. B. DAWKINS.

A large and beautiful collection of Oolite fossils.—MR. C. MOORE.

A varied collection of Mexican, Persian, and Spanish antiquities, &c.—MR. E. B. TYLOR.

A large and curious collection of antiquities, of various character.—MR. CLARKE, of Tremlett House.

Upper Oolite and Greensand fossils.—MR. S. FOX.

A small and very ordinary looking sword was exhibited by MISS MARY BRIDGE, of Old Court, Wellington, with which the following legend has been handed down in the family. "After the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor by the Royal troops, one of the King's officers quartered himself on the Bridge family at Weston Zoyland, whose estate lay contiguous to the field of battle, and on entering the parlour where the ladies of the house were assembled, made use of very ungentlemanly language and ultimately attempted to insult Mrs. Bridge, upon which her daughter Mary, a girl between eleven and twelve years of age, drew the officer's sword from its scabbard and stabbed him to the heart. She was taken and tried for her life by court-martial before Colonel Kirke, and honourably acquitted. The Colonel ordered the sword to be given to her, and requested that it should be handed down through the Maries of her family, and through them it has descended to its present owner.

A number of old black-letter books and some curious manuscripts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries were exhibited by various persons.

Conversazione Meetings.

1862-3.

1862, *December 8th.*

On Monumental Memorials as adapted to modern use, by the Rev. H. G. Tompkins.

On Ancient News Letters, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

1863, *January 5th.*

On Goethe's "Faust," by the Rev. W. R. Clark.

On Saxon and Norman Architecture as illustrated by the Church of Milborne Port, by the Rev. F. Warre.

„ *February 2nd.*

On the Poet Chaucer, by J. H. B. Pinchard, Esq.

Historical Pictures of Taunton Deane, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

The Museum.

The following additions have been made to the Museum since the publication of the last volume.

Natural History Department.

Bones, &c., from the *débris* of the landslip at Weston-super-Mare, by Capt. BEADON.

Fossils, &c., from Lyme Regis, by Dr. METFORD.

A series of chalk fossils from Chard, by NORTHCOTE SPICER, Esq.

Silver ore and crystals from Maraquite mine, America, by RICHARD DYER, Esq.

A series of rock specimens, illustrating the igneous formation of the Quantock Hills, near Over Stowey, by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

Polished specimens of igneous rocks from the Quantock Hills, by Lord TAUNTON.

Fossils from the Brendon Hills and other places, by SPENCER G. PERCEVAL, Esq.

Cabinet of British insects, by J. WOODLAND, Esq.

Coal fossils from Midsomer Norton, by Mr. HILL.

Bones of *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, *Hyena spelæa*, horse, &c., from Wookey Hole Cavern, with descriptive catalogue, by H. CATT and W. BOYD DAWKINS, Esqrs.

Archæological Department.

Ancient silver spoon with the Taunton mint mark, by Mr. R. WEBB.

Bulla of Pope Eugenius IV. and copper medal of the Emperor Augustus, by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

A set of Maunday money, by the Rev. T. B. DALLY.

A shilling of Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Anne's four-penny-piece, by Mr. E. JEBOULT.

Portions of ancient British cinerary urn, with bones, &c., found in the neighbourhood of Wiveliscombe; a series of ancient British and Roman remains from High Ham, Pitney, and Curry Rivel, by W. W. MUNCKTON, Esq.

Romano-British pottery (three pieces) found near Norton Fitzwarren; a cannon ball used at the siege of Taunton, by C. N. WELMAN, Esq.

Portions of more than ninety vases of Romano-British pottery collected in the gravel beds worked for ballast on the Watchet Railway, at Norton Fitzwarren, many of the specimens being distorted and cracked, and showing that they were spoiled in the manufacture and thrown away near the spot where they were made, by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

Casts from the Tower of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, by the CHURCHWARDENS.

Medal of Frederick the Great found at Rowbarton, by Capt. WINSLOE.

Pottery, &c., from Worle Hill, by Dr. PRING.

A halbert from the Tower of London after the Great Fire, by Dr. METFORD.

On Church Monuments, by C. ROACH SMITH, Esq.

Kent Archæological Mine, part 43, by the AUTHOR.

A Remedy for the Warres, by John Tarlton, date 1642, by A. PAGET, Esq.

A Deed of Exemplification of Recovery of Lands at Bristol, temp. 12 Elizabeth, by W. P. PINCHARD, Esq.

Original manuscript "News Letters," of the date of 1631-2, by Mrs. JARMAN, of Brenley House, Kent.

The West of England Journal, Bristol, 1836, by EDW. BAGEHOT, Esq.

An Epistle to Sir John Pole, 1754.

Wright's Court Hand Restored, by Mr. F. R. CLARKE.

On Wookey Hyæna Cavern, by W. BOYD DAWKINS, Esq.

Numismata Imperatorum, &c., by W. E. SURTEES, Esq.

An Account of South Australia, by the AUTHOR.

Chronological Memoirs of the Revs. Henry, John, and Edward Byam, by EDWARD S. BYAM, Esq.

The Monthly Review (198 vols.), by P. STAFFORD CAREY, Esq.

Photograph of Reredos from St. John's Church, Wellington, now in the Museum, by Miss A. HICKS.

The following Publications have been Received.

Bi-monthly Journal of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

Journal of the British Archæological Association.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Chester Archæological Journal.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.

Reports and Papers of Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaonry of VOL. XI., 1861-2, PART I. h

Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester,
and County of Leicester, during the year 1862.

Sussex Archæological Collections, vols. 13 and 14.

Journal of the Royal Dublin Society.

Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise.

Report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
U.S., 1860.

Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial, *purchased*.

Palæontographical Society's Journal for 1859 and 1860,
purchased.

Notes and Queries, *purchased*.

Fac-simile of Domesday Book, for the counties of
Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, *purchased*.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "WELLS ILLUSTRATION FUND."

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rt. Rev. Lord Auckland	2 2 0	W. F. Elliot, Esq.	.. 1 1 0
Lord Taunton	.. 3 3 0	Sylvanus Fox, Esq.	1 1 0
R. N. Grenville, Esq.	3 3 0	C. J. Thomas, Esq.	1 1 0
E. A. Sanford, Esq.	3 3 0	J. Locke Hoyte, Esq.	1 1 0
Col. Pinney, M.P.	.. 3 3 0	Rev. F. Warre	.. 1 1 0
Hon. P. P. Bouverie,		Rev. F. B. Portman	1 1 0
M.P.	.. 1 1 0	Rev. T. Hugo	.. 1 1 0
W. A. Sanford, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. H. H. Winwood	1 1 0
F. H. Dickinson, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. R. J. Meade	.. 1 1 0
F. W. Newton, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. J. R. Green	.. 1 1 0
J. Batten, Esq.	.. 1 1 0	W. W. Munckton, Esq.	1 1 0
T. Clarke, Esq.	.. 1 1 0	W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq.	1 1 0
Wm. Adlam, Esq.	.. 1 1 0	A. G. Lethbridge, Esq.	1 1 0
W. E. Surtees, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. J. S. H. Horner	1 1 0
E. A. Freeman, Esq.	1 1 0	W. Bond Paul, Esq.	1 1 0
R. G. Badcock, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald	1 1 0

Wm. Walter, Esq.	1 1 0	A. B. Sheppard, Esq.	1 1 0
A. Trevelyan, Esq.	1 1 0	M. F. Bisset, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. R. Palairat	1 1 0	F. White, Esq.	1 1 0
T. Dawson, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. E. Cox	1 1 0
J. Nicholetts, Esq.	1 1 0	P. P. Bouverie, Esq.	1 1 0
T. Sampson, Esq.	1 1 0	Sir A. H. Elton, Bart.	1 1 0
R. Meade King, Esq.	1 1 0	J. H. Markland, D.C.L.	1 1 0
Sir W. C. Medlycott, Bt.	1 1 0	T. B. Uttermare, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. A. Du Cane	1 1 0	Rev. O. S. Harrison	1 1 0
Rev. P. E. George	1 1 0	R. Walter, Esq.	1 1 0
R. C. A. Prior, Esq., M.D.	1 1 0	W. H. Stone, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. T. A. Bewes	1 1 0	Lord Talbot de Malahide	1 1 0
Miss E. Shuldham	1 1 0	J. Bailward, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. H. Clutterbuck	1 1 0	A. Adair, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. J. N. Shipton, D.D.	1 1 0	F. Squire, Esq.	1 1 0
Rev. Fred. Brown	1 1 0	Mr. H. Fiske	1 1 0
Rev. J. A. Yatman	1 1 0	Rev. W. Jackson	1 1 0
Capt. Perceval	1 1 0	Miss Trevelyan	1 1 0
Maurice Davis, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. R. Hill	1 1 0
Rev. Professor Pinder	1 1 0	Lieut.-Col. Raban	1 1 0
D. G. Wrangham, Esq.	1 1 0	Thos. Clarke, Esq.	1 1 0
I. M. Paget, Esq.	1 1 0	R. T. Combe, Esq.	1 1 0
Very Rev. C. C. Parfitt	1 1 0	Edwards Beadon, Esq.	1 1 0
H. G. Moysey, Esq.	1 1 0	H. Cogan, Esq.	1 1 0
C. A. Moody, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. W. B. Crotch	1 1 0
H. Goodford, Esq.	1 1 0	H. Hutchings, Esq.	1 1 0
T. T. Knyfton, Esq.	1 1 0	The Earl of Ilchester	2 2 0
J. Braikenridge, Esq.	1 1 0	Mr. F. May	1 1 0
Rev. G. W. Braikenridge	1 1 0		

Additional Subscriptions are solicited ; they will be acknowledged in a future volume.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

<i>Page</i>	14	<i>note</i>	§	<i>for</i>	684	<i>read</i>	634.
"	27	"	§	"	H.	"	Ib.
"	29	<i>line</i>	14	"	have	"	has
"	33	<i>note</i>	*	<i>add</i>	Appendix, No. IV.*	"	
"	35	<i>line</i>	29	<i>for</i>	to answer	<i>read</i>	answer to
"	36	"	31	"	Shelf	"	Sherper
"	"	"	32	"	Dusty	"	Ansty.
"	38	"	30	"	Exaltation	"	Invention
"	39	"	2	"	17th Sept., 1394 :	"	6th of May, 1395 :
"	40	"	18	"	names	"	name
"	41	"	22	"	out of	"	in respect of
"	64	<i>note</i>	*	"	At p. 8,	"	At p. 7,
"	69	"	*	<i>add</i>	14 Edw. II., 6 Edw. III., 17 & 22 Ric. II., &c.	"	
"	"	"	†	"	Pat. 44 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 7.	"	
"	94	"	†	<i>for</i>	11(22)	<i>read</i>	5(20).
"	107	<i>line</i>	28	"	impetuu'	"	imp'petuu'
"	108	"	5	"	Sherf'	"	Sherp'
"	116	"	5	"	Capella	"	Capelle

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
1861-2, PART II.

P A P E R S, E T C.

Canyngton Priory.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.,
HONORARY MEMBER.

A LITTLE more than three miles from Bridgwater, on the road from that town through Nether Stowey and Williton to Dunster and Porlock, stands the pleasant village of Canyngton. One first gets a glimpse of the tall and stately tower of its parish Church on surmounting the hill at Wembdon, from whence the eye embraces a wide expanse of cultivated valley, backed by the lofty mass of mountain lime-stone known by the name of Canyngton Park, and bounded on the right by the flat banks of the Parret, and on the left by the green glades of Brymore. As he approaches the village, the traveller finds that the description of Leland, who journeyed over the same road three centuries ago, is still applicable in the main to the scene before him. Canyngton is yet "a praty uplandisch" place; and our modern wayfarer as he enters it "passes,"

as did his predecessor, "over a bygge Brooke that risith not far of by West yn the Hilles, and passinge by Canyngtun renneth into the Haven of Bridgewater, a 2. miles and more by Estimation lower then Bridgewater."* Although, at present, nothing more than a village, the place has an air of having once been of much greater importance. On approaching the Church the eye is immediately attracted by some venerable enclosures, which surround an area of several acres, and unmistakably suggest the ancient tenure of the spot by some religious community. The Church itself, as it now appears, can hardly be said to merit the praise that Leland bestowed upon it, of being "very fair and welle adornyd."† It is a restored specimen of Somersetshire Perpendicular, despoiled of its most interesting features, and is far surpassed by many of the glorious Churches for which the neighbourhood is widely distinguished.

Adjacent to the north wall of the chancel, which is on that side without windows, was a Priory of Benedictine Nuns. Their Church, according to Leland, was "hard adnexid to the Est of the Paroch Church,"‡ with which, however, so far as can be perceived, it had no connexion. Of the Nuns' abode very little is now to be seen, as the vicissitudes which the spot has witnessed have all but obliterated the evidences of its earlier tenants, and that which is still visible has carefully to be sought for among those manifold alterations by which the successive holders, who cared little or nothing for the ancient possessors of the place, have endeavoured to accommodate it to their several requirements. To the fragments which remain,

* Itin. ij., 98.

† Itin. ij., 98.

‡ Itin. ij., 98.

consisting of a part of the basement story, and including two or three small internal doorways, and one which gives access to them from the garden, I shall direct attention at a subsequent page.

It is the history of this ancient House that I offer to the reader, so far as it can now be recovered. Both legend and reliable fact will be found to enter into the narrative, but little difficulty will arise in adjusting their relative claims. As the residence of a conventual body, Canyngton Priory was neither large nor wealthy. But its annals are deeply interesting, and the endeavour to rescue them from the practical oblivion in which their position among the mass of surrounding matter has hitherto availed to bury them, will not be destitute either of pleasure or of profit. I may add that so little has been already done in this direction, that almost the whole of my present contribution to the monastic knowledge of my reader will possess, at least, the charm of novelty.

In the beginning of the reign of K. Stephen, or about the year 1138, Robert de Curci, or Cury, called William, but erroneously, by Collinson, founded the Priory of Canyngton for a community of Benedictine Nuns. The good founder was sewer, or chief butler, to the Empress Maud ; and his name, together with those of Milo, Earl of Hereford, Robert de Oilli, and others, may be noticed among the witnesses to a charter of hers, dated at Oxford, in confirmation, to the monks of S. Martin at Paris, of a donation by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, to that monastery, of the chapel of S. James's, Exeter.* His father, Richard de Curci, held, at the time of the Domesday

* Lel. Collect. j. 78. Dugd. Bar. j. 451. Mon. Angl. Ed. 1682 j. 545, 645.

Survey, Neuham, Secendene and Foxcote, in the county of Oxford.* The credit of the foundation has also been given incorrectly to William de Romara, earl of Lincoln. The heads of the family of Curci were, however, as we shall subsequently see, the constant and ordinary patrons. The House was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but of the circumstances of the foundation or of the extent of the original endowment no record has been preserved, and the opportunity of supplying the omission is now lost for ever.

Within thirty-five years after its first establishment, a personage is traditionally associated with the community, around whom a romantic interest has ever since revolved. I am aware that the connexion of this individual with the place whose history I am now offering to the reader is purely legendary. But, if I mistake not, he will be glad to possess what has never yet been given to him, the various statements of the ancient chroniclers and others brought together and woven into one consecutive narrative. Nor will he be less interested in the story when he hears that the subject of his study is no less celebrated a person than the lady usually called "Fair Rosamund."

Fair Rosamund—*Rosa Mundi*, the rose of the world—was the second daughter of Walter de Clifford, the son of Richard and grandson of Ponz. Richard is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as holding lands in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Wilts, Worcester, and Hereford. Walter de Clifford, by his wife Margaret, had four children, Lucy, first married to Hugh de Say, and subsequently to Bartholomew de Mortimer, Rosamund, Walter, and Richard.† Of Rosamund's early life we have few particulars.

* Domesday, j. 159.

† Dugdale's Baronage, j. 335, 836.

Local tradition affirms that Canyngton was the place of her birth, and that within the walls of its Priory she received such an education as the age afforded. That, as the daughter of a powerful lord, she was entrusted to the care of some religious sisterhood for nurture, both of mind and body, there is no reason to doubt, though the old chroniclers are silent on the subject. The art of embroidery would appear to have been one of her accomplishments, for the venerable Abbey of Buildwas long possessed among its treasures a magnificent cope, which bore witness to the taste and skill of its fair embellisher.* Of her first acquaintance with King Henry, and the mode and place of her introduction to him, no details have been preserved. Probably she was known to him from her earliest years. Nor have we any reason to suppose that, according to some modern versions of the sad story, a broken vow added its shadow to a life whose record is sufficiently gloomy without this additional element of woe. Not a hint of her having been a Nun do the chroniclers give us; and, had such been the fact, full use would have been made of so great an aggravation of her offence. Her royal lover was the most unscrupulous of mankind, and the sin of "spousebreche" was but one of the many enormities for which he was notorious. His affection for Rosamund, however, such as it was, was constant. In order to protect her from the vengeance of his queen he removed her successively to various places of greater or less security. The paraphrast of Robert of Gloucester tells us:—

Boures hadde the Rosamunde about in Englonde,
Which this Kyng for her sake made, ich understonde ;
among which were Bishops' Waltham, Wynch, Fremantel,
and Martelestone. But the most famous of all, and with

* Hearne's Will. Neubr., ij., 754.

which her name is more than with all others associated, was her retreat at Woodstock. It was here that Henry built her a chamber, which Brompton describes as of wondrous architecture, "*operi Dædalino similem*," resembling the work of Dædalus—in other words a labyrinth or maze. A manuscript of Robert of Gloucester, in the Heralds' Office, says that

Att Wodestoke for hure he made a toure
That is called Rosemounde's boure,

the special intent of which was to conceal her from her royal rival. The internal decorations of this abode were as much attended to as its means of escaping external notice. The Abbat of Joreval describes a cabinet (and not, surely, as some have thought, the coffin in which the lady was afterwards buried,) of marvellous workmanship, which was one of its ornaments. It was nearly two feet in length, and on it the assault of champions, the action of animals, the flight of birds, and the leaping of fishes were so naturally represented that the figures appeared to move.*

Rosamund did not long occupy the retreat that royal though guilty love had created for her. She died in 1177, while yet without a rival in the king's affections, and, as it would appear, of some natural disease. In after times the injured queen Eleanor had the credit of discovering her place of concealment by means of a clue of silk, incautiously left behind him by the king, which enabled her to thread the intricacies of the path, and thus of gratifying her revenge by obliging her rival to drink from her hand a cup of poison. That the queen discovered the abode of Rosamund is possible, and it may have been that the shock of the meeting and the unmeasured language which

* Brompton, in Script. x. col. 1151. Knighton, in Script. x. col. 2395. Polyd. Vergil, Angl. Hist. Lib. xiiij. fol., Bas. 1570, p. 241

her majesty is said to have employed were too much for the poor victim of her womanly and natural displeasure. It is only fair, however, to say that the queen's part in the entire transaction is not alluded to by the older writers, and is probably a fiction of more modern times. The fruits of the intercourse were two sons, William Longspe, afterwards created Earl of Sarum, the firm adherent of his brother, King John, against the barons; and Geoffrey, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York.

Rosamund was buried in the first instance before the high altar in the Church of Godstow Nunnery, which was probably selected from its neighbourhood to Woodstock, and which henceforward enjoyed a goodly number of benefactions in memory of her and for the health of her soul. The corpse was wrapped in leather and then placed in a coffin of lead. Over the whole Henry built a magnificent tomb, which was covered with a pall of silk, and surrounded by tapers constantly burning. This occurred in the lifetime of her father, for he gave to the nuns of Godstow, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of the souls of Margaret his wife and of Rosamund his daughter, his mill at Franton with all appurtenances, a meadow adjacent to the same called Lechtun, and a salt-pit in Wiche. Walter his son confirmed the gift. Osbert Fitzhugh added to this the grant of a salt-pit in Wiche, called the Cow, pertaining to his manor of Wichebalt.* Indeed Walsingham goes so far as to say, though incorrectly, that the Nunnery of Godstow was actually founded by King John for the soul of Rosamund.† It is not unlikely that a chantry was endowed by that King for the

* Monast. Angl. iv., p. 366. Dugd. Bar. j. 335, 336.

† Wals. Ypodigma Neustriæ, fol. Lond. 1574, p. 56, sub an. 1216.

object stated, but the foundation of the House itself was beyond question the work of a much earlier period.

Her remains, however, were not long allowed to occupy their sepulchre in peace. Fourteen years after their solemn commission to this sacred place of interment, S. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, in a visitation of his Diocese, came to Godstow. After he had entered the Church and performed his devotions, he observed the tomb occupying its conspicuous position before the high altar, adorned as already described, and forthwith asked whose it was. On being informed that it was the grave of Rosamund, whom Henry the late king had so dearly loved, and for whose sake he had greatly enriched this hitherto small and indigent House, and had given land for the sustentation of the tomb and the maintenance of the lights, he imperatively commanded the nuns to take her out of the Church, and to bury her with other common people, as the connexion between her and the King had been base and adulterous; and to the end that the Christian Religion might not be vilified, but that other women might thus be deterred from similar evil ways.*

In obedience to the Bishop's mandate the tomb was removed from the Church and erected in the chapter-house. It bore the following epitaph, containing the obvious play upon the lady's name and declaratory of the unhappy contrast which death had effected :—

*Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

This tomb remained, an object of much interest and respect, until the dissolution of the House. It was then destroyed, and a stone was discovered with it bearing the

* Higden, Polychron. sub Hen. ij. Rog. Hoveden, fol. 405 b. Brompton, in Script. x. col. 1235. Leland, Coll. j. 291. Fabyan, sub Hen. ij., &c.

simple inscription "TUMBA ROSAMUNDÆ." The bones were found undecayed, and on the opening of the leaden coffin which contained them, says Leland, "there was a very swete smell came out of it."* Another eye-witness describes it as having "enterchangeable weavings drawn out and decked with roses red and green, and the picture of the Cup, out of which she drank the poyson given her by the Queen, carved in stone."† A coffin, of the same material, said to be that of Rosamund, was still to be seen at Godstow when Hearne wrote his "Account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford," but was regarded by him as a "Fiction of the Vulgar."

I hardly need add that the history of the unhappy lady, of whom the reader now possesses all that can be gathered from olden sources, and more perhaps than can be accepted as true, was a favourite subject of mediæval romance, and that all kinds of embellishments were imported into the tale in order to impress a salutary caution against any imitation of the heroine. One example must suffice. In "Dives and Pauper," a tract printed by Richard Pynson in 1493, the King is represented as determined to inspect the corpse of his deceased mistress. "Whanne the grave was openned," says the narrator, "there sate on horrible tode upon hir breste * * * * and a foule adder begirt hir body aboute in the middle." And the accompaniments were altogether of so disagreeable a kind "that the King ne none other might stande to see that orryble sight. Then the King did shut again the grave, and did write *Hic jacet, &c.*," the epitaph with which the reader is already acquainted. How corrupting soever may have been the evil example of Rosamund during her life, she was thus

* *Lel. frag.*, in *bibl. Cott. Dugd. Mon.* iv. 365.

† *Mr. Thomas Allen*, in *Hearne's Will. Neubrige*, ij. 739.

made a beacon and a solemn warning for long ages after she had left the world. And yet, with the hopeful and charitable spirit in behalf of those who had repented of error and had been reconciled to good, which was so truly characteristic of mediæval times, though the sin was denounced the sinner was restored to love. Rosamund's example and Rosamund's prayers were equally, though in opposite ways, regarded as imparting a blessing. Down even to the reign of Henry VIII. the traveller, as he passed over Godstow bridge, could read on a cross the inscription that told him that, as others had prayed for Rosamund, Rosamund was ready to pray for him :—

*Qui meat hac oret signum salutis adoret,
Vtque sibi detur veniam Rosamunda precetur.**

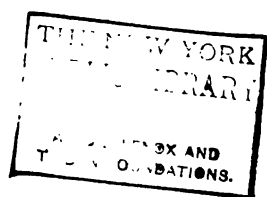
Good traveller who shall pass this way,
And at this cross shall kneel and pray,
Thy suitor Rosamund shall be,
And pardon shall implore for thee.

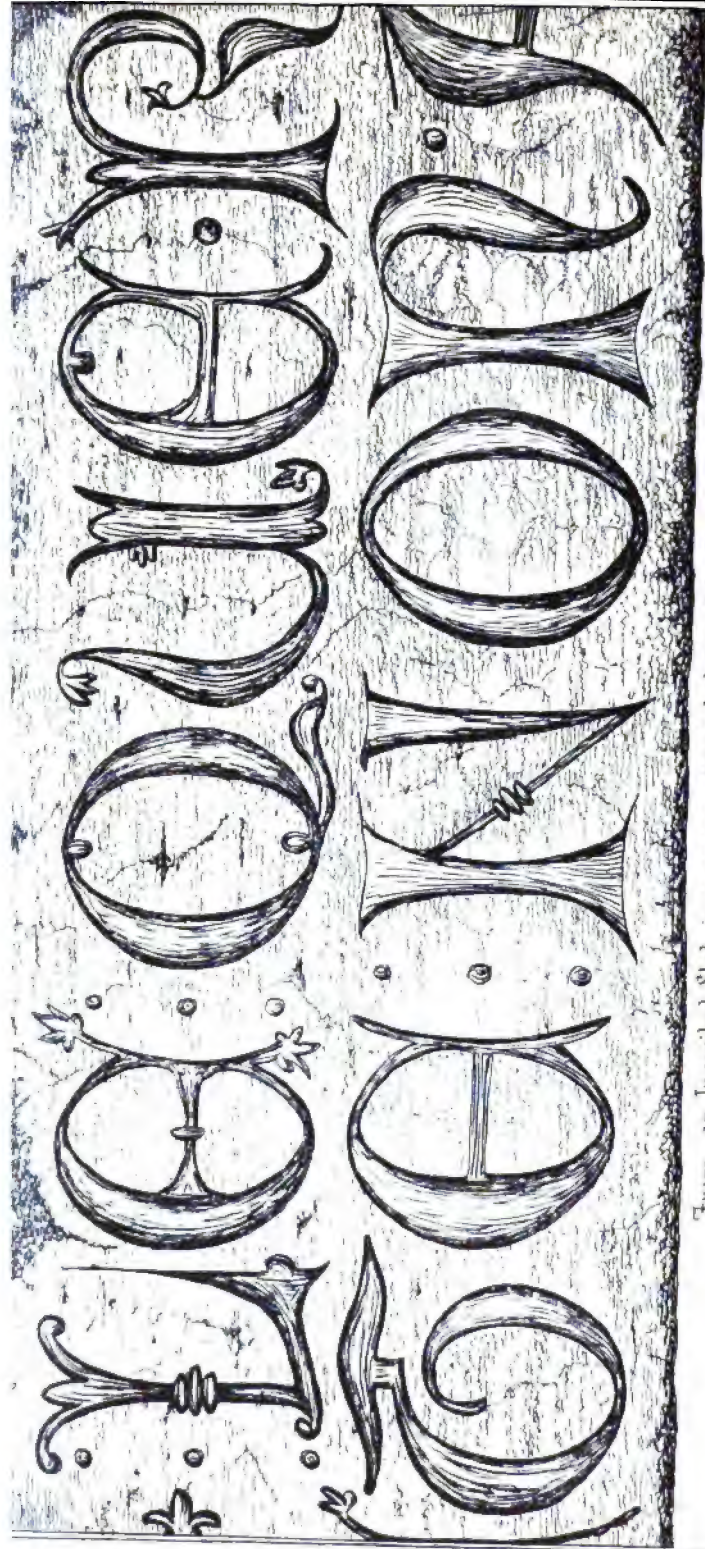
We now arrive at another fact which exhibits the House in a very interesting light. Hugh Wallis, Archdeacon of Wells, and subsequently Bishop of Lincoln, who was consecrated on the 20th of December, 1209, and died on the 7th of February, 1234-5, by his will, dated the Feast of S. Brice, the 13th of November, in the third year of his pontificate, left five marcs to the House of Caninton.† This may be taken as an evidence of the good will of an observant ruler and zealous disciplinarian, and, as such, of the unsullied name and fame of the community thus distinguished.

One of the Sisters at this early period was a daughter of the knightly family of De Merriet, of Hestercombe. A most interesting memorial of this lady is still to be seen in

* *Lel. Itin. ij.*, p. 137. *Dugd. Mon. iv.*, 365.

† *MS. Harl.*, 6968, pp. 19, 20.





*From an Inscribed Slab in memory of Maud de Merriete, Nun of Canyngton;
In the Church of Combe Flory, Somerset.*

The Anglo-Saxon 1063

the church of Combe Florey. It is an inscribed slab, of early 13th-century work, inserted in the wall of the north aisle, and marks the spot where was deposited the heart of Dame Maud de Merriete, a nun of Cannynntune. The legend runs:—

†: IC: DUCR: DAME: MAUD DE: MERIET
 ETC: ANNO: DE: CANNYNTUNE:

The Lombardic letters are of first-rate excellence, and I have endeavoured to give the reader some faint idea of their beauty in the accompanying illustration. (*See the Figure.*) The act to which the inscription refers was exemplified only in the case of a few persons of superior rank and consequence; and, although the Sisterhoods of that day included an abundant proportion of such, a similar instance is of the greatest rarity. Nor did the Church ever look kindly upon a practice which necessarily involved a violation of that body which had been the recipient of the Sacraments, and was consigned to the grave in sure and certain hope of a future resurrection. It would appear, however, that the members of the lady's family were more than ordinarily in favour of it, for, singularly enough, I have found in Bishop John de Drokenesford's Register the discharge of a sentence of excommunication passed on Sir John de Meriet for the removal of the heart from the corpse of his deceased wife, when a penance was enjoined for the same, by order of Berengarius, Bishop of Tusculum, the Pope's penitentiary, and it was further directed that the heart should be interred with the body from which it had been taken. The absolution was dated at Woky, the 28th of March, 1314.*

* Reg. Drok., f. lxxij. b. Appendix, No. i.

In the account of Fees holden either immediately from the King, or from others who so held them, called the *Testa de Nevill*, and apparently compiled from inquests taken about the year 1270, the Nuns of Kaninton are returned as holding at that place three acres of arable land, and three acres of meadow, of the annual value of two shillings.*

The *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV. furnishes us with no valuation of any of the possessions of the House. That record, as my readers will remember, was compiled between the years 1288 and 1292, for the purpose of determining the value of all ecclesiastical property, the tenth of which was granted by the Pope to King Edward I. towards providing the means of a crusade. The Church of Pudelson in Dorsetshire, however, is entered as paying to the Prioress a portion, of the annual value of thirteen shillings and fourpence, whereof the required tenth was one shilling and fourpence.† The omission of their appropriated Church of Canyngton is the more unaccountable, as there is no reason to doubt either that it existed, or that the Sisters were in possession of it when the Taxation was made. It was probably a part of the original endowment of their House.

It would seem that shortly after this date some circumstances of an unpleasant nature, but of which no record is extant, occurred in the cemetery of the Convent. For on the 11th of September, 1311, Bishop John de Drokenesford issued from Grenewyc a commission to John, Bishop of Cork, on account of his necessary absence in parliament and consequent inability of celebrating Orders in his Cathedral Church on the Saturday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, which in that

* *Test. de Nev.* p. 178.

† *P. Nich. Tax.* p. 179. *Hutchin's Dorset.* Ed. 2. ij. p. 207.

year was coincident with the 18th of September, empowering him to officiate in his stead, and, among other episcopal acts, to "reconcile the cemetery of the poor Nuns of Kenynton."* This ceremony of reconciliation was the re-consecration of a sacred place after it had been polluted either by effusion of blood or by heretical possession.

We now arrive at the first of a series of similar examples which the History of Canyngton Priory will be found to afford, illustrative of the regard in which it and its sister establishments were ordinarily held in mediæval times. It was there that security and purity were acknowledged inmates; and, in proof of this, a temporary asylum was constantly found in such Houses for women whose natural protectors were either removed by death or necessarily absent in their country's service. This exhibits a very interesting feature in the social state of these Communities, to which at present I can only thus briefly allude. The Bishop wrote to the Prioress and Sisters, conveying his permission to them to receive Dame Dyonia Peverel, to live in their House at her own proper cost, and as long as his will and pleasure should allow. The letter was dated at Kyngesbiri, on the 25th of March, 1313.†

Henry is the first vicar of Canyngton of whom we have any account. A commission was issued by Bishop John de Drokenesford to John de Godelegh, Dean of Wells, Antony de Bradeneye, Canon, and William de Edyngton, Rector of Baudrip, to investigate certain charges against him, especially in a cause matrimonial between Sibilla daughter of Petronilla de Assche and Laurence atte

* Reg. Drok. f. xxxvij.

† Reg. Drok. f. cxlix. Appendix, No. II.

Graung. The commission was dated at Waleworth, the 2nd of April, 1313.*

In the following year the Prioress and Sisters exercised their ordinary right as patrons of the vicarage of Canyngton. They presented William de Trent, chaplain, to that benefice on the 18th of July, 1314.†

Before the end of the year the Sisters received a further accession of visitors. On the 27th of December the Bishop addressed to them from Wollauinton a complimentary letter, informing them that, in compliance with the entreaty of some friends who were spending that holy festival with him, he had given them permission to receive the wife and two sisters of John Ffychet, of whose good and honest conversation he was informed, for sojourn in their House during the absence of the said John in foreign parts, or as much of that interval as should be agreeable to them. The ladies were to live at their own proper cost, and their presence was not to attract other strangers, to the burden of the House or suspicion of scandal.‡

This was shortly afterwards followed by a similar permission in favour of Isabel Barayl, with the same injunctions appended. The lady was doubtless a relative of one of the Sisters, as we shall presently meet with an Agnes Baril among that body. The Bishop's letter was dated at La Place, the 18th of February, 1314-15.||

Pursuant to a writ tested at Clypston, the 5th of March, 1315-16, the ninth year of K. Edward II., the Prioress was certified as holding the township of Canyngton, in the county of Somerset.§

* Reg. Drok. f. cxxxviijb.

† Reg. Drok. f. lxxj. MS. Harl. 6964, p. 19.

‡ Reg. Drok. f. lxxiijb. Appendix, No. III.

|| Reg. Drok., f. lxxiiiijb.

§ Parl. Writs, p. II., pp. 379, 684.

Early in the following year, 1317, Emma de Bytelescumb (incorrectly named Gytelescumb by Dr. Archer and others), the first Prioress whose name has been preserved, resigned her office. The government of the House would seem to have been a matter of considerable difficulty, and in the election of a successor to the vacant dignity the Bishop was obliged unpleasantly to interfere. The process which ensued was a long one, and the reader will arrive at a correct notion of the caution and particularity which were exercised on these occasions by carefully attending to the following details.

In the first place a commission was issued to Thomas de Dylinton, precentor, and Antony de Bradeney, Canon of Wells, empowering them, as the Bishop himself was hindered by the pressure of important business from being present in person, as he had hoped, on the Tuesday next after the feast of S. Mark, the 26th of April, in the prebendal church of Wyvelescombe, to examine and proceed against certain delinquents and certain misbehaving Sisters in the said Priory, and also to prorogue the matter affecting the same to the next juridical day after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the aforesaid church, before himself or his Commissaries. The commission was dated at Blakeford, the 24th of April, 1317.*

In obedience to this mandate, on Wednesday, the morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross, the 4th of May, Agnes de Neumarch (or Newmarket, as she is afterwards called "de novo Mercato,") and Sibilla de Horsy, Sisters of the House, appeared personally before the Lord Bishop, their Ordinary; and the former, on her own part and that of her Sisters, presented Dame Matilda de Morton, also personally

* Reg. Drok., f. ciiijb.

appearing, as elected to the office of Prioress. On her being questioned whether all things had been done in the said election according to law, it was found that the presentation was without the necessary authority. The act was accordingly pronounced invalid, but at the Sisters' urgent entreaty and the request of Robert Fitzpagan, the patron, also present, another day was graciously assigned. This was the Tuesday next after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, or the 10th of May, when it was ordered that the parties should appear before the Bishop or his Commissaries, and the defects of the former election should be supplied. On the aforesaid day Matilda de Morton appeared before the Bishop's Commissaries, together with her Sisters Agnes de Newmarket and Amabilia Trevet, when Agnes exhibited their procuratory from their Sisters and a written declaration, by which it appeared that Agnes and Amabilia were empowered, conjointly and separately, to petition, in their own name and that of the Convent, that the previous election should be confirmed. After the exhibition and reading thereof, they further by Gilbert de Schepton, clerk, verbally declared that the election had taken place subsequently to the usual religious solemnities, and that it was irrevocable; and, in conclusion, exhibited the decree, as it appeared, of the aforesaid election, which had been proceeded with only after the Bishop's acceptance of the resignation of the previous Prioress and the permission of the patron to elect a successor. As, after question, they replied that they had nothing further to propose, this concluded their case. The Commissaries thereupon gave notice to all objectors to declare the reasons of their opposition, and appointed for the hearing of such the Tuesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, the 31st of May, in the aforesaid monastery.

Previous to the hearing a new commission was issued by the Bishop to Henry de Schanyngton, Archdeacon of Tanton, Thomas de Dylington, Precentor, Antony de Bradeneye and William de Lanton, Canons of Wells, and Richard de Fford, Doctor of Laws, to examine the election of the aforesaid Matilda, on the day aforesaid, in the Chapter-house of the aforesaid Monastery, to make a scrutiny of the votes secretly and one by one, to hear any who desired to offer objections against the election or the persons of the elect or electors, to send him on the Thursday following a faithful account of their proceedings, under the seals of four, or at least three, of them, and to assign to the elect and the others whom it concerned the Thursday next before the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, the 9th of June, for another meeting in the parish Church of Canyngton, then and there to proceed in the matter of the said election before the Bishop or his Commissaries. This was dated at Wyvelescomb, the 28th of May.* On the 31st of May, Matilda and her Sisters aforesaid being present, after the reading of the commission, the opponents were cited to appear and offer their objections, according to law. Upon this Johanna de Bratton, a Nun of the Priory professed, exhibited in writing a petition against the election and the person of the elect. The Commissaries, having given her the aid of counsel in accordance with her request, proceeded to investigate the several objections, which the record unfortunately does not particularise, and called before them and examined several of the Sisters one by one in proof of their validity. After enquiring whether any further objection remained, and furnishing the opposite side with a copy of them as delivered by the objectors,

* Reg. Drok. f. cvjh.

the Commissaries summoned both parties, in agreement with the terms of their commission, to meet in the parish Church of Canyngton on the Thursday next before the feast of S. Barnabas, the 9th of June. On that day, both parties being again present, after the reading of the commission and a long disputation, on oath of the objectors that they believed their objections to be true and capable of proof, these brought thereto the following Sisters as witnesses who were forthwith admitted to give evidence; namely, Margery de Wythel, Johanna de Ber, Eugenia Durdent, Alice de Scolond, Alice de Hydon, Johanna de Scolond and Agnes Baril. The Commissaries were further solicited to subpœna a number of other witnesses, Walter de Lof, William de Kingeston, John de Satteden and others; and copies of the commission and other documents were given to Matilda, at the request of her and her party. The business was again deferred to the Friday next after the feast of SS. Vitus and Modestus, the 17th of June, when both parties were ordered to appear before the Commissaries, personally, or by their proctors, in the parish Church of Langeport. Before that day another commission was issued, bearing date at Kyngesbury, the 16th of June, and continuing to the same Commissaries the powers previously conferred.* At the meeting on the day following, Johanna appointed John Noreys, as her proctor, and Matilda was represented by Hugh de Whythurst, clerk. With the other Commissaries were present Henry de Schaninton, Archdeacon of Tanton, and Thomas de Dilington, Precentor of Wells, who, it will be remembered, had been named in the two previous commissions, but had hitherto been absent. The commission and previous proceedings having been read, together with a certificate from the

* Reg. Drok. f. 8b.

Dean of Brugewater, that the witnesses before alluded to had been subpoenaed and were ready to give true evidence, these persons were examined under oath, and their answers written down in full. That day and the Saturday following were occupied in these proceedings. At length, having thus exhausted all possible means of arriving at the truth, and being desirous of providing for the safety of the Sisters, by concluding a vacancy which was naturally productive of so many dangers, the Commissaries proceeded to the final pronouncement of their sentence. It was that, inasmuch as, after a long and careful hearing and examination of the merits of the case, they found the election of the said Matilda, elected through the resignation of Dame Emma de Bytelescumb, the late Prioress, to be uncanonical, and notoriously both in form and matter and in the person of the elect faulty, they, invoking the power of the Holy Ghost, and aided by the counsel of assessors learned in the law, pronounced finally and definitively the election of the said Matilda, who was unfit and unworthy, to be none; frivolous, of no effect, and altogether without force. Further, that the Nuns of the aforesaid Monastery by their choice of an unworthy Superior had lost for that turn their power of election, and that the appointment of the future Prioress had accordingly devolved on the Bishop or his Commissaries. In order, however, that the House might no longer be destitute of the comfort of a Governor, and lest the Nuns in disgrace of their religion should become the victims of the rapacity of the evil one and his servants, and of the natural frailty of their sex, in the name of God and by the authority committed to them, they selected Dame Johanna de Bere, of that Monastery, a Nun professed, of lawful age, born of lawful wedlock, knowing and able to defend its rights and

possessions, of known circumspection both in temporal and spiritual affairs, and in respect of whom no objection could be taken against her elevation to the vacant office, and her competent performance of its duties; and they appointed her to be Prioress, and canonically instituted her as such by those presents with all her rights and appurtenances in the aforesaid Monastery; and ordered her to be inducted into corporal possession of the Office and House aforesaid, and to be defended after such induction.*

Such was the aspect of the case on the 18th of June, 1317. The reader will hardly be prepared to learn that, after so long and minute an investigation, and so formal and solemn a decision, another commission was issued in the following month, the effect of which was entirely to reverse the previous arrangement. The commission was dated at Blakeford, on the 12th of July, and was addressed to Henry de Schanynton, Archdeacon of Tanton, and William de Lanton, Canon of Wells; and the matter ordered for their examination was an alleged infringement of the Bishop's jurisdiction and contempt of his office, for which offences correction and punishment were demanded.† What answer the Commissaries returned does not appear, but a few weeks afterwards a commission was addressed to John de Godelee, Dean of Wells, and Master Henry de Pencery, to admit, receive, and accept the renunciation of Dame Matilda, a Nun of the House, lately elected Prioress, in respect of all the appeals and judicial processes con-

* Reg. Drok. ff. 7, 7b, 8, 8b. Abstract in MSS. Harl. 6964, pp. 1, 54. 6985 B. f. 124.

The reader will perceive from the references that the folios in the Register do not retain their original and chronological order. This was the fault of some ancient binder, but is not of material importance, as the date appended to each instrument, enables us to determine the exact sequence.

† Reg. Drok. f. evj.

nected with the previous election, and the resignation of all rights appertaining to her by virtue thereof, and also the resignation of Dame Johanna de Ber, canonically appointed by the Bishop to the office of Prioress by the right of election which had devolved to him, with that of all rights appertaining to her by virtue of that appointment; together with the plenary submission of the aforesaid resigning Nuns, and of all the other Sisters of the aforesaid House. The Commissaries were further empowered to select according to their discretion some competent Sister of the House for the future Prioress. Their commission was sealed and dated at Rokeburn, on the 18th of the Kalends of September, or the 15th of August, 1317.* The Commissaries took the most prudent and probably the most just course of procedure, and selected the lady whom their predecessors had rejected. Peace was hereupon re-established, and so little did the contest affect the good feeling of the contending parties, that, on the occurrence of a subsequent vacancy, we shall find one of the foremost opponents of Johanna de Bere arrayed on her side and promoting her election.

One of her main supporters on the present occasion was, as it would appear, connected with several ecclesiastics of the diocese. William de Bratton was Rector of Thorne Fagon, and received a dispensation of absence to study, on the 17th of September, 1311;† and Robert de Bratton obtained licence in behalf of a private oratory, on the 3rd of June, 1317.‡

It not unfrequently happened that during the wars of England with other countries, the incumbents of alien

* Reg. Drok. f. clb. Abstract in MSS. Harl. 6964, pp. 154. 6985 B. f. 124.

† Reg. Drok. f. xxxviijb.

‡ Reg. Drok. f. cvb.

benefices, the patronage of which belonged to foreign Monasteries, were deprived of a part or the whole of their revenues. John Ffromund, Vicar of Stokecursy, and Roger Ffromund, Rector of Holeford, were labouring at this time under such an infliction. By a brief, dated at Westminster, the 4th of March, 1324-5, the eighteenth year of Edward II., the King committed to William, Vicar of Canyngton, the custody of the goods ecclesiastical of these two incumbents during the continuation of the war between England and France.*

The next fact again takes us within the precincts of the House. On the 16th of April, 1326, licence at the Bishop's pleasure was granted to Brother Robert de Tanton, one of the Friars Minors of Bruggwater, to hear the confessions of the Prioress and Nuns of Canyngton, and to impose penances and grant absolutions even in cases reserved to the Bishop himself. The licence was dated at Blakeford, on the day above mentioned.†

This was the last act that, so far as I can find, was performed in the convent's behalf by the good Bishop John de Drokenesford. He died at Dogmersfeld, on the 9th of May, 1329.

His successor, Ralph of Shrewsbury, whose episcopal reign began on the 2nd of September, 1329, wrote in French to the Prioress and Sisters, "*a nos trescheres filles en Dieu Priouresse et Couent de Kanyngton, oue la beneissoun Dieu et la nostre saluz,*" requiring them to admit Alice, daughter of John de Northlode, as a Nun of their House. He claimed to do this by virtue of his late election, and after the custom of his predecessors. The letter was written from London, on

* Reg. Drok. f. ccxxvjb.

† Reg. Drok. f. ccxlizb.

the 20th of January, 1329-30.* A similar missive, dated at Dogmersfeld, on the 1st of the following March, was sent to the Prioress and Nuns of Barwe, who were commanded to receive into their sisterhood Elizabeth, the daughter of Hamon le Fitz Richard, Knt. And it was added that the Bishop acted in both of these requests at the instance of his dearest friend the Prior of Bath.† It would appear, however, that the Sisters did not feel themselves under much obligation to their neighbour at Bath, for after waiting a considerable time the Bishop had to refresh their memories on the subject of his former letter, and to insist upon an immediate conformity with its request, in virtue of their canonical obedience. This mandate was sent from Woky in the beginning of July, as the next entry is dated at the same place on the 9th of that month, 1333.‡

The circumstance to which we have now arrived is one very characteristic of the times in which it occurred. On the 20th of September, 1332, at Westminster, a writ was addressed to Henry le Gilden, the eschaetor, to find whether the King might without damage to himself or others grant licence to Robert Ffiutz Payn to give twenty-four acres of land with appurtenances in Canyngton and Radeweye, held by the said Robert of the King in chief, to the Prioress and Nuns of Canyngton and their successors, in aid of the maintenance of a Chaplain, who should celebrate Divine Service every day in the Church of Canyngton for the soul of the said Robert, and those of his ancestors and heirs, and of all the faithful departed. The jury

* Reg. Rad. f. xiiij. MS. Harl. 6965. p. 20.

† Reg. Rad. ff. xixb, xx.

‡ Rad. Reg. f. lxxxiiij (1.).

met at Somerton, on Thursday, the morrow of S. Martin, in the sixth year of Edward III., or the 12th of November, 1332. Most of the jurors' names are illegible, but those of William Chaundos, William Cordulkent, Hugh Brun, and John Stenyngg can yet be deciphered. They returned a verdict that no damage would result from such licence being accorded, and that there was no mesne lord between the King and the aforesaid Robert.* The licence with the ordinary reservations was granted accordingly, by writ of privy seal, on the payment by the said Robert of a fine of forty shillings, and is dated, witness the King, at York, the 28th of January, 1332-3.†

The government of the House had again become too onerous for the shoulders on which it had been placed. After a conventual reign of nearly seventeen years Matilda de Morton resigned her office, and on the 12th of January, 1333-4, the Bishop granted to the Sub-prioress and convent his licence for the election of of a successor.‡ The choice fell on Willelma de Blachyngdon.

This lady did not long retain possession of her dignity. She died on the 4th of May, 1336. And here the Bishop's Register gives us in detail the particulars of the ensuing appointment, which will doubtless be of considerable interest to the students of monastic chronicles. Indeed it is only by the possession of these series of minute events and the consequent completeness of details that we can at all be said to understand the system of which they formed a part, or can in imagina-

* Inq. p. m. 6 Edw. iij. 2 nos. n. 94. Appendix, No. III.

† Pat. 7 Edw. iij. p. 1. m. 28.

‡ Reg. Rad. f. lxxxixb. MS. Harl. 6965. p. 77.

tion enter into the sacred precincts wherein they were transacted, or throw ourselves into the picturesque life of those olden days and estimate them as they deserve. Johanna de Bractone, Sub-prioress, evidently the same Sister (with a slight difference in the orthography of her name, which will be easily understood by those who are conversant with the manuscripts of this period) who had headed the opposition to Matilda de Morton nearly twenty years before, wrote to the Bishop informing him that Willelma de Blachyngdon had died on the day above mentioned, and, after the customary expression of obedience, proceeded to give him the particulars of the election of her successor. After the burial of the deceased Prioress, and the petition for and reception of the licence to elect from Robert Fitzpayn, the patron, the Sisterhood met in their Chapter-house on the 16th of May, and appointed the day following for the election. On that day they again met, and, "*lecto et exposito capitulo*," appointed Lucy de Raleghe, Sister of the House, as their procurator. All under ecclesiastical suspension or interdict were then ordered by this Sister to depart, and three Sisters were selected, Johanna de Beare, Christina Robe and Alice de Holtham, as scrutators to take the votes, enter them in writing, and afterwards publish them. These retired to a corner of the Chapter-house, took the votes secretly and one by one, and afterwards published them by virtue of their office. Those of Christina Robe, Alice de Holtham, Margaret de Hampton, Avice Reyners, Lucy de Popham, Johanna de Alwynesheye, Matilda de Northelode, Johanna Trimelet, Alice de Northelode, and Agnes de Nywemarch were in favour of Johanna de Beare. Two, Johanna de Bracton, Sub-prioress, and

Johanna de Beare were for Avice Reyners, and Lucy de Raleghe was for Johanna de Bracton. Two thirds of the Chapter and more—for the Sisters then amounted, as is evident, to thirteen in number—were thus found to be in favour of Johanna de Beare (who, as the reader will hardly fail to recollect, had been appointed by the Bishop to the office of Prioress in 1317, but had been afterwards commanded to resign her dignity), who was described as provident, discreet, in life and manners altogether commendable, of lawful age, born in lawful wedlock, and circumspect in temporal and spiritual matters. Upon this, Alice de Holtham, by their command and in their presence, solemnly read the election to the assembled Sisterhood. They then sang *Te Deum*, and bore the elect to the high altar according to custom, and by the same Alice de Holtham, to whom they deputed that duty, announced the election to the clergy and a great number of the laity then and there present. Afterwards, about the sixth hour of the same day, the election of the said elect was presented to her by the said Alice, and she was questioned as to her assent. The said Johanna elect replied that she wished to deliberate, and, having been again questioned and repeatedly urged to comply by the said Alice, in the evening of the same day, being unwilling to resist the Divine will, declared her assent. The writer concluded by soliciting the Bishop's assent to and confirmation of their act. The letter was sealed and dated in their Chapter-house of Kanyngton, the 17th of May, 1336.*

Appended to this are copies of several documents connected with the election. The first is William de

* Reg. Rad. ff. cliijb, cliiij.

Ludeford the notary's certificate of the proceedings, dated on the same day as the previous letter, and a repetition for the most part of the narrative which it contained. He adds that Agnes de Neumarch was ill and confined to her bed, but that the deputation of Sisters waited on her and received her vote; and that John de Middeltone, rector of Scheptonebeauchamp, and Stephen Tryppe, rector of Westcamel, were present, the former of whom announced the election.* Then follow the appointment by Johanna de Bractone, Subprioress, of Lucy de Raleghe to warn all and singular suspended and incompetent persons against taking part in the election;† that of Johanna de Beare, Christina Robe and Alice de Holtham to act as scrutators, and to take the votes and publish the result;‡ the appointment of Alice de Holtham as their procurator to inform the elect of her election, and to solicit her consent;|| and that of William de Trente, vicar of Kanyngton, and John de Wyuelescombe, as their procurators, to ask and obtain a day to present to the Bishop their nomination and election, and to exhibit and present the same on the day appointed.§ The former instruments were dated on the 17th, and the last on the 18th of May. The Bishop confirmed the election, and committed to the elect the administration of the spirituals and temporals of the convent with all the rights appertaining thereunto, at Wyvelescombe, on the 3rd of the following month of June, 1336.¶ At the same place and time he signified his confirmation to

* Reg. Rad. ff. cliiij, cliiiijb, clv.

† Ib. f. clv.

‡ Ib.

|| Ib.

§ H. f. clvb.

¶ Reg. Rad. f. cliij. MS. Harl. 6965, p. 105.

Robert le Ffitzpain, the patron;* ordered the Archdeacon of Taunton to install, induct, and to put the Prioress in corporal possession;† and wrote to the Sub-prioress and convent to accept the elect, and to pay her due and canonical obedience.‡

In the October of the same year the Bishop granted permission to the Prioress and Convent to receive two ladies, Johanna Wason and Maud Poer, with two maidservants, to sojourn, by the assent and will of the Sisters, in their Priory of Kanyngton, until the following Easter, provided that such residence should not be detrimental, prejudicial, or depreciatory either to them or their House. The letter was written in French, and addressed to them from Banewelle, on the 14th of October, 1336.||

This was followed on the 4th of November by a similar letter, also addressed to them from Banewell, in favour of Isabella Ffichet, who was permitted to reside together with one maidservant in the Priory until Easter.§

Prioress Johanna de Beare was numbered with her predecessors in 1343. On the 12th of August Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury wrote from Banewelle to Avise de Reigners, who, it will be recollected, was second at the election of the last Prioress, and whom her Sisters had now elected, confirming her in her office, and committing to her the rule and administration of her House.¶ On the same day he forwarded his mandate to the Archdeacon of Tanton, or his official, to install and induct her; and

* Reg. Rad. f. cliijb.

† Reg. Rad. f. cliijb.

‡ Reg. Rad. f. cliijb.

|| Reg. Rad. f. cxlix. As it may interest many of my readers to have a specimen of the French of this period, I have placed the original in the Appendix, No. iv.

§ Reg. Rad. f. cl.

¶ Reg. Rad. f. cclxxxij. MS. Harl. 6965, p. 158.

to the Sub-prioress and Convent, informing them that he had confirmed their election, and enjoining obedience to the elect.* As the Archdeacon was unable to perform his duty in person, and promptitude was desirable, the Bishop issued his commission from Banewelle, on the 13th of August, to the Rector of Oterhampton, to induct, install, and put her in corporal possession without further and injurious delay, and to certify him that he had so done.†

A dark cloud was now coming over the House, and soon resulted in a storm the particulars of which I would willingly conceal. As, however, in the annals of other Monasteries I have endeavoured to give my reader as faithful a picture as a conscientious and truthful search among their records have enabled me, so it shall be my aim on the present occasion. The suppression of essential truth is, in my judgment, equivalent to an assertion of falsehood, inasmuch as the reader, who depends on the faithfulness of his author, will be equally misled by both. Nor will the inherent excellencies of the Monastic System, as actively doing its work in the ages now under our review, suffer by this publicity any suspicion of their reality in a judicious and reasonable mind. Human nature is a thing of frailty, and the pretence of absolute perfection, which an ignoring of all wrong affects, is of itself sufficient to induce a question of its truth. That picture is necessarily the most to be depended on which exhibits the dark aspect as well as the fair. And mediæval Monasticism can well afford to have those occasional faults displayed, which are common to it and to all other institutions, when so surpassing were its merits, so refining its influence, and so zealous and well-directed its powers to bless.

* Reg. Rad. f. colxxxij.

† Reg. Rad. f. colxxxij.

An intimation was conveyed to the Prioress that the Bishop would officially visit her House on the Friday next after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, the 21st of October, 1351. In his mandate he stated that he proposed to visit her in humility and gentleness, and cited her and through her all her Sisters to present themselves before him or his Commissaries in their Chapter-house, on the day aforesaid, there to receive his visitation with humility, and to accept from him or them that which should be lawful and consonant to reason. They were also to furnish him or his Commissaries with a certificate respecting the matters of presentment, together with their names in a paper annexed thereto, distinctly and clearly written, and under their common seal. The letter was dated at Banewell, the 8th of October.*

On the day appointed for the visitation the inquiry took place before John de Sydenhale and Nicholas Pontefract, the Bishop's Commissaries. In the official report inserted in the Register it is set forth that there were various matters discovered as transacted in and connected with the House which called for correction and amendment. Two of the Nuns, Matilda Pulham and Alice Northlode, the latter of whom has been already mentioned as voting in the election of the Prioress, were known, to the violation of their monastic vow and the shame of their sex, to keep company with, and too frequently to admit, sundry suspected women, and were also much too intimate with the Chaplains, Richard Sompnor and Hugh Willyng, with whom they held by night long and suspicious conversations, and by consequence, as was suspected by many, fell into worse evils. Further, that, not content with these improprieties, the

* Reg. Rad. ff. cocolxxxxiij b, cocolxxxxiiij. Abstract in MS. Harl. 6965, p. 241.

said Matilda was in the habit of tempting many of the servitors to incontinence; and that the said Alice had, in many places secret and fit for the evil purpose and at hours convenient, been guilty of incontinence with the said Richard Sompnor. That when charged by the Prioress with that and other irregularities, the said Alice refused even once to say "mea culpa." That the said Matilda had unadvisedly and immodestly revealed the secrets of the Chapter to various lay persons in the neighbourhood. That the same "virago," in reply to the Prioress and Sisters detesting and inveighing against her for her shameless conduct, had threatened to work them some grievous harm with knives and other weapons. That both of them were sunk in the depths of malice, and made light of the canonical obedience which they owed to the Prioress, and by their sensuality brought disgrace upon their vow and a scandal on their House. On proof of all this it was ordered that Matilda should sit last, and Alice last but one, in choir and refectory during the celebration of the Office and in refectations, that they should keep the cloister for a whole year, and on no account go forth from it, and that all and singular the men suspected of the said Monastery should be dismissed and sent away.

The Commissaries then turned their attention to the case of another Sister. They discovered that a Nun, Johanna Trimelet, whose name also has been already before us, had been frequently guilty of incontinence, and had given birth to a child, to the grave disgrace and confusion of her vow. Although the crime was so foul and scandalous, the Commissaries professed themselves unwilling to cloak or conceal it. They therefore ordained, and in virtue of her obedience enjoined that the said Johanna should remain for a whole year imprisoned in one house

within the precinct of the Monastery ; that, with a view of repressing her youthful ardours, "*suos calores macerans juveniles,*" she should fast on bread and water on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, and that on all other days during the time aforesaid she should have for her maintenance bread, pottage, and ale only. The judges were not men by whom even smaller breaches of discipline were disregarded. They therefore commanded that all and singular the Nuns of the Monastery aforesaid should daily be bound to assemble for refecton in the common refectory, and that the Prioress should by no means absent herself from the repast, unless for some reasonable cause, for the truth of which they charged her conscience before God. This lady herself did not escape judgment. It was discovered in the course of the visitation as a thing notorious, and the Commissaries recorded the fact with grief, that the Prioress had admitted four women as Sisters of the House, for each of whom she had received twenty pounds, thus falling into simoniacal depravity which is the worst of crimes ; that she had also sold a number of corrodies in the House without the Bishop's licence obtained or solicited ; and this, without any advantage to the Sisters, but to the burdening of their House with a debt of more than £18 sterling. That the Sisters were in many ways illtreated by the stubborn and disobedient servants of the Prioress, and could gain no redress, although they earnestly and humbly besought her for it. The Commissaries felt themselves unable to palliate or pass over these matters *sub silentio* ; yet, desirous of tempering the rigour of the law with mercy, they appointed that, until it should be otherwise ordered, two of her Sisters, discreet and circumspect in temporal matters, should be joined

to the Prioress in the administration of the temporalities of the House, apart from whose counsel and assent she should do nothing. Then the conduct of the Sub-prioress was examined, and it was discovered that she had in many ways neglected her duty against delinquent Sisters, that she absented herself without cause from matins and other canonical hours, and had evilly encouraged others to do the like. The Commissaries ordered that she should be rebuked for these faults by the Prioress in the Chapter, openly in the presence of all her Sisters. And they concluded their Ordinance by strictly directing that, for the better regulation of the House in future, no secular person should be permitted to sojourn therein, to the grievance and injury of the Nuns.*

In explanation of one item in this Ordinance, I may inform the reader who feels surprise at the command that a criminal should be bound to keep the precincts of her House, that very much greater latitude than modern times suppose was accorded to the members of mediæval Sisterhoods. It was not for upwards of two centuries subsequent to the transaction now before us, that Nuns were rigidly confined to the boundaries of their conventual home. Previous to this, they visited their friends in the neighbourhood and elsewhere, and were allowed, with certain provisions for their safety and good name, to keep up a friendly correspondence with the laity of their own sex. It would have been no unusual circumstance in mediæval times to meet a Sister of Canyngton or Buckland in the busy streets of Taunton or Bridgwater, and to hear the devout blessing and kindly greeting that ever, as we may well be sure, accompanied their steps.

* Reg. Rad. ff. ooolxxxxviiij, ooolxxxxviiij, ooolxxxxviiij. Abstract in MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 243, 244.

On the 18th of June in the following year, 1352, at Wyvelescombe, the Bishop admitted Robert de Charenchewes, Priest, to the Vicarage of Canyngton, on the presentation of the Prioress and Convent.* The Archdeacon of Taunton was ordered to induct him.

Shortly after this the House received one of its most valuable accessions of property. On the 24th of January, 1353-4, John de Chidiok and Robert de Sambourn were empowered by writ of privy seal to give and assign twelve pence of rent with appurtenances in Whytherigg, in the county of Devon, and the advowson of the Church of the same vill, not held of the King in chief, to the Prioress and Convent of Canyngton, to be held by the said Prioress and Convent and their successors for ever. Also similar licence was conveyed to the Prioress and Convent to receive the rent and advowson aforesaid, and to appropriate the Church and rent aforesaid to their own proper use. The writ was dated, witness the King, at the Tower of London, on the day and year above mentioned.† This was confirmed by writs of inspeximus, on the payment of half a marc, by Richard the Second, at Westminster, on the 5th of March, 1379-80;‡ and by Henry the Sixth, also on the payment of half a marc, at Westminster, on the 16th of October, 1426.||

On the 26th of March, 1354, the Bishop granted permission to Isolda, the wife of John Byccomb, to sojourn in the Priory until the Gule of August, an ancient name for the first day of that month.§

* Reg. Rad. f. cccv.ij. MS. Harl. 6965, p. 248.

† Pat. 27 Edw. iij. p. 8. m. 1. Appendix, No. v.

‡ Pat. 8 Ric. ij. p. 2. m. 15.

|| Pat. 5 Hen. vj. p. 1. m. 21.

§ Reg. Rad. f. cccxxxjb.

On the 10th of February, 1362-3, Henry de Lutton was presented by the Prioress and Convent to their lately acquired Church of Wytherigge, in the Diocese of Exeter, by exchange with Robert Crosse for the Church of Spaxton, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells. The Dean of Molton and the Rector of Estanty, the Bishop of Exeter's officers entrusted with an investigation of the case, reported, in answer to a commission dated at Chuddeleigh, the 16th of January, 1362-3,* that the aforesaid Church of Wytherigge was of the patronage of the Nuns of Canyngton, and was of the estimated value of twenty pounds; that the cause of exchange on the part of the said Henry, as publicly reported, was that adjacent to the Church of Spaxton a great lord, James de Audelegh, spent the greater part of his time; that the said Henry had a just action at law against the said James, which he dared not pursue so long as he continued in the neighbourhood, by reason of the deadly hatred which the said James bore against him. The cause of exchange on the part of Robert was that the cure of the said Church of Wytherigge was great and onerous, and that the said Robert could not, according to his conscience, attend to its care and government as he ought, by reason of his manifold duties in attendance on the lord Bishop, and his frequent absence resulting thencefrom. This return was dated at Wytherigge, on the 23rd of January, 1362-3.† On the receipt of this the Bishop of Bath and Wells returned an answer to his brother at Exeter, approving and confirming the same, dated at Wyvelescombe, on the 25th of January.‡

* Reg. Rad. in Drok. f. cclxxxviiijb.

† Reg. Rad. in Drok. f. cclxxxix. Abstract in MS. Harl. 6964, pp. 156, 157.

‡ Reg. Rad. in Drok. f. cclxxxix.

On the same day Robert Crosse was presented to the Church of Spaxton, on the presentation of James de Audelegh, lord of Redcastle and Helegh. His change of residence resulted, as we shall subsequently see, in a considerable addition to the revenues of the House.

One of the grievances which the inmates of Monasteries had to endure as best they could, was in the shape of a corrody. This was a sum of money, or an allowance of meat, drink and clothing, granted by the Superior of a religious House, or exacted by the King, towards the maintenance of some servant or other dependant that required to be provided for. It will be recollected that one of the charges against the Prioress, some few years before, was that she had sold several of such allowances without licence, to the injury and damage of her House. We saw also in the case of the Abbey of Athelney, that that community was obliged to petition the King to grant a remission of the burden, to the support of which it was wholly unequal. Canyngton Priory was similarly favoured by the Sovereign, as the series of facts which I now offer to the reader will only too plainly declare.

In pursuance of a writ addressed to William Cheyne, the King's eschaetor, dated at Westminster, the 12th of July, 1370, an inquest was held at Ilmystre, before that officer, on Tuesday next after the feast of S. Margaret, in the forty-fourth year of Edward the Third, or the 23rd of July, 1370, and a verdict returned by the following jurors :—Adam Swyf, William Hucker, William Moure, Richard Cook, William Walround, William Dounham, William Shelf, Robert Hare, Thomas Deme, Laurence Wyly, Robert Dany and Thomas Dusty. These presented that Roger Montfort, deceased, was an

outlaw, and that he held no lands or tenements on the day of the promulgation of his outlawry, or afterwards to his death, of the King in chief, but only a corrody for life by the concession of the Prioress of Canyngton, at Canyngton. The corrody was of the yearly value of forty shillings. They further presented that the Sheriffs of Somerset for the time being were the receivers of the said corrody for the use of the King ; and that the said Robert died on the feast of Corpus Christi, in the forty-second year of the King's reign, the 8th of June, 1368, and left no heirs.*

Robert Crosse had been Vicar of Spaxton for between nineteen and twenty years, when he gave his neighbours, the Prioress and Convent, a conspicuous proof of his respect and regard.

A writ was addressed, witness the King, at Westminster, on the 28th of April, 1382, to John Rodeston, the King's eschaetor in Somersetshire, by which he was directed to take the verdict of a jury, whether it would be to the damage or prejudice of the King or others, if licence should be given to Robert Crosse, Parson of the Church of Spaxton, to give and assign six messuages, one hundred and nine acres of arable land, and eight acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Poulet, to the Prioress and Convent, for her and her successors to find two sufficient and good wax candles, "*duos cereos vocatos Torches*," one at the right and one at the left corner of the High Altar in the Priory Church, to burn through and from the time of the Consecration of the Elements daily and every day at Mass, in honour of the same, to the conclusion of the Service. The inquisition consequent upon this was taken before the

* Inq. p. m. 44 Edw. iii. n. 45. Appendix, No. vi.

said John Rodeston, at Bryggewater, on the Thursday in Whitsun week, in the fifth year of the aforesaid King, which is coincident with the 29th of May, 1382; and the jurors—Ralph Barwe, John Poterne, Stephen Pyllet, Thomas Bouchre, William Smyth, Robert Pottere, Richard Stenyng, William Portere, John Bonons, John Ffrenssh, William Athelard, and William Parys—returned a favourable verdict. They presented that it would not be to the loss of the King or others if the licence as aforesaid should be given; that there was no other mesne lord between the King and the said Robert Crosse but the Master of S. Mark's Hospital at Bristol, of whom it was held by a service of two shillings a year, payable at Midsummer; that the value in all issues was forty-six shillings and four-pence a year, besides all reprises, and no more, inasmuch as the sea flowed daily over the said land; and that the said Robert had, besides the land aforesaid, a carucate of land, with its appurtenances, in Kyngeston by Taunton, which was of the true yearly value in all issues of sixty shillings, and was held of the Bishop of Winchester by a service of twenty shillings a-year.* Licence was accordingly granted, on the payment by the Prioress of twenty marks, dated, witness the King, at Westminster, the 16th of June, 1382.†

It may be interesting to the local reader to be told that the following places are mentioned as situated in Canyngton, in documents dated on the Wednesday after the feast of S. Laurence, in the 13th year of Richard II., or the 9th of February, 1389-90, and on the Thursday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy

* Inq. p. m. 5 Ric. ij. n. 81.

† Pat. 5 Ric. ij. p. 2. m. 12. Appendix. No. VII.

Cross, in the 18th year of the same monarch, or the 17th of September, 1394 :—Pachet, Northerferthyng, Southerferthyng, Gotelond, Le Yerd, Crossemore and Pachettesmore.*

On the 20th of July, 1407, John Hert, Priest, was presented to the Vicarage of Canyngton by the Prioress and Convent.† He did not long retain his Benefice, but exchanged it with William Baron, Vicar of Lyme, in the Diocese of Sarum. The commission to investigate was issued on the 13th of September, 1408, and Baron swore canonical obedience as Vicar of Canyngton on the 20th of the same month.‡

From this point the Episcopal Registers furnish us with the names of a series of ecclesiastics who were admitted to various degrees of Holy Orders on titles granted by the Prioress and Convent. These notices are of the utmost interest, not only in connexion with the Priory, but to writers of Family Histories, and to ecclesiastical students in general. No apology, therefore, can be needful, for presenting them to the reader in particular detail.

At a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Wells, by Bishop Nicholas Bubwith, on Holy Saturday, 1409, William Russell was ordained Sub-deacon.|| At that in the Parish Church of Banwell, by the same Bishop, on Saturday in Ember week, the 21st of September, 1409, the same William was ordained Deacon;§ and Priest by the same Bishop, in the Cathedral Church of Wells, on Holy Saturday, the 11th of April, 1411.¶

On the 29th of April, 1411, the Bishop directed letters under his great seal to the Prioress and Convent, contain-

* Hyll Cartulary, pp. 64,65.

† Reg. Bowet, f. xliiij.

‡ Reg. Bowet, f. liij. Reg. Bubwith, f. xix.

|| Reg. Bubwith, ad fin.

§ Reg. Bubwith, ad fin.

¶ Reg. Bubwith, ad fin.

ing his licence that any Nuns of their House, who should desire to profess, and were of ability so to do, might lawfully be consecrated by any Catholic Bishop, and on any day which should be selected for the solemnity by the said Prioress and Convent.*

In the year following a circumstance occurred which, although the result was favourable, must have caused no little amount of disquietude to the good Prioress and her Sisters. We saw that in the January of 1332-3, a licence was granted to Robert Ffiutz Payn, to give certain lands in Canyngton and Radeweye to the Prioress and Convent for the maintenance of a Chaplain, who should celebrate Divine Service daily in the Church of Canyngton. It appears that either he or some member of his family, for on the question of identity, both of giver and of gift, the subsequent proceedings essentially turned, gave them a similar benefaction in connexion with the Chapels of Pederdam (for so the record uniformly presents the names) and Combewyche, but that the conditions annexed to this latter gift had not been duly attended to. Hereupon the Prioress found herself involved in a legal process for neglect and violation of contract, during which various particulars hitherto unknown to us were elicited. At an inquest, held at Stokvrey, on Monday, the morrow of the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the thirteenth year of K. Henry IV., or the 30th of May, 1412, before Robert Veele, the King's eschaetor in the County of Somerset, it was found that the dominus de Coursy had at some former time given to the Prioress of Canyngton and her successors certain lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, wood, and the tithes of corn, and the rest of the small tithes in Pederdam by Combewyche and in Combewyche,

* Reg. Bubw. f. lj.

to find a fit Chaplain who should celebrate Divine Service for ever, and for the same to pray for the souls of the Kings of England and their successors, to wit, in the Chapel of S. Leonard, at Combewyche, on every other Sunday and on every other double festival throughout the year; and also in the Chapel of S. James, at Pederdam, aforesaid, on every other Sunday and on every other double festival throughout the year. That the aforesaid Prioress had ceased to find such a Chaplain in the Chapel of S. James, at Pederdam, for the five years last past before the taking of the Inquisition. That the lands and tithes aforesaid in Pederdam were of the annual value of four marcs, and in Combewyche of ten marcs. And further that Johanna, the Prioress of Canyngton, had received and appropriated the issues and profits accruing from them to the day that the Inquisition was taken. The Prioress was accordingly called to account, and the case was heard in Trinity Term, 1414. The Barons of the Court of Exchequer then agreed that the Prioress should be warned by writ of *scire facias* to show cause why she should not account, answer, and do satisfaction to the King out of the issues and profits of the said lands from the time of the cessation of Divine Service to that of the present hearing. After various legal preliminaries, she replied by Richard Hukelegh her attorney, that—inasmuch as in the aforesaid Inquisition no finding was arrived at as to what name the aforesaid Lord de Cursy bore, nor what lands or tithes were given to the aforesaid predecessor of the Prioress and her successors, nor that the lands and tithes aforesaid were given before or after the passing of the Statute of Mortmain, nor that the then King nor any of his progenitors were the founders of the Church or Priory of Canyngton,

nor that the then King nor any of his progenitors had given the aforesaid lands and tithes or any other to the aforesaid Prioress or any of her predecessors—she sought a cessation of the action and a release in respect of the issues specified. The Judges ruled in her favour, and decided that the Inquisition was not sufficient in law for putting the Prioress on her answer, or for delivery of seisin of the aforesaid lands and tithes into the King's hand, or for burdening the Prioress in respect of their issues. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant, by reason of the insufficiencies of the Inquisition aforesaid.*

I presume that in the Prioress Johanna of the year 1412 we have an addition to our series of hitherto known Superiors. For although the name of Johanna was borne by the next in our list, that lady did not die until 1440 ; and the interval would seem far too long for us to refer both of the events to one and the same person.

In the year 1414, the Vicarage of Canyngton was valued at eight marcs.†

— It will not be amiss to record, as illustrative of the neighbourhood, although the fact has no immediate connexion with the Religious House on the history of which we are now employed, that William Poulet de Bere, Esq., built a Chapel at Ichestok, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, adjoining to the north side of an older Chapel, and that a writ was received by the eschaetor, with the usual enquiries in respect of his founding in the same a Chantry for one fit Chaplain, who should daily celebrate Divine Service in behalf of the founder during his life, and for his soul after his decease, and for those of his ancestors, and his heirs,

* Memorand. in Scacc. 1 Hen. v. m. xiiij. Appendix, No. viii.

† Reg. Bubw. f. lxxxxb.

and all the faithful departed. This writ was dated at Westminster, the 14th of July, 1415. The proposed endowment consisted of three messuages, one hundred acres and half an acre of arable, sixteen and a-half acres of meadow, three acres of pasture, one penny of rent, and five acres of wood, with their appurtenances, in Ediston, Stokecursy, Pederham by Combewych, Seternemedc, Ichestoke, and Canyngton. An inquest was held at Bruggewater, on Monday, the feast of S. Calixtus, Pope, in the third year of the reign of Henry V., or the 14th of October, 1414, before Matthew Coker, the eschaetor, and a favourable verdict was returned.* The Bishop's licence for this foundation was not granted, as it would appear, until the year 1427, when a document of that kind is inserted in the Register, dated at Woky, the 24th of April.† The same Register records the presentation thereto by William Paulet de Bere, the patron, of Thomas Spreth, on the 28th of June, 1427,‡ and of Henry Yurde, on the 18th of October, 1430.||

On the 25th of August, 1417, William Clyve, Priest, was presented by the Prioress and Convent to the Vicarage of Canyngton, void by the death of William Baron.§

On the 20th of the following October, Bishop Bubwith granted his licence to William Kenne, for one year, to have masses celebrated "voce submissa" by a fit and proper Chaplain, in an oratory situated in his Court House, at Canyngton, so far as might be without prejudice to the parish Church of the same.¶

Notwithstanding the benefactions which have been detailed, the Convent was far from affluent. A special

* Inq. ad q. d. 8 Hen. v. n. 8.

† Reg. Staff. f. xxxij.

§ Reg. Bubw. f. cxxxijb.

† Reg. Stafford, ff. xxixb—xxxij.

|| Reg. Staff. f. lvijj.

¶ Reg. Bubw. f. cxxxiiijb.

instance of this now comes before us, and will be followed by several of a similar kind, in its exemption from the payment of the King's disme. In answer to a brief for making this collection, dated at Westminster, the 22nd of December, 1417, the Nuns of Canyngton, Barowe, and Ivelchester, are specially and by name excepted.*

In answer to a similar commission, dated the 20th of September, 1421, the Priory of Canyngton was again specially exempt, and with it those of Barogh and Staverdale, and the Hospitals of Bristol and Wells.†

Again the Prioress and Sisters granted titles for Holy Orders. At an ordination in the Church of S. Cuthbert, Wells, by Richard, Bishop of Kato, Suffragan, on Saturday in Ember week, the 7th of June, 1421, John Exbrigge, of the diocese of Exeter, was ordained Sub-deacon; and in the same Church, and by the same Bishop, was admitted to the Order of Deacon, on the 7th of March, 1421-2.‡

In the Chapel of the B.V. Mary by the Cloister of the Cathedral Church of Wells, on the 18th of December, 1423, Robert Wyly was ordained Sub-deacon by the same Bishop; and Deacon by the same and in the same place, on the Saturday "*quo cantatur Officium Sicientes*," the 8th of April, 1424.‡

John Hody was presented to the Rectory of Wytheridge by the Prioress and Convent, on the 16th of September, 1425.||

At this period a painfully interesting notice of the state of the place is furnished by the return to an enquiry by K. Henry VI., dated at Westminster, on the 16th October, in the fourth year of his reign, 1425, concerning lands

* Reg. Bubw. f. cxxxviiijb.

† Reg. Bubw. ad fin.

‡ Reg. Bubw. f. clxxxvj. b.

|| Ecol. Antiq. Dev. i. 191.

which were injured by war or the incursion of the sea, and were consequently exempt from the payment of the King's tenths. The Church of Canyngton is there said to be appropriated to the Prioress and Convent, and not taxed nor accustomed to pay the tenth; that in this Church there was a Vicarage endowed but not taxed; and that within the parish there was some time back a manor, together with certain tenements in Pedyrham, belonging to the same Prioress and Nuns, but that both the manor and the tenements aforesaid were destroyed by inundations of the sea.*

At an Ordination in the Church of S. Cuthbert, Wells, by Richard, Bp. of Kato, on the Saturday in Ember Week, the 16th of March, 1425-6, Walter Hogges was ordained Sub-deacon, on the title of the Prioress and Convent.† The same was ordained Deacon by the same Bishop in the Conventual Church of Bruton, on Ember Saturday, the 25th of the following May; ‡ and Priest by the same Bishop in the parish Church of Yevell, on Ember Saturday, the 21st of September.¶ He was subsequently presented to the Vicarage of Wytheridge.

In an estimate of the annual value of the non-taxed benefices of the diocese, dated at Wells in the same year, the Vicarage of Canyngton is stated to be worth four pounds, or six marcs.§

Richard Hyndeborgh was admitted by Richard, Bp. of Kato, to the Holy Order of Priest, in the Conventual Church of the Preaching Friars of Yewelchester, on Ember Saturday, the 20th of December, 1427.¶

* Reg. Bubw. ff. cxxviiij, cxxviiijb.

† Reg. Staff. f. vj.

‡ Reg. Staff. f. vijb.

¶ Reg. Staff. ad fin.

§ Reg. Staff. f. ix.

Richard Morlegh was ordained Sub-deacon by the Bp. of Bath and Wells, in his Chapel at Woky, on Holy Saturday, the 19th of April, 1427;* and Priest by Richard, Bp. of Kato, in the Conventual Church of the Preaching Friars of Yewelchester, on Ember Saturday, the 29th of May, 1428,* on the title of the Prioress and Convent.

The learned author of the "*Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*" informs us that at this time the Priory came into possession of the Church of Wytheridge. He says that in consequence of Pope Martin V.'s recommendation (2 Id. May, 10th Pont.) Bp. Lacy, on the 5th of July, 1427, agreed to appropriate the Church of Wytheridge, on the demise of Philip, the then Rector, to Canyngton Priory, whose possessions in Somersetshire had suffered greatly "propter ipsius maris fluxus et refluxus et alios diversos casus," but that the Convent was charged to remit 30s. yearly at Easter, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, for the advantage of the Cathedral Choristers, and at the same time to distribute 6s. 8d. among the poorest parishioners: that the Convent came into possession on the 5th of June, 1428, but, neglecting to comply with the conditions, Bp. Lacy, on the 31st October, 1454, decreed the sequestration of the Rectory: that the money was soon paid, and that the Prioress was hereupon the invariable patron until the suppression.† The Convent however, was certainly in possession of the Rectory, as we have already seen, at least sixty years before this period.

Later in the year 1428, Canyngton had a new Vicar in

* Reg. Staff. ad fin.

† Oliver, *Ecol. Antiq. of Devon*, j. 189.

the person of John Grene, Chaplain, who was admitted on the presentation of the Prioress and Convent on the 5th of October.*

Walter Hogges was presented to the Rectory of Wytheridge, on the resignation of Philip Lovcock, or Polton, on the 16th of March, 1429.†

John Wolmere was ordained Sub-deacon, by Richard, Bp. of Kato, in the parish Church of Yevell, on Ember Saturday, the 24th of February, 1430-1; Deacon by the same Bp. in S. Cuthbert's, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 26th of the following May; and Priest on the following Ember Saturday in the Conventual Church of Bruton.‡ He was afterwards Vicar of Wytheridge.

Walter Hogges did not long remain at Wytheridge. Thomas Bowryng occurs as Vicar in 1431, and on the 3rd of October in that year, exchanged his benefice for the Chantry of Walton Glanvile, in the Diocese of Salisbury, with Robert Gaunt.†

By a mandate, dated at Dogmersfeld, the last day of December, 1432, a subsidy of two-pence in the pound was ordered to be levied on all ecclesiastical benefices, for the counsel of Basle. As the Priory is omitted from the list of the exempt, we are led to hope that its affairs were in an improving condition. At the same time the Vicarage was estimated at ten marcs, which also is a satisfactory contrast to the six marcs of the valuation last before us.||

The improvement, however, if real, was not of long duration, for "the poor Nuns of Canyngton" are again placed among the exempt from payment of the King's dime in the Bishop's certificates, dated at Dogmersfeld, on the 20th

* Reg. Staff. f. xliij.

† Reg. Staff. ad fin.

† Ecol. Antiq. Dev. i. 191.

|| Reg. Staff. ff. lxxxiiij, lxxxiiiij.

of April, 1435.* A similar return was made from his Inn in London, on the 6th of February, 1437;† and from the same place, on the 2nd of May, 1440.‡

Shortly before the last mentioned date, Prioress Johanna de Chedeldon was gathered to her predecessors. Bishop Stafford issued a commission to John Bernard, Succentor, and John Stevenes, his Commissary General, Canons of Wells; and, as licence had been obtained by the Sisters from Robert, dominus de Ponyngges, the patron, to elect a successor to the deceased Prioress, and the Sisters had unanimously chosen Johanna Gofyse to the vacant office, and had pleaded their deep poverty in mitigation of expences connected with the election, empowered them to hear and examine witnesses, and if they should find the said election to be canonical and the elect fit, to install and induct her into corporal possession, all things being done according to the rule and custom of the place. They were, further, to send him a faithful account of their proceedings within the next twenty days after confirmation. The commission was dated at his Inn in London, on the 14th of April, 1440.¶

Walter Haysshford, or Ayssheforde, was ordained Subdeacon on the title of the Prioress and Convent by John, Bishop of Olena, in the Temple Church, Bristol, on Ember Saturday, the 21st of May, 1440;§ and Deacon by the same Bishop in the parish Church of Axbrugge, on Ember Saturday, the 24th of the following September.¶ We shall meet with him afterwards as Vicar of Canyngton.

In 1445, a subsidy was demanded of the Clergy in aid of the King against the Saracens and Turks, when the

* Reg. Staff. ff. cxjb, cxij. † Reg. Staff. f. cxlj.

‡ Reg. Staff. f. cxlvijb.

¶ Reg. Staff. ff. clxv., clxvb. Abstract in MS. Harl. 6966, p. 54.

§ Reg. Staff. ad fin.

Vicarage of Canyngton was again valued at eight marcs, and the Vicar paid eight pence as his share of the aid.*

On the death of Robert Gaunt, Vicar of Wytherigge, John Wolmere succeeded him on the 4th of June, 1448.†

In a list of the Priests in the Archdeaconry of Taunton, and Deanery of Bruggewater, dated at Taunton, the 20th of January, 1449-50, Thomas Hidam and Walter Haychessford occur as "capellani annuellarii" of Canyngton.‡

On the 26th of September in the same year, 1450, a certificate, dated at Woky, again declared "the House of the poor Nuns of Canyngton" to be exempt from payment of the King's tenths, "propter exilitatem," on account of the lean state of its finances.§

The Vicarage was shortly afterwards vacant, by the death of John Grene. Prioress Johanna and Convent presented Walter Aysshford, Chaplain, of the Order of S. Benedict, to the benefice, who was admitted at Bagshot, in the diocese of Winchester, on the 18th of February, 1451-2.§

John Wolmere resigned the Vicarage of Wytheridge, and the Prioress and Convent presented William Clyff to the benefice on the 16th of July, 1451.†

Once more there was a certificate of exemption in favour of the Sisters. It was dated from the Palace at Wells, the 1st of October, 1453.¶

On the 23rd of February, 1459-60, at Banwell, Bishop Bekynton granted his licence to Leonard Tylly, Esq., of the parish of Canyngton, and Johanna his wife, to have Divine Service celebrated in his Chapel at Withel, in the said parish, but without prejudice to the parish Church.**

* Reg. Bekynton, f. xxixb.

† Ecol. Antiq. Devon, i. 191.

‡ Reg. Bek. f. cvb.

|| Reg. Bek. ff. cxvijb, cxviii.

§ Reg. Bek. f. cxxxviiij.

¶ Reg. Bek. f. clxvb.

** Reg. Bek. f. cclij.

Stephen Beyden, of Canyngton, was ordained Acolyte, on the title of the Prioress and Convent, by John, Bishop of Tino, at S. Cuthbert's, Wells, on the 7th of June, 1460.*

In the course of the same year, Alianor Hille, of Canyngton, departed this life, and left behind her a very interesting will, dated the 14th of October, 1458, and written on paper by her own hand. The lady was possessed of considerable property, and was evidently on the most intimate terms with the good Sisters of the Priory, whom, as it will be seen, she specially remembers. It breathes in every line of the goodness of the writer's heart, and makes me feel that I shall best consult the pleasure of my reader by giving it to him in full. It is as follows :—

"IN THE NAME OF JHV. I Alianor Hulle beyng by the mercy of God in my good mynde write this p'sent testament with myne owne hande the whiche I desire and wil that it be kept and p'fourmed w'tout a later wil be maad of me. FFIRST AND moost specially I betake my soule to the swete mercy of our Lord Jhu Crist besechyng hym as he made hit by his infinite goodnes and bought hit with the most dere price of his precious blode that he graunt hit a place among the nombr of his chosen people in the blisse of hevyn. Also I bequethe my wrecched body to be beried with in the quere of the Monchyns of Canyngton. Also I bequethe to ye same Monchens J peyr of Chaundelers of silver. A crosse of silver and a censer of syluer And the appayrell of the auter of white damaske. And a chesiple such as they wol desir of iij. Also I wol that my fader Husewyfe haue al my good that I haue at Canyngton that is not specially bequethed in this testament

* Reg. Bek. ad fin.

to his owne vse and to departe ther of to my seruⁿtes at his owne wille. And I desire that assone as it may goodly be done that I may haue a m^l masses songyn after the departyng of my wrecched soule. And also I wil that the pour folkis that haue any wokely comfort of me that they haue hit whiles they lyve payed by the handes of myn Executours. Also I wil that the comune beddyng that longeth to myn houshold be departed among goddis pour creaturis that is to seye yeman beddes bothe matras blankettes and shettes. Also I bequethe my mantel my cloke al my gounes and fures to pour Religious that haue nede. And that the almes of my lytel pursis be continued as long as is lefte eny good that is to seye vij^d in worship of seynt Kateryn and vij^d to pour folkes. Also I bequethe to my fader Husewyf my greet porcons and my litel porcons and my greet sauter. Also I bequethe my fader Husewyf my greet cuppe Edward. Also I bequethe my father Husewyf my blue byble of latyn. And also I bequethe to Sir John Fforstesku the best gylt cuppe that I have & to Richard Walshawe a potte of sylver. And for to fulfille my wille I make myn Executours S^r John Ffortesku S^r Roger Husewyf and Richard Walshawe. Wreten the xiiij day of Octobr the yer of the Kyng Harry y^e vj^{te} xxxvijth.”

On the 2nd of January, 1460-1, Richard Walshawe, gentleman, one of the aforementioned Executors, appeared before Bishop Bekynton in the Chapel of the Palace at Wells, and exhibited the will. On the same day the Bishop from the same place issued a commission to John Saunders, Rector of Enmer, and Walter de Hashford, Vicar of Canyngton, to receive the oath of Roger Huswyf, Chaplain, one of the Executors, of faithful administration. Administration was granted to the said Roger, after oath by him

to Walter Haysshelford, the Bp's Commissary, in the Church of Canyngton, on the 27th of the same month.*

On the 9th of August, 1461, at Westminster, King Edward IV. in demanding his tenth alleges the great "burdens and charges that resten upon us, and daily must for the common weel," and orders the collectors "that ye certifie noon excepcions saue oonly suche as of verraye necessite and pitee most and oweth to be certified." The urgency of this appeal resulted in the Bp's omission of the Sisters of Canyngton from his certificate of exemption, although he includes "the poor Nuns of Barowe."† The same occurs in a certificate dated in the Palace at Wells, the 11th of January, 1462-3;‡ but the Sisters have their usual exemption in one dated at the same place, on the 9th of January, 1463-4.¶

At an Ordination in the Chapel of the B. V. M. by the cloister of the Cathedral Church of Wells, by John, Bp. of Tino, on Ember Saturday, the 13th of March, 1461-2, John Edyngton, of Glastonbury, was ordained Sub-deacon, on the title of the Prioress and Convent.§ The same John was ordained Deacon, by the same Bp. and in the same Chapel, on Ember Saturday, the 3rd of April, 1462;§ and Priest in the same place on Ember Saturday, the 18th of the following September.§

At an Ordination, by John, Bp. of Tino, in the conventual Church of Mochelneye, on Ember Saturday, the 20th of September, 1466, Thomas Aleyn, of Merk, was ordained Priest, on the title of the Prioress and Convent.¶

In the Conventual Church of S. John the Baptist, at

* Reg. Bek. ff. colxb, colxj.

† Reg. Beb. f. colxxxj.

§ Reg. Bek. ad fin.

† Reg. Bek. ff. colxviijb, colxviijb.

¶ Reg. Bek. f. colxxxviijb.

¶ Reg. Stillington, ad fin.

Wells, by the same Bishop, on the 14th of March, 1466-7, John Westlegh, of Canyngton, was ordained Sub-deacon, on the title of the same;* Deacon by the same in the Lady-Chapel by the cloister of the Cathedral Church, on Holy Saturday, the 28th of March, 1466-7; and Priest by the same, in the parish Church of S. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, on the 19th of September, 1467.*

The Nuns were again exempted from the payment of the King's tenths by a certificate of the Bishop, dated at his Inn, outside Temple Bar, the 10th of November, 1468.† The exemption was repeated by certificates dated at the same place, on the 3rd of August, 1472,‡ and on the 21st of April, 1475.||

In the Lady-Chapel in the cloister, at Wells, by John Bishop of Tino, John Smyth, of Evercriche, and John Lugwardyn, of Taunton, were ordained Sub-deacons, on Ember Saturday, the 23rd of December, 1469.*

In the same place, and by the same Bishop, on Ember Saturday, the 17th of March, 1469-70, John Smyth and John Lugwardyn were ordained Deacons, and John Nitherton, of Brugwater, Sub-deacon.* John Nitherton, was ordained by the same Bishop, Deacon, in the Conventual Church of Bruton, on Ember Saturday, the 7th of April, 1470; and Priest, in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Holy Saturday, the 21st of the same month.*

In the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on the vigil of the Holy Trinity, the 16th of June, 1470, by the same Bishop, John Smyth was ordained Priest;* and John Lugwardyn was admitted to the same Order in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Ember

* Reg. Stillington, ad fin.

† Reg. Still. f. xxb.

‡ Reg. Still. f. lxxxijb.

|| Reg. Still. f. xovij.

Saturday, the 22nd of September, 1470.* He was afterwards Vicar of Canyngton and Succentor of Wells.

In the same Church, and by the same Bishop, John Cumsyn, of Stokcursy, was ordained Acolyte, on Ember Saturday, the 9th of March, 1470-1 ; on the last day but one of the same month he was ordained Sub-deacon in the Chapel of S. Thomas by Bristol Bridge ;* Deacon in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Holy Saturday, the 13th of April, 1471 ;* and Priest in the same Church, on the 21st of the following September.*

Walter Hayssheford, Vicar of Canyngton, died in 1472, and, on the 25th of September in that year, Thomas Braunche, Chaplain, succeeded on the presentation of the Prioress and Convent. The Archdeacon of Taunton was ordered to induct.†

William Clyff, Vicar of Wytheridge, died in 1474, and John Wynd succeeded, on the presentation of the Prioress and Convent, on the 17th of June in that year.‡

At an Ordination, by John, Bp. of Tino, in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 17th of December, 1474, William at Water, of Canyngton, was ordained Acolyte.*

In the same Church, and by the same Bishop, on Ember Saturday, the 21st of September, 1476, John Gerard, of Taunton, was ordained Sub-deacon.* He was ordained Deacon at the same place, and by the same Bishop, on Ember Saturday, the 21st of the following December.*

At the same time and place, Thomas Teedale, of Canyngton, was ordained Sub-deacon ;* Deacon on Ember Saturday, the 1st of March, 1476-7 ;* and Priest on Holy Saturday, the 5th of the following month.*

* Reg. Stillington, ad fin.

† Reg. Still. f. xxxvj.

‡ Eccl. Antiq. Devon, i. 191.

John Wynd resigned the Vicarage of Wytheridge, and Richard Facy succeeded on the 15th of March, 1476.*

In the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 19th of December, 1478, William Ben, of Canyngton, was ordained Acolyte.†

At the same place, on Ember Saturday, the 6th of March, 1478-9, Henry Rayn, of Canyngton, was ordained Acolyte.†

On Ember Saturday, the 18th of the following December, in the same Church, Walter Ffonten, of Canyngton, was ordained Acolyte, by John, Bishop of Ross.(?)†

On Ember Saturday, the 25th of February, 1479-80, in the Chapel of Blessed Mary of Redclyf, by Bristol, William Vphyl, of West Pennard, was ordained Sub-deacon, by the same Bishop;† Deacon by the same, in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 18th of March;† and Priest in the same Church, on the Eve of the Holy Trinity, the 27th of May, in the same year.†

William Lewys, of the Diocese of Llandaff, was ordained Sub-deacon, by the same Bishop, in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 17th of March, 1480-1;† Deacon, on Holy Saturday, the 21st of April, 1481;† and Priest, on Ember Saturday, the 22nd of the following September.†

In the Lady-Chapel in the Cathedral Church of Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 18th of December, 1484, John Algar, of Canyngton, was ordained Sub-deacon by Thomas Barrett, Bp. of Guachdun.(?)†

The House during all this time did not improve in affluence, and the Nuns were again specially exempted from

* Ecol. Antiq. Deven, I. 191.

† Reg. Still. ad fin.

payment of the Kings tenths, by certificates of the Bishop, dated at Wells, the 2nd of June, 1485,* and the 7th of May, 1487.†

William Eston, of Est Pennarde, and John Holcomb, of Cleve, were ordained Sub-deacons in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, by Thomas, Bp. of Tino, on Ember Saturday, the 20th of May, 1486;‡ Deacons, at the same place, (together with John Raybon, of Cumb S. Nicholas, who was ordained Sub-deacon) on Ember Saturday, the 23rd of September;‡ and Priests, on Ember Saturday, the 23rd of December, in the same year.*

On the same day, Henry Meryk, of Canyngton, was ordained Acolyte.‡

Henry Meryk was ordained Sub-deacon, and John Raybon Deacon, at the same place, on Ember Saturday, the 10th of March, 1486-7;‡ and the former was admitted to the Order of Deacon, in the Chapel of Blessed Mary of Radclyf, by Bristol, on Ember Saturday, the 31st of March, 1487, by the same Bishop.‡

In the Conventual Church of Taunton Priory, on Saturday, the 22nd of February, 1487-8, Henry Merik and John Raybone, were ordained Priests, by Thomas, Bp. of Tino. On this occasion upwards of one hundred persons were admitted to various Orders.‡

In the Conventual Church of Brewton Priory, by the same Bishop, John Birche was ordained Sub-deacon, on Ember Saturday, the 22nd of March, 1487-8;‡ Deacon, in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Holy Saturday, the 5th of the following April;‡ and Priest, on the Eve of the Holy Trinity, the 13th of June, 1489, in in the parish Church of Axbrige.‡

* Reg. Still. f. cxxvijb.

† Reg. Still. f. cxlb.

‡ Reg. Still. ad fin.

William Perett was ordained Sub-deacon in the Conventual Church of S. John Baptist, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 20th of December, 1488;* and Priest, in the same Church, on the 4th of April, 1489.*

Soon after this, at the latest, Elianor was Prioress of Canyngton. We are indebted for our knowledge of the fact to the Register of the appointment of a new vicar. John Lugwardyn resigned in 1499, and on the 8th of November, in that year, John Bekham, L.L.B., was presented by Elianor, the Prioress, and Convent, to the vacant benefice.†

Thomas Pederame, of the diocese of Bath and Wells, was ordained Sub-deacon, and John Barrey, of the diocese of London, by letters dimissory, was ordained Deacon in the Lady Chapel, at Wells, by Thomas, Bp. of Tino, on Holy Saturday, the 30th of March, 1499.‡ Thomas Pederham was ordained Deacon, and John Barrey Priest, by the same Bishop, in the Lady Chapel in the Cloister, at Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 21st of September, in the same year.‡ And the former was admitted to the Order of Priest, by the same Bishop and in the same place, on Ember Saturday, the 4th of April, 1500.‡

John Abbot was ordained Sub-deacon by the same Bishop, in the Lady Chapel in the Cloister, at Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 6th of March, 1500-1,‡ and Priest, in the parish Church of S. Cuthbert, Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 18th of September in that year.‡

A record of a far different character now claims our notice. Robert Hyll, late of the parish of Canyngton, "tayllour," was charged before the King's Justices, for

* Reg. Still. ad fin.

† Reg. King, f. liij. MS. Harl. 6966, p. 157.

‡ Reg. King, ad fin.

that he, on the 20th of November, 1496, did "*vi et armis viz. baculo et gladio*," break into and enter the house of John Puryman, at Canyngton, and did take and carry away from thence four shillings in money, three yards of black linen cloth worth 6s. 8d., three yards of linen cloth worth 8s., and one gown of murrey worth 16s. After a lengthy investigation before John Pykman, Archdeacon of Bath, and John Lugwardyn, Succentor of Wells, he was pronounced by a jury not guilty, and was declared to be restored to his former estate and good name. The Bishop's mandate to the Dean of Briggewater, the Curate of Canyngton, and John Bartilmewe, Apparitor, for the proclamation of the purgation of the said Robert, to be made in the parish Church of Canyngton, and in the cathedral Church and the public market-place of Wells, was dated at Dogmersfield, on the 12th of October, 1501.*

Elianor was still Prioress of Canyngton in 1502, for she and her Convent presented Thomas Davy, Priest, to the Vicarage, void by the resignation of John Bikkom, on the 23rd of August in that year. The mandate to the Archdeacon of Taunton to induct was dated at Athelney, on the day already mentioned.†

The Vicar died shortly after, for Thomas Tremayne, A.M., was presented to the benefice, void by his decease, on the 9th of February, 1503-4, by Elianor, the Prioress, and Convent.‡ He paid for his institution, through John Bekham, the Bishop's Commissary, the sum of 6s. 8d.¶

At an Ordination in the parish Church of S. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, by Thomas, Bp. of Tino, on Ember

* Reg. King, ff. lxxijj.—lxxiiijb.

† Reg. King, f. xcvi. MS. Harl. 6966, p. 164.

‡ Reg. King, vac. f. iiij. Reg. Warham, Abp. Cant. f. cxvjb.

¶ Reg. Warham, f. ccijb.

Saturday, the 23rd of March, 1503-4, John Hore was admitted to the Order of Sub-deacon.*

Prioress Elianor must have been numbered with her predecessors early in 1503-4, for Cecilia Verney was confirmed in her office of Prioress on the 30th of March, 1504. Her election was exhibited in the Chapter-house at Canyngton, by Master John Standerwyke, her procurator, and the ceremony of confirmation in her office was performed by Master John Beckham, L.L.B. The Archdeacon of Taunton, or his official, was ordered to induct.† This occurred, as will be seen by the reference, during a vacancy in the See of Bath and Wells. In this lady the House received its last Superior, as we shall presently have to notice in greater detail.

William Pavle was ordained Priest by Thomas, Bp. of Tino, in the Lady Chapel by the Cloister, at Wells, on Holy Saturday, the 6th of April, 1504.‡

Edmund Stybe was ordained Sub-deacon by Thomas, Bp. of Tino, in the Lady Chapel in the Cloister, at Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 20th of December, 1505;|| Deacon in the same place on the 28th of March, 1506;|| and Priest on Holy Saturday, or Easter Eve, the 11th of the following April.||

In the conventual Church of Bruton, by the same Bishop, John Boldey was ordained Sub-deacon on Ember Saturday, the 19th of September, 1506;|| Deacon, in the Lady Chapel in the Cloister at Wells, on Ember Saturday, the 19th of the following December,|| and Priest, in the same place, on the 27th of February, 1506-7.||

* Reg. Warham, f. ccj.b.

† Reg. Warham, Abp. Cant., f. ccj.

‡ Reg. Warham, f. ccij.

|| Reg. Hadr. ad fin.

John Gade was ordained Sub-deacon, by the same Bishop, on the 19th of December, 1506;* Deacon, on the 27th of February, 1506-7;* and Priest in the same place, on Ember Saturday, the 18th of September, 1507.*

This was the last ecclesiastic (so far as I can find) that was admitted to Holy Orders on the title of the Prioress and Convent. There may, of course, have been a few others so ordained at different times to supply their chaplaincies, but the record of the fact is unknown to me.

Thomas Tremayne was admitted to the Vicarage of Wytherigge on the 15th of February, 1517; and, at his death, George Verney, not improbably a relative of the Prioress, succeeded on the 23rd of September, 1521.†

I can also supply two more Vicars of Canyngton, while the right of presentation was yet in the Convent's hands.

On the 3rd of February, 1522-3, Richard Adams, Priest, was presented to the Vicarage, and the Archdeacon of Taunton ordered to induct.||

And, on the resignation of Adams, Cecilia, the Prioress, and Convent presented John Bonde, Chaplain, on the 19th of December, 1532.§

The reader will perceive that we have now arrived at the evil days when Canyngton Priory and its Sister Institutions were about to give place to another and very different order of things. Before I present him, however, with the facts of the melancholy story, there are a few matters which will more naturally occupy our attention while the picture of the House in the ordinary circumstances of its existence is still before us, though on the very eve of the tempest which changed all to ruin, than when that

* Reg. Hadr. ad fin. † Ecol. Antiq. Dev., i. 191.

|| Reg. Wolsey, f. xxj., MS. Harl. 6967, p. 81b.

§ Reg. Clerke, f. 49b. MS. Harl. 6967, p. 45b.

tempest had descended, and sacrilegious hands had obliterated what had hitherto been so fair.

My previous pages will have given to the student of Monastic History many and minute details of some of the most interesting episodes of conventual life. The wise and careful oversight exercised by the Ordinary towards these communities, so truthfully exemplified in the earlier Registers of the Bishops of Bath and Wells,* the formalities consequent on the election of a Superior, both at times when such election was completed without recourse to the extraordinary interference of the diocesan, and also when there was an unhappy necessity for his more special intervention, the rare occurrence of a Visitation for the proof and punishment of delinquencies, and the exercise of the various rights of the Sisters as patrons and landowners, all and each have received abundant illustration from the foregoing narrative. I desire, however, briefly to engage the reader's attention on a subject of considerable interest, about which less is known to the generality of students than the importance of it deserves,—the daily life of these Sisterhoods in the ages of mediæval England.

It will not have escaped his notice that Canyngton Priory was not only the home of the professed Sisters of the House, but that others of at least gentle birth not unfrequently enjoyed a sojourn within its walls. This fact exhibits the present and similar communities, for it was by no means confined to this particular locality, under an aspect very different from that which has ordinarily obtained. A Sisterhood in mediæval ages was not so much

* As some proof of the unwearied diligence of mediæval episcopal government, I may inform the reader that the Registers of Bps. John de Drokenesford and Ralph de Salopia consist of just fifteen hundred folio pages of small and much abbreviated writing, on diocesan matters of every imaginable kind.

a community rigidly excluded from the world, as one living in and leavening the world that lay around. It was a home of peace, of purity, and of refinement, where Woman could best carry out the instincts of her holier nature, and elevate the general character of her sex. Among the Sisters themselves there were constantly members of the highest and noblest families ; and their society, even apart from its religious elevation, was such as to command unfeigned and universal respect. Nor was there in the Cloister that dreary life of forced asceticism with which modern days have ever loved to associate it. The frequent presence of well-born guests, and the kindly intercourse maintained with the neighbourhood, combined with the hearty free-will, and in most cases deliberate choice of the life itself, united not only to endear the existence to those who took its vows upon them, but constantly to attract strangers to its fellowship. In the neighbourhood of such a Sisterhood the Nuns were well and affectionately known. They were the teachers of the female part of the population, and their presence in the houses of their pupils was by no means unusual. We noticed at an earlier page the confinement of a delinquent Nun to the precincts of her House, in punishment of past immorality and for the prevention of further scandal. This shows us the ordinary and usual latitude which conventual rule allowed. Examples of express permission to visit the neighbourhood are frequent. One occurs to me in connexion with an adjoining diocese. Bishop Stapeldon, in January, 1320, sent a pastoral letter to the Prioress and Convent of Polso, near Exeter, in which are given sundry regulations for the better government of the House. Among others are the following :—That any religious who had leave to visit her friends in a certain place was not to go to any other without express per-

mission : that any Nun who should take refreshment in Exeter, or elsewhere, should return the same day, or the day following at the very furthest, together with her companion, and that the Chaplain, or some esquire of good name and fame, should be appointed by the Prioress as their escort : that, while in Exeter, they were not to wander from house to house, to the dishonour of their estate and religious profession : that, should the family or friends whom the Nun was to visit reside at a greater distance, the duration of absence was to be regulated by the circumstances and the command of the Prioress ; and that, in the event of any disobedience to this rule, the punishment should follow of enclosure for two years within the outer gate of the Priory.* Bishop Grandisson gave a similar injunction in 1329 to Margaret Aunger, Abbess of Canon's Leigh, that no religious should go from her House to a distance from which she could not return on the same day. I have also an instance from the diocese of Bath and Wells, but that had better be reserved for a future occasion. The monitions contained in these pastoral letters are conclusive of the fact that the rigid enclosure of Nuns was altogether unknown. The Sisters were indeed not of the world, but they were in it, actively and intelligently to do a good work to it,—to elevate, to console, to purify, and to bless.

It is abundantly evident that the Nuns of Canyngton were on excellent terms with the neighbouring families. The small amount of their finances made this a matter of considerable importance, and yet theirs was a state of most honourable poverty, which exalted rather than disgraced the sufferers. They may not have been surrounded with the pomp and magnificence of many of

* Reg. Stapeldon, f. cxlvb.

their wealthier Sisters, but this detracted nothing from their real usefulness, or from the respect which they inspired. Their life was of a higher character than any which the mere presence or absence of worldly wealth could elevate or degrade.

The costume of the Nuns of Canyngton differed from that of their Sisters at Buckland.* They wore a black robe, with a scapular of the same, and a white whimple; and under the robe a tunic of undyed wool. When in choir or from home, a large black cowl covered the head and shoulders. (*See the figures.*) The dress was not intended to be elegant or picturesque, but was rather adopted for its opposite peculiarities. It well and accurately harmonised with Crashawe's description of the life and duties of the wearers:—

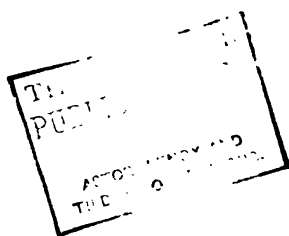
“A hasty portion of prescribed sleep,
Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep,
And sing, and sigh, and work, and sleep again,
Still rolling a round sphere of still returning pain;
Hands full of hearty labours, pains that pay,
And prize themselves; do much that more they may;
And work for work, not wages.”

* I am glad to take the present opportunity of making a few additions to my History of that interesting place. Mynchin Buckland rarely figures in the Wells' Registers, and the references which follow, as well as those which I have already given, are well worth preserving. At page 6, note †, the Cotton MS. should have been placed first, and that in the College of Arms second, to which the subsequent remarks respectively apply. At p. 8, note †, Reg. Well. f. 38, should be Reg. Well. i. 38, n. 135. At p. 13, n. †, add, The witnesses to this gift were John de Erl and Ralph de Flure. MS. Harl. 4120, f. 5. At p. 18, in reference to the foundation of the chantry at Newton Place, mention is made of a charter of the year 1290, or thereabout, of Richard de Plesseto. This charter is given in Bishop Bubwith's Register, ff. cxlvij b, cxlvij, cxlvij b, where it is appended to an inquisition touching the foundation of that chantry, held at Bridgwater, on the 2nd of August, 1418. The witnesses to the appended charter are Richard de Bramford, Preceptor of Bocland; Geoffrey de Wrokesdale, Knt.; Lord James de Plesseto, Richard de Nyweton, John de Marysco, Peter de Hamme, John



"NONAYRES DE CANNYNTURE."

Tho. Hugo del. & sculp. 1863.



Of the material scene of these good labours very few fragments yet remain. The exterior of the present edifice is of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and is in no respect remarkable. There still exist, however, some portions of the basement, where the subsequent alterations have spared a few fragments of the ancient House. These consist of several walls and doorways of Perpendicular work, both within the building and communicating with the gardens in the rear. The ground plan of the structure cannot be determined from these remains, as what would seem to have been apartments now take the form of passages, from walls having been built through them for increasing their strength as foundations of the upper floors. Of the general architecture of the House and Conventual Church nothing can be said. Some years since, during a series of excavations, fragments were discovered of what appear to have been a reredos. They are of tabernacle work of the Perpendicular era, and still

Manger, and many others. At p. 19, note *, add MS. Harl. 1193, f. 7. At p. 20, note §, add Reg. Well. III. f. 157. At p. 21, the composition between the Prioress Isabella la Louwe and Geoffrey and William Samuel was made in the Chapter-house at Bocklonde, on Monday next after the feast of S. Faith, Virgin, in the 29th (?) year of Edward iij., and the confirmation was dated at Banewell, the 19th of November, 1328. (Reg. Drok. f. ccob.) At page 22, note *, add Reg. Rad. ff. x, xb. At p. 24, note *, add Reg. Rad. ff. cxv, cxvjb. At p. 31, note †, add Reg. Rad. ff. cccxxxxvij, cccxxxxix, cccxxijb. At page 34 there is a typographical error of some importance. The Sisters held from ancient times an annual pension of four marcs, payable to them from the Vicarage of North Pederton. In 1447 Robert Noris, the Vicar, refused to pay this money, and, on the 22nd of April in that year, Bishop Bekynton issued from Dogmersfelde a commission to John Stokys and William North, Bachelors of Law, to enquire into the Sisters' claim. (Reg. Bek. f. lixb.) In 1449, two years after this, Robert Cooke is mentioned as "capellanus annuellarius" at Bokeland. (Reg. Bek. f. ovb.) At p. 58, place among the Preceptors, Richard de Bramford, about 1290. At page 88, add The second and third fragments were doubtless portions of one stone, and the word is Scherlond. And at page 89, add The incised slab was in length 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inc.; in breadth at head, 8 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inc.; at foot, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inc.

bear traces of the blue and red colour which the taste of that day applied to carvings in wood and stone. The altar-stone of the Nuns' Church, or at least a slab bearing five consecration crosses, is built into the fire-place of an old kitchen; and when contrasted with its former position, its cover of white damask (p. 50), and the sacred services with which it was associated, is a significant emblem of the fate which has befallen the spot and its olden possessors. The choir, as we have already seen, was a place of sepulture; but of that fact no other record remains save the one of which the reader is already in possession.

There is, however, a veritable relic of no little interest in the roof of what is now a dark passage, but which may have formed the side of a larger apartment, possibly the refectory itself. On two of the beams are three lines of inscriptions, painted in a hand of the fifteenth century. The letters are black, on a white ground, with the capitals of each sentence, and points between each word, in rubric. They are for the most part imperfect, but are easily intelligible. On the front of one beam is :

♦ et ♦ dabit ♦ tibi ♦ petraeque ♦ cordis ♦ tui ♦
 spulsi ♦ multa ♦ sciunt ♦ et ♦ seipcos ♦ nesciunt ♦

The opposite side of the same beam gives us :

Felix ♦ paupertas ♦ per ♦ quam ♦ acquirit
 honesta ♦ res ♦ leta ♦ paupertas ♦

On the front of a second beam we have :

Nichil ♦ nobis ♦ proderit ♦ paciencia ♦ didiscisse ♦ p t
 ♦ ope ♦

Such was the sacred lore that the very timbers of Canyngton Priory preached to its inmates. The words might stand as mottoes for the history of the House

itself. Human life and all its trials were thus referred to the good providence of God; and patience and self-knowledge thus glorified poverty, and taught that, combined with honesty and honour, the lowliest lot was not without its joy.

Lord Clifford has most obligingly supplied me with several particulars of the excavations just referred to. An old well in the centre of the court was cleared out, and an encaustic tile and fragments of several "grey-beards" were discovered. The remains of the reredos had been worked into a large fire-place, which had pitched so much in the centre as to require removal, when the stones were found to be sculptured at the back, and, of course, were not re-committed to their previous and most inappropriate place. Behind the fire-place a quantity of old stained glass was also found, but in such minute fragments that it could not be put together. The panel-work in the present dining-room was a portion of the old family pew in the parish Church, and was removed when that edifice was "restored" about twenty years ago. In opening a door-way in one of walls the workmen came upon the remains of a circular staircase, the three steps of which were composed of solid blocks of oak, of similar form to an ordinary turret stair. The newel was converted by the carpenters into stall-posts for cattle. His lordship also informs me that no ancient documents relating to the place exist among his family archives,—indeed nothing earlier than the crown grant of the property, made by K. Charles II. to the Lord Treasurer Clifford.

From the foregoing pages I can furnish the reader with the following list of Prioresses. I must refer him for the details respecting each of them to the narrative itself.

1. Emma de Bytelescumb resigned her office in 1317.
2. Johanna de Bere, elected and deposed, 1317.
3. Matilda de Morton, elected 1317, resigned her office 1333.
4. Willelma de Blachyngdon, elected 1334, died 1336.
Johanna de Bere, re-elected 1336, died 1343.
5. Avice de Reigners, elected 1343.
6. Johanna occurs 1412.
7. Johanna de Chedeldon died 1440.
8. Johanna Gofyse, elected 1440.
9. Elianor occurs 1499 and 1502, died 1504.
10. Cecilia Verney, the last Prioress, elected 1504.
Johanna de Bractone was Sub-prioress in 1336.

It will not be amiss to add to this list those of the Vicars of Canyngton and Wytheridge, again referring the reader to the previous pages for the various details.

VICARS OF CANYNGTON.—Henry, 1313; William de Trent, 1314; Robert de Charenchowes, 1352; John Hert, 1407; William Baron, 1408; William Clyve, 1417; John Grene, 1428; Walter Ayssheford, 1451; Thomas Braunche, 1472; John Lugwardyn, —; John Bekham, 1499; Thomas Davy, 1502; Thomas Tremayne, 1503; Richard Adams, 1522; John Bond, 1532.

VICARS OF WYTHERIDGE.—Robert Cross, 1362; Henry de Lutton, 1363; Edmund Malmeshull, 1377; William Vexford, 1391; John Luffewike or Lovecock, —; John Hody, 1425; Philip Lovecock or Polton, —; Walter Hoggys, 1429; Thomas Bowryng, —; Robert Gaunt, 1431; John Wolmere, 1448; William Clyff, 1451; John Wynd, 1474; Richard Facy, 1476; Thomas Tremayne, 1517; George Verney, 1521.

A feature of mediæval usage which will not have escaped the readers' notice was the selection of various places for

the admission of clerks to Holy Orders, thus prominently bringing before the people the fact and importance of their ministers' commission. Among these were the Cathedral Church of Wells, the Parish Churches of S. Cuthbert in the same city, of Banwell, Yeovil, Axbridge, Taunton S. Mary Magdalene, S. Mary Redcliff and Temple at Bristol, the Chapel of S. Thomas by Bristol Bridge, and the Chapel at Woky, and the Conventual Churches of S. John Baptist at Wells, the Preaching Friars of Ilchester, Taunton, Muchelney, and Bruton. The officiators were usually Suffragan Bishops, with titles from places "in partibus infidelium."

I have already given in detail the particulars of the history of Canyngton, so far as it had reference to the Priory, or other ecclesiastical holders. Although not required by my subject, a word may now be added about its lay possessors.

The hundred of Canyngton was held by the family of Fitz Payn in the 14th and 15th centuries.* At an inquest held at Stokecursy, on the 7th of October, 1323, it was returned that Robert Ffiuz Payn and Ela his wife might without damage and prejudice to the King enfeof Jordan de Byntre and Geoffrey de Godmaneston with lands in Stokecursy, Radeweye, Canyngton, &c.† John Horsy demised a water-mill at Canyngton to John, Margery, and Thomas Cole, and Matthew Palmere, and the heirs of the said John, 44 Edward III.‡ The families of Hyll and Popham, and subsequently that of Ponynges, also possessed lands of considerable value. In a charter, dated at Canyngton, on Thursday, the feast of

* Inq. p. m. 9 Edw. II., n. 63. Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 17 Edw. II., r. vij. Inq. p. m. 30 Edw. III., n. 14. Inq. p. m. 16 Ric. II., p. 1, n. 12.

† Inq. ad q. d. 17 Edward II., n. 143.

‡ MS. Harl., 4120, p. 192; al. f. 121b.

S. Thomas, Apostle, 1385, it is set forth that John Popham, son and heir of Hugh Popham, gave to William, son of Stephen Dodesham, eleven acres of meadow, lying in Canyngtonmede, called Pophamesshurst, and fourteen pence of annual rent from an acre of meadow then in the tenure, for life, of Richard Deye, with reversion after the decease of the said Richard; witnesses, Matthew Michel, Richard Lyff, Richard Koker, Roger Grey, Roger Haccheford, and others.* A final concord was entered into between Thomas and John Popham, in Trinity Term of the 10th, and Hilary Term of the 11th Richard II., of the grant of the manor of Postrygg and of twelve acres of land in Canyngton, with an ultimate remainder to Thomas Fitchet, Knt., in fee.† On Thursday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 18th of Richard II., which is coincident with the 6th of May, 1395, Robert Popham, son of Hugh Popham, released to Baldewin Mallet, Knt., all his right in the manor of Postrygg, and in various lands in Canyngton, Cherdelynych, Ayscholt, and Gotehurst.‡ At an inquest held at Yeuelchestre, on Friday, the morrow of the feast of Corpus Christi, in the first year of Henry VI., or the 4th of June, 1423, the jurors found that Robert Hille had died, seized, among other property, of one messuage, four acres of arable land, and six acres of meadow in Canyngton, which were held of Robert, lord de Ponyngges in soccage, and were of the annual value, beyond reprises, of 10s.; and also, by right of inheritance of Isabella his late wife, of eight acres of meadow, in Canyngton, held of Thomas Muchell in soccage by an annual rent of 4d. in lieu of all services; and, further, that

* Cartae Miscell., vol. VIII., n. 50.

† Hyll Cartulary, f. lxiiij.

‡ Hyll Cart., f. lxiiiij., &c.

Robert Hille died on Sunday, the feast of S. Mark the Evangelist last past, and that John Hille was his heir.* On the 6th of October, 23rd of Henry VI., 1444, Johanna, widow of James Ffitz James, and John, their son and heir, released to William Dodesham, and his heirs and assigns, lands in Oteleghe, in the parish of Canyngton, and in Haretrowe, in the parish of Stokegommer; witnesses, Alexander Hody, John Sydenham, Thomas Copleston, Philip Pym, John Loty, and others.† Alianor, Countess of Northumberland, held the manor of Canyngton in the first year of Richard III.‡ And forty-four years later Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Lord of Ponynges, Fitzpayne, and Bryan, granted to Thomas Arrundell, Esq., the office of Receiver of the Castle of Stockursey, and the manors of Stockursey, Radewoy, Canyngton, &c. The instrument is dated the 9th of June, 1527.||

The history of the Priory shall now be resumed.

For an account of the national events of the time, and the ecclesiastical changes to which they led, for the latter were simply brought about in revenge of the opposition of the Monks to the King's matrimonial designs, I must refer the reader to my former histories of various Religious Houses. I am unwilling to occupy his time further with a matter which I have already helped to make familiar to him.§ In many particulars the history of one pillaged Monastery and its persecuted inmates is that of all, how unequally soever endowed, or how widely soever located from each other. The same foul ways were taken to

* Cart. Miscell., vol. v., n. 236. MS. Harl., 4120, pp. 321, 322.

† Claus. 23 Hen. VI., m. 26. dors.

‡ MS. Harl., 4120, p. 405; al. f. 233.

|| Cart. Antiq., H. 24.

§ See especially the Author's History of Taunton Priory, pp. 82-106.

accelerate the catastrophe, the same base minds conspired, and in many instances the same sacrilegious hands consummated the wrong.

The declaration of the Royal Supremacy was forced upon the Monasteries in 1534. No record, however, of the circumstance, so far as regards Canyngton Priory, has come down to us; though it doubtless fared like its neighbours on all sides, and both received the declaration, and attested its acceptance of the same.

This compulsory admission of the tyrant's claim was by no means intended as a mere victory over the mental opposition of the Religious Orders, but was accurately valued as an engine of future spoliation. Accordingly, the very next year, 1535, saw the compilation of the "Valor," by the aid of which the Religious Houses were to be taxed, in proportion to their several incomes, for the support of the King in his new-fledged honours; and further, that an exact account might thus be had of all ecclesiastical property, which might be turned to good use when the proper season should arrive. The record from its very nature is especially valuable and interesting, as it furnishes us with a complete account of the property of the House wherever situated, together with the various outgoings of every kind. I have given it, as on former occasions, in exact translation, and have clearly arranged the several items with a view of making the whole as intelligible as possible to the modern reader.

PRIORY OF CANYNGTON.

Declaration of the Extent and Annual Value of all and singular the Lands and Tenements and other Possessions, with the Tithes, Oblations, and all other Issues of the divers Benefices and Chapels, to the aforesaid Priory belonging and appropriated, as below appeareth, to wit,

in the time of Cecilia Varney, now Prioress at the same place, approved and examined by the Commissioners aforenamed [Sir Andrew Lutterell and Hugh Mallet, Esq., Commissioners ; Hugh Trotter and John Plompton, Auditors].

LANDS ROUND THE PRIORY.

Value in Issues of the Demesne Lands remaining	}	liij ^s iiij ^d
in the hands of the Prioress, and taxed by		
four trustworthy men		

RECTORY WITH THE MANOR OF CANYNGTON.

Value in Issues of the Demesne	}	ciij ^s
Lands xvj ^{li}		
Assessed Rents as well of the		
Free as of the Customary		
Tenants there, per annum, xviiij ^{li}		
Out of this,		
For two Priests in the same		
Priory, and in the Chapel of		
Comage appropriated to the		
Priory, daily Celebrating for		
the Founders, by real com-	}	lxv ^s j ^d
position xij ^{li}		
Paid to the Vicar there by		
pension by composition .. vij ^{li}		
In Alms distributed for the		
soul of Robert Curcy, the	}	v ^s
Founder there, per annum		
Paid to the Bishop of Bath by		
procurations, per annum ..	}	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Paid to the Archdeacon of		
Taunton, for Sinodals, per		
annum	}	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Quit-rent to the Prioress of		

Bockeland, per annum ..	vij ^s	}
Quit-rent to Thomas Michell, per annum	ij ^s viij ^d	
Quit-rent to Roger Blewet, per annum	iiij ^s	
Fee of Thomas Hatche, Stew- ard there, per annum ..	xxvj ^s viij ^d	
Fee of Robert Jamys, Receiver there, per annum ..	xxvj ^s viij ^d	
Fee of Robert Hyll, Auditor there, per annum ..	xx ^s	
Fee of Christofer Cley, Bailiff there, per annum ..	xxvj ^s viij ^d	

And there remains clear

Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties
there, with Fines of Land xxx^s

BLAKEDOWN.

Rent of one Tenement there, per annum. Clear xiiij^s

FEDYNGTON.

Rent of one Tenement there, per annum. Clear iiij^s

POWLETT.

Assessed Rents there, per annum	lxx ^s ij ^d	}	lxviij ^s ij ^d
Out of this,			
For a Quit-rent to the Master of Gauntts, in Bristoll ..	ij ^s		

And there remains clear

STOWEY.

Rent of one Tenement there, per annum. Clear xxiiij^s iiij^d

BRYSTOLL.

Rent of one Tenement there, per annum. Clear v^s

COUNTY OF DORSET.

PEDILWALDERSTON.

Rent of two Tenements there,				
per annum	..	..	xix ^s	
Out of this,				
A Quit-rent to the Prior of				
Criste Church in the afore-				
said County, per annum			ij ^s viij ^d	
And there remains clear				

xvj^s iiij^d

COUNTY OF DEVON.

WETHERIGE.

Rent of two Tenements there,				
per annum	..	..	[xliij ^s]	
Out of this,				
A Quit-rent to the Duchy				
of Lancaster there, per				
annum	..	..	iiij ^s viij ^d	
And there remains clear				

xxxviij^s iiij^d

GOODELEY.

Rent of divers Tenements there,				
per annum	..	..	cvj ^s	
Out of this,				
A Quit-rent to the Cathe-				
dral Church of Exon, per				
annum	..	..	xvj ^s	
And there remains clear				

iiij^{li} x^s

SKYLGATE.

Rent of one Tenement there, per annum. Clear xv^s

VALUE OF SPIRITUALS AS FOLLOW :

VIOARAGE OF CANYNGTON.

Issues of Wool	..	..	x ^s	
„ Lambs	..	..	x ^s	
„ Predial Tithes	..	..	cvij ^s ij ^d	

viij^{li} xv^s iiij^d

Issues of Personal Tithes, with
other Casualties there, in
common years xxvij^s j^d

So clear

DEVON.

RECTORY OF WETHERIGE.

Issues of Predial Tithes, with other Casualties
there, per annum. Clear vij^{li}

DORSET.

FREE CHAPEL OF PEDYLWALDERSTON.

Rent of Demesne Lands, with other Casualties
there, in common years. Clear xl^s

Sum total of the value as well of all
the Temporals as of the Spirituals

above-mentioned. Clear .. xxxix^{li} xv^s viij^d

The Tithe thereof lxxix^s vi^d ob' q'^s*

Even this valuation, small as it is, appears to have been considered excessive; for an entry occurs in a document still preserved among the records of the Court of Augmentation, of which the following is a copy:

"The Priory of Cannynghon in the said County of Somerset.

"The seid Pryory and the demaynes thereof lyeth within thre myles of Towxwell, howbeit ther is lytele proffytt to be don therein for it is heighlye valuatyd."

The Valor supplies us with the following names of Incumbents and Valuations:—

John Bonde, Vicar of Canynghon, valued at vij^{li} x^s viij^d;
Thomas Puffe, Rector of Ffedyngton, valued at vj^{li} x^s ij^d
ob; Thomas Shakyll, Chaplain of Ichestoke, valued at
ciiij^s vj^d; and George Verney, Vicar of Witherigge, valued
at xxij^{li} x^s iiij^d.

* Valor Ecol. j. pp. 209, 210. MS. Harl. 701, fol. 104b.

This return was the groundwork of the persecutions and spoliations which ensued. It revealed the existence of possessions which were too tempting to be allowed to remain long in the hands of their rightful owners, and the Visitation and Dissolution of the Houses followed in as quick succession as the covetous mind could bring to its aid the murderous and thievish hand. No time was lost in the atrocious work.

I have at length, by the aid of a document which will presently be submitted to the reader's notice, recovered the exact date of the Suppression of the Priory. It fell together with those lesser Monasteries which first gratified the tyrant's avarice, and whetted his appetite for the greater and more wealthy. It would seem that the King's Commissioners took the property into their hands as early as the 26th of May, 1536, and allowed, from the revenues, a certain sum for the maintenance of the House and the customary exercise of hospitality. The formal act of Suppression and Dissolution took place on the 23rd of September, 1536.

The small extent and value of the possessions will explain the absence of those various Orders for salaries and other payments granted by the Religious Houses, which were afterwards allowed by the Court of Augmentation, and which must have attracted the notice of the reader of several of my previous histories. The only instance of such a pension, which I have found, is not among the Orders and Decrees referred to, but is the solitary entry connected with the place in Cardinal Pole's Pension Book, compiled in 1556 ; where, as the only existing representative of the House, and receiving a pension accordingly, is Thomas Hache, the chief steward, already mentioned in the Valor (p. 74) whose fee is given as *xxs.**

* Card Pole's Pension Book, f. xxix. Appendix, No. 1x.

I very much regret that a long and careful search among the documents of the period has not enabled me to furnish the reader with any list of the Sisters or their pensions at the period of the suppression of their House. I have found, however, the order for a pension to Cecilia Verney, the Prioress, granted at that melancholy time. It authorises an annuity or annual pension of ten marks sterling from the time of the dissolution and suppression of the late Priory to the end of her life, payable by the hands of the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation, in equal portions, at Lady-Day and Michaelmas, and is stated to proceed from the King's special favour, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by the advice and consent of the Chancellor and Council of the aforesaid Court, for the better maintenance and aid of the said Cecilia. The grant is dated the 20th day of November, in the 28th year of Henry VIII., 1536, just two months after the Surrender.* It bears no signatures in attestation of authority, and, as the name of Cecilia Verney does not appear in any subsequent list of pensionaries, the probability is that this poor victim of ruthless persecution never received even the miserable pittance thus by her injurers ostensibly accorded to her.

Our last view of the Sisters is thus more unhappily associated even than that of many of the members of similar communities. Out of their quiet Conventual home, so long the abode of security and peace, they were turned out to brave the inclement storms and to struggle against the unexperienced hardships and temptations of a world which they had known only from a safe vantage-ground, destitute, at length, of any friends or protectors, save those whom a recollection of their former estate, respect for their character, or compassion for their sufferings might raise

* Miscell. Vols. Augment. Off., Vol. 244, n. 110. Appendix, No. x.

up and attract. Who can worthily picture the silent and secret martyrdoms of those evil days!

As soon as the property was in the King's hands, a new Survey was taken. It will be better to give the part which remains in somewhat of its original form.

MANOR OF CANYNGTON.

Issues of Demesne Lands :

For 38 acres of meadow	}	iiij ^{ld} xij ^s viij ^d
thus leased in gross .. xxxiiij ^s viij ^d		
For 59 acres of arable and		
pasture, at xij ^d the acre	lix ^s	

RECTORY OF CANYNGTON, IN SOMERSET.

Tithes of corn, &c. :

Less by iiij ^s iiij ^d to the Archdeacon of Taun-	}	viij ^{ld} xv ^s iiij ^d .
ton, and v ^s to the Bishop of Bath and Wells		

WETHERIGE, IN DEVON.

Predial Tithes, with other perquisites of the

Rectory vij ^{ld}
-----------------	----------------------

FREE CHAPEL OF PEDILWALDISTON, IN DORSET.

A portion of Tithes of corn, wool, &c. :

Less by four pounds of wax payable to the	}	xl ^s
Prior of Christ Church, in Dorset ..		
The sum total, ..	xxj ^{ld} vij ^s xj ^d	

The declaration bears date the 28th year of K. Henry VIII., and is authenticated by the signature of William Turnor, Auditor.*

One of the most interesting and valuable returns of the whole series is now to be examined. It is the Ministers' Accounts for the interval between the 4th of February, 1536, and the following Michaelmas, and presents us with a number of particulars as to tenants, &c., at the time of the Dissolution, which the "Valor," though originally

* Miscell. Voll. Augment. Off. No. 203, p. 28. Appendix, No. xi.

compiled from returns of a similar character, does not supply. I have endeavoured to make the document tell its tale as plainly and intelligently as possible.

THE PRIORY OF CANYNGTON.

The Accounts of all and singular Bailiffs, Farmers, and other accountable Ministers, of all and singular manors, lands, tenements, rectories, portions, pensions, and other possessions, spiritual and temporal, pertaining to the said late Priory now dissolved and suppressed, &c., &c., to wit, from the 4th day of February, in the 27th year of Henry VIII., to the feast of S. Michael the Archangel next following in the 28th year of the same; that is to say, for half a year, six weeks, and six days, as follow :—

The site of the Priory or Manor of Cannyngham, with the Rectory of the same, the Rectory of Whetherge, and the Free Chapel of Pedilwaldeston.

The Account of Henry Andrewe, Deputy of Edward Rogers, farmer :

Arrears none.

Farm of 28 acres of meadow, 59 acres of arable land and pasture, and 6 acres of underwood ..	iiij ^{ld} xv ^s viij ^d	} xxxix ^{ld} xij ^s xj ^d
Farm of Rectory of Cannyngham	vij ^{ld} xv ^s iij ^d	
Farm of Vicarage ..	xvj ^{ld}	
Farm of Rectory of Whetherge, including two Tenements worth xlij ^s	ix ^{ld} ij ^s	
Farm of tithe of corn, wool, &c., pertaining to the Chapel of Pedilwaldeston	xi ^s	

SUM TOTAL xxxix^{ld} xij^s xj^d

OF WHICH HE IS DISBURDENED AS FOLLOWS :—

Farm of all the aforesaid lands, for the first half of this year, in possession of the late Prioress, Cecilia Verney, for her use and the necessary maintenance of her House xvij^{ld} xv^s v^d ob.

Pension and commons of the Vicar there ministering, including his pension of xxxvj^s viij^d for one quarter ending at Michaelmas, at the rate of vij^{ld} vj^s viij^d per annum; and vj^s viij^d, for commons, from the time of the Dissolution of the Priory, that is, from the 23rd of September, to Michaelmas following that is to say, for the space of four weeks, at the rate of xx^d a week xliij^s iiij^d

xxxix^{ld} xij^s xj^d

To the same for stipend and commons of a Priest serving the Chapel at Comage, including xij^s iiij^d for his stipend for the same quarter, at the rate of liij^s iiij^d per annum ; and iiij^s for commons, for the said four weeks, at the rate of xij^d a week xvij^s iiij^d

Delivered to Sir Thomas			
Arundell, Receiver-Gen-			
eral,	..	.. viij ^{ld} xiiij ^s ix ^d ob.	}
Still owing	..	.. x ^{ld} ij ^{s*}	

DEDUCTION ALLOWED from farm of Manor,
for the last half of this year, on account
of money paid to and received by the late
Prioress as before viij^{ll}

Remaining clear xlij^s

OVER :—

Received by the late Prioress of the rents of
two Tenements in Wetherige, payable at
Midsummer xlij^s

CANNYNGTON BAILIWICK, WITH ITS MEMBERS.

The Account of Christopher Cley, Bailiff :

Arrears none.

RENTS OF THE FREE TENANTS in Cannyngton :—

Heirs of Peryman, for one marsh	v ^s	}	vj ^s
Rent of one tenement, from heirs			
of Thomas Tyly	xij ^d		

RENTS OF THE CUSTOMARY TENANTS in Cannyngton :—

Annual Rent of two cottages in the tenure
of Katherine Rowswyll, payable at the
four terms of the year in equal portions ix^s

Annual Rent of one tenement, in				
the tenure of	David Hunt	..	iiij ^s	ij ^d
"	"	..	v ^s	ij ^d
"	"	..	v ^s	ij ^d
"	"	..	iiij ^s	
"	"	..	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
"	"	..	xix	
"	"	..	xxv ^s	vj ^d

* Appendix, No. XII (1).

„ one cottage	„ Alexander Pileman	..	iiij ^a	
„ „	„ Robert Gardyn	..	iiij ^a	vj ^d
„ one tenement	„ Robert Denman	..	viiij ^a	
„ „	„ The Churchwarden	..	ij ^a	
„ „	„ John Betheze	..	iiij ^a	
„ „	„ John Pounce	..	iiij ^a	
„ „	„ Thomasine Lewys,			
	widow	..	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ „	„ Isabella Sumpter	..	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ „	„ Isabella Page	..	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ „	„ Richard Kympe	..	iiij ^a	
„ „	„ Robert Heyward	..	v ^a	
„ „	„ William Pyleman	..	xlvj ^a	viiij ^d
„ „	„ Leonard Tylly	..	xiiij ^a	viiij ^d
„ „	„ Edward Lokyar	..	xxxj ^a	
„ one cottage	„ Margery Dodyng	..	v ^a	vj ^d
„ one tenement	„ Robert Gover	..	v ^a	
„ „	„ Christopher Clay	..	xxiiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ „	„ George Porter	..	xvj ^a	viiij ^d
„ one cottage	„ Edythe Dodyng	..	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ one tenement	„ John Bawne	..	ix ^a	
„ „	„ John Courte	..	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ „	„ John Hunte	..	xxxv ^a	
„ „	„ John Yeomans	..	viiij ^a	viiij ^d
„ „	„ William Piers	..	iiij ^a	viiij ^d
„ „	„ John Lokyer	..	vij ^a	
„ „	„ John Colles	..	xiiij ^a	iiij ^d
„ „	„ John Fforman	..	vi ^a	viiij ^d
„ „	„ William Browne	..	ix ^a	ij ^d
„ „	„ Isabella Bulpan	..	xv ^a	x ^d
„ „	„ John Cooke	..	vij ^a	
„ „	„ John Bowe	..	viiij ^a	
„ „	„ John Cornyshe	..	vij ^a	x ^d

xxix^d xxij^d

„ one tenement „	Richard Power	..	xj ^s	vj ^d
„ „ „	John Porker	..	vj ^s	
„ „ „	Vincent Jenynges	..	xj ^s	
„ „ „	John Bulgen	..	iiij ^s	
„ „ „	Thomas Denegan	..	ix ^s	vj ^d
„ one corn mill „	Richard Burcomb	..	lxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ one tenement „	The same	..	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ „ „	John Fforman	..	v ^s	
„ „ „	Matilda White	..	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ „ „	Richard Sowlyng	..	iiij ^s	
„ „ „	Cornelius Hooper	..	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ „ „	Robert Marlar	..	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ „ „	John Wynter	..	x ^s	
„ „ „	John Fforman	..	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
„ one cottage „	Maurice Dawe	..	iiij ^s	
„ one tenement „	John Staunton	..	viiij ^s	
„ one cottage „	John Beram	..		xvj ^d
„ „ „	Simon Betheze	..	ij ^s	

POWLET.

Assessed Rents :

Of land called The Overland, in the tenure of John Birge	..	xxvj ^s	vj ^d	} lxxvij ^s
Of land called The Overland, in the tenure of Roger Ffrye	..	xix ^s	vj ^d	
Of lands in the tenure of Thomas Ffrye	.. .. .	xvj ^s	
Of lands in the tenure of John Say- well	.. .. .	xv ^s	

STOWEY.

Assessed Rents :

Of one meadow, in the tenure of John Morres	x ^s	
--	-------	----------------	--

Of one tenement, in the tenure of John Cowbuck, payable at Michaelmas and Hockday (the second Tuesday after Easter week)	xxij ^s
--	-------------------

SKYLGATE.

Assessed Rents :

Of lands in the tenure of John Sacton and others xv^s. viij^d

BURTPORT AND BRADFORD.

Assessed Rents :

Rent of one tenement, in the tenure of John Weryng	xj ^s	} xix ^s
Rent of one tenement, in the tenure of George Redd	vij ^s	

FREDYNGTON.

Rent of one tenement, in the tenure of William
Quyck, payable at Midsummer

BLAKDOWNE.

Rent of one tenement, in the tenure of John
Scholand, payable at Midsummer

BRISTOWE.

Rent of one tenement, payable at the feast of
S. James, Apostle

GOODLEIGH.

Rents of Free Tenants :

Rent of one tenement, in the tenure of John Hartknolle, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas	ij ^s	} cvj ^s
Rent of one tenement, in the tenure of John Elys	xiiij ^s iiij ^d	
" " " William Roger	x ^s ij ^d	
" " " John Downe	xij ^s iiij ^d	

"	"	"	Joan Sleper	..	xxij ^s	
"	"	"	Henry Shirlond	..	x ^s	
"	"	"	Roger Cloutman	..	x ^s	
"	"	"	Roger Knyght	..	xj	
"	one cottage	"	William Clowtman	..	iiij ^s	
"	one tenement	"	Alice Velacott, widow	x ^s	ij ^d	
SUM TOTAL, xliij ^{ld} xiiij vj ^d						

FEES AND WAGES :

Stipends of accountant, auditor's clerk, &c. xv^s iiij^d

RENTS RESOLUTE, outside the Manor of Cannyngham :

To Thomas Michell, for a chief rent	ij ^s viij ^d	} xv ^s j ^d
To the Prioress of Bukland, for a similar rent	vij ^s vj ^d	
To Roger Blewet, for a similar rent	xv ^d	
To the King, for lands in Goodleigh	iiij ^s viij ^d	

SUM OF THE ALLOWANCES aforesaid xxx^s v^d

AND HE STILL OWES xliij^{ld} iiij^s j^d

OF WHICH HE IS DISBURDENED, AS FOLLOWS :—

To Cecilia Verney, the late Prioress, for moneys expended by her, during the first half of the present year in the maintenance of her House, previous to the first arrival of the King's Commissioners, which was on the 26th of May, in the 28th year of Henry VIII. .. xix^{ld} xviiij^s iiij^d ob.

To the same, for moneys expended from the said 26th of May, to the time of the Dissolution, the 23rd of September, in the same year, a space of seventeen weeks vj^{ld} x^s j^d

To Sir Thomas Arundell, Receiver-General x^{ld} xviiij^s v^d

AND HE STILL OWES lxviiij^s iiij^d ob.*

* Appendix, No. xii (2).

ALLOWED by payment to Thomas Hache,
General Steward of the Court, of
his annual stipend of **xx^s**, granted
him for life by letters patent of the
Prioress and Convent **xx^s**

STILL REMAINING DUE **lvij^s iij^d ob.***

OVER:—

Rents received by Cecilia Verney, the late	} lj^s iij^d ob.
Prioress, payable at Midsummer, from	
the issues of land in Stowey ij^s vj^d	
Poulet xvj^d	
Cannyngton xlviij^s v^d ob.	

Rent of tenement in Bristol, in arrear for this
whole year **vj^s**

There are other returns from this time to the 30th year of Henry VIII., when the greater part of the property left the King's hands for those of the principal grantee; but they are of no interest compared with that now introduced to the reader, from the absence of those minute particulars with which it happily abounds, and which make it so living and exact a picture of the estates to which it refers.

I have now to show how the spoil was distributed.

In the 30th year of his reign, 1538, the King, "of his special grace, and in consideration of good, true, and faithful service," granted to Edward Rogers, whom we have already seen in possession as farmer of the property, the whole House and site of the late Priory of Cannyngton, in the County of Somerset, and all the church, bell-tower and cemetery of the said late Priory. Also all messuages, houses, buildings, granaries, stables, dove-cots, gardens,

* Ministers' Accounts, 27-28 Hen. VIII. Off. Augment.

orchards, &c., as well within as without, and adjacent or near to the site, sept, circuit, precinct, &c., of the said late Priory. Also all the manor of Cannynghon, and all the Rectory of Cannynghon, and the nomination and presentation to the Vicarage of Cannynghon whensoever vacant, with all the rights, members and appurtenances belonging to the said late Priory. Also all messuages, lands, tenements, mills, meadows, pastures, woods, pensions, portions, tithes, offerings and emoluments whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, situate, lying or being in Cannynghon, Powlett, Stowey and Ffedyngton, in the county of Somerset or elsewhere soever. The property was rated at the clear annual value of forty-five pounds, eight shillings and ten pence; and was to be held by the said Edward Rogers, and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, in chief, by the service of a tenth part of one Knight's fee, and a yearly rent of sixteen pounds, eight shillings and ten pence. The issues, &c., to commence from Michaelmas last past. The grant was dated, witness the King, at Westminster, the 8th of May, 1538.*

By a decree of the Court of Augmentation, in Trinity Term, the 4th of July, 31 Henry VIII., 1539, a "penceyon of thre shyllynges and thre pence yerly payable for Synodes oute of the p'sonage of Cannynghon belongyng to the late monastery of Cannynghon in the said countie of Som's'" was allowed to "the Archedeacon of Tawnton, and hys successors," together with arrears from the time of the Dissolution and Suppression, to be paid by the hands of the several particular receivers of the revenues and possessions of the dissolved House.†

* Orig. 80 Hen. VIII., p. 2, r. cxxxj. Add. MSS. B. M., n. 6365, p. 95b. Pat. 80 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 9. Leland Itin., II. 68. Appendix, No. XIII.

† Decrees, vol. x, f. iijcliiij, iijcliiijb.

On the 21st of March, 1539-40, the King granted to Sir John Horsey, for the sum of £1242 3s. 9d. of lawful English money, a tenement and all lands, meadows, pastures, &c., lately in the tenure of George Reed, and situated in the parish of Bradford, in the county of Dorset, and lately belonging to the dissolved Priory of Canyngton, and parcel of its lands and possessions. They were estimated of the annual value of eight shillings. Besides this, was granted at the same time to the said Sir John Horsey, the site of the monastery of Shyrborne, which had been leased to him, by an indenture dated at Westminster, the 4th of January, 1539-40, from the preceding Michaelmas for the term of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of 104s. 8d. Also the manor of Wyke, in the county of Dorset, leased at the same time and for the same term, at an annual rent of £16 10s. 6d. Also land at Creche, in the isle of Purbyk, formerly belonging to the monastery of Byndon. Also messuages or a mansion called Longleyte, in the county of Wiltes, lately belonging to the monastery of Henton, in the county of Somerset. All this property was to be held by the said John in chief, by the service of a tenth part of one Knight's fee, and, among other payments for the other portions, a farm rent for Bradford of tenpence, to be paid yearly at Michaelmas. The grant bears date, witness the King, at Walden, the 21st of March, 1539-40.*

In the 34th year of his reign the King granted the messuages, lands, tenements, &c., belonging to the Priory, situated in the parish of Goodley and county of Devon, to Humfrey Colles, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns. The grant included the reversion of other property, the particulars of which are recited in its preamble, some account of which will be especially interesting to the local

* Orig. 31 Hen. VIII., p. 2, r. cxxlj. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII., p. 6, mm. 32, 33, 34.

reader. The instrument sets forth that by a certain indenture under the great seal, bearing date at Westminster, the 10th July, in the thirty-third year of his reign, 1541, his Majesty had leased to John Earl of Bath the whole house and site of the late Hospital of S. John of Briggewater, with all the houses, edifices, &c., thereunto pertaining; also a close of pasture called The Hundred Acres, containing by estimation eighty-four acres, and another close of pasture called Smale Crofte, containing by estimation twenty-five acres, commonly called The Demeane Landes of the aforesaid House, for the term of twenty-one years from the feast of S. Michael next following, at a yearly rent of eight pounds, three shillings and sixpence, payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas. Also, that by another indenture between the King on the one part and John Ogan on the other, bearing date the 23rd of October, in the thirty-second year of his reign, 1540, he had leased to the aforesaid John Ogan the Grange of Barton, otherwise called Blakedon, with its appurtenances, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton, together with all the houses, edifices, granaries, dove-cots, orchards, &c., thereunto belonging;—to wit, a meadow called Barnehayes, containing by estimation one acre; a meadow called Parkemeade, containing by estimation two acres; a pasture called Oldhayes, or Oldbares, containing by estimation three acres; a pasture called The Orcheyarde, containing by estimation one acre; a pasture called Fflower, containing by estimation ten acres; a pasture called The Twentie Acres Close, containing by estimation twenty acres; a pasture close called Barnehayes, containing by estimation five acres; a pasture close called The Sevenacres Close, containing by estimation seven acres; a pasture close called Woodcrofte, containing by estimation twelve acres; a pasture close called Laushere, adjacent to

Spyding, containing by estimation twelve acres ; a pasture close of Spryng, containing by estimation seven acres ; a pasture called Kinges Leasse, containing by estimation thirteen acres ; a pasture adjacent to Laushere, containing by estimation one acre ; a pasture called The Priours Parke ; a pasture in the parish of Lyng, in the tenure of Thomas Blansheflower and William Blansheflower ; all the land, in Pytmyster, in the tenure of Richard Mylbury ; all the lands, in Pytmyster aforesaid, in the tenure of Thomas Spryng,—belonging and appertaining to the said grange. Also, that by the same indenture he had leased to the aforesaid John Ogan all the Rectory and Chapel of Corff and Pytmyster, formerly belonging and appertaining to the said late Priory, and all the tithes of corn, pensions, and all other profits whatsoever, of old time appertaining to the aforesaid Rectory and Chapel. The said John Ogan to have and to hold the lands, &c., aforesaid from Michaelmas last past to the end of the term and through the term of twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of a hundred shillings for Barton, and of eight pounds seven shillings for the tithes, &c., of Pytmyster and Corff, payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas, or within a month after. Also, that by another indenture between the King on one part, and James Dyer, gentleman, on the other, bearing date at Westminster, the 29th of December, in the thirty-first year of his reign, 1539, he had leased to the aforesaid James Dyer the Rectory of Trull, with all its rights and appurtenances, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton, with all tithes of corn, wool, lambs, &c., the tithes of Hamewoode and Sernehaye, parcel of the Rectory of Trull, excepted, which were leased to John Smyth ; the said James Dyer to have and to hold the said

tithes from Michaelmas last past for a term of twenty-one years next following, at a yearly rent of eight pounds of lawful English money, payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas. Also, that by another indenture between the King on the one part, and John Luttrell, of Dunster, on the other, bearing date at Westminster, the 28th of October, in the thirty-first year of his reign, 1539, he had leased to the aforesaid John the site of the late House or Priory of Dunster, and all the lands, &c., appertaining thereunto, for the term of twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of seventy-three shillings and four-pence, payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas. This is followed by the recital of some leases of lands formerly in the possession of the monasteries of Pilton and the Grey Friars of Exeter. The grant then proceeds to set forth that for the sum of nine hundred and sixty-two pounds, seventeen shillings and four-pence, of lawful English money, paid by his beloved subject, Humfrey Colles, gentleman, he had granted the reversion of all the aforesaid lands, with their woods, &c., together with the lands at Goodley already mentioned, formerly belonging to the Priory of Canynngton; the site of the Priory at Bathe and lands belonging thereto; lands formerly belonging to the Priory of Barliche; to Sion, in the county of Middlesex; to Martok Priory, in Somerset; and to the Priory of S. Bartholomew and other Houses in London. He further grants to the said Humphrey Colles all the woods growing here and there in Priours Parke, containing by estimation twenty acres, in the parishes of Pytmyster, Corff, Trull, and Orcharde, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton; the wood called Ffoxegrove, containing by estimation ten acres, in the parish of Dunster; the wood

called Cathanger Grove, containing by estimation four acres and half, in the parish of Stogursey, and formerly belonging to the late Priory of Barliche ; the grove called The Parke, containing by estimation ten acres, in Bromefelde, in the parish of Estbuckelande, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Pilton ; and the copse called The Lyttlecops, containing by estimation six acres, in the parish of Estbuckeland, and also formerly belonging to the late Priory of Pilton. Also the advowsons, presentations, &c. of Corff, Pytmyster, and Trull, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. The Barliche property was estimated at the clear annual value of forty shillings ; that of Cannyngton at one hundred and six shillings a year ; that of Pilton at four pounds and one halfpenny ; and that of the Greyfreeres at forty shillings. The said Humfrey Colles was to have and hold these lands, advowsons, rights, &c., of the King and his heirs, and successors, in chief, by the service of a fortieth part of one Knight's fee, and an annual rent for the Bridgwater property, of 16s. 4½d. ; for the Cannyngton property, of 10s. 7½d. ; for Barton or Blakedon, Lyng, Pytmyster, &c., of 10s. ; for the Rectory and Chapel of Corff and Pytmyster, of 16s. 8½d. ; for Trull, of 2s. 8d., together with a yearly stipend of £6 13s. 4d. to a Chaplain for performing Divine Service in Trull Church ; for Dunster, of 7s. 4d. ; for Bathe, of 8s. 4d. ; for Cathanger, formerly belonging to Barliche, of 4s. ; for the Pilton property, of 8s. ½d. ; for that of the Grey Friars of Exeter, of 4s. ; for Martok, of 6s. 1½d. ; and for that in London, of 12s. The grant further acquits the said Humfrey Colles of the payment of all corrodies, rents, annuities, &c. except the rents reserved to the Crown, and the stipend of the Chaplain at Trull before mentioned. It concludes by giving him the issues of

the several estates from Michaelmas last past, and is dated at Westminster, the 16th of March, 1543.*

The Blakedone property was Requested for purchase by Richard Androys in the 35th year of Henry VIII. The Request stated that the rent of one tenement was *vj**, and of another *viiij**; and that a "parcell of no manor nor any chase, parke, fforeste, or mancion place of the Kinges maiestie is nye adionyng." "The trees growing in hedgis inclosing the the sayd landes and tenementes wylbarely suffyce to repayre and maynteyne the sayd hedgis and fencys therefore not valuid."† The King thereupon granted to the said Richard Andrewes and Nicholas Temple a tenement in the parish of Blakedon, in the county of Somerset, in the tenure of John Hollard, and certain lands, meadows, pastures, &c., in Blakedon, in the tenure of John Chyrby, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Cannington. The property was to be held in chief, by a service of a fortieth part of one Knight's fee, and an annual rent of 22½^d. The grant, which was to take effect from Michaelmas last past, included other lands in the counties of Worcester, Oxford, Bucks, Gloucester, Wilts, &c., and was dated, witness the King, at Terlyng, the 15th of July, 1543.‡

We have now to notice the fate of the Rectory of Wytherygge. It was first leased to the insatiate Edward Rogers by an indenture, dated at Westminster, the 20th of May, 1536, with all and singular its tithes of corn, hay, lambs, &c., for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of £7. It was subsequently, after a Request to purchase, dated the 12th of March, 35 Henry VIII., granted in

* Orig. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 8. r. xxxij. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11. mm. 14 (19)—11 (22). Appendix, No. xiv.

† Part. for Grants, 35 Hen. VIII., Androys Richard, Nos. 18, 30.

‡ Orig. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1. r. cxxxij. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 3. mm. 8 (17)—11 (22).

reversion to George Heydon, gentleman, and Hugh Stucley, Esq., for the sum of £301 7s., together with three cottages at Wytherygge, belonging to the late Priory of Cannyngton; the advowson and presentation of the Vicarage and Church of Wytherygge; sundry lands at Rollesclyff, in the parish of Brodeclyst or Brodeclyff and county of Devon, formerly belonging to the Priory of S. Nicholas, Exeter; at Saltmayde, in the parish of Clyff S. George; and at Lewes in Sussex, belonging to that famous Abbey. The Rectory of Wytherygge, with the cottages, &c. was valued at £9 2s. 4d.; the property at Lewes at 16s. 8d.; and that belonging to the Priory of S. Nicholas at £4 13s. 4d. per annum. All was to be held in chief, by the service of a twentieth part of one Knight's fee, and, among other payments for the rest, a farm rent for Wytherygge, with the three cottages, of 18s. 3d., payable at Michaelmas. The grant was to take effect from Michaelmas last past, and bears date, witness the King, at Westminster, the 14th of June, 1544.*

In his 36th year, after a Request to purchase, dated the 10th of October, in that year, the King granted to David Clayton, or Clutton, of the city of Westminster, gentleman, for the sum of £221 of good and lawful English money, all the messuages, tofts, cottages, &c., situated in Skilgate and Brussheforde, in the county of Somerset, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Cannyngton. Also a messuage, tenement, mill, and two acres of land, situate in Lucote or Lacote, in the parish of Stokepurowe, in the county of Somerset, in the tenure or occupation of Thomasine Hodges, or her assigns, and formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. Also a messuage in Weshford, in the

* Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 6. r. xx. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 21. mm. 23 (24) - 26 (26). Appendix, No. xv.

parish of Oldeclyffe, in the county of Somerset, in the tenure or occupation of John Hobbys, and formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. Also the manor or grange of Hydon, in the county of Somerset, and messuages in the hamlet of Wytham Ffrary, Blackdowne, Chedder, and Predi, in the county of Somerset, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Wytham. Also various lands in Bedfordshire, Nottingham, Wilts, and Yorkshire. The value of the Cannyngton property was 15s. 8d.; of that of Taunton 7s.; and of that of Wytham 66s. 8d. The grant was dated at Westminster, the 29th of November, 1544.*

The hundred of Cannyngton, parcel of the possessions of Henry, late Marquis of Exeter, of high treason attainted, with all its appurtenances, rents, reversions, advowsons of Churches, Chapels, &c., was in the first place leased to the same Edward Rogers, by an indenture, dated at Westminster, the 17th of March, 1541, for the term of twenty-one years from the preceding Michaelmas, at a yearly rent of seven pounds, five shillings, and three-farthings. Its yearly value was estimated at seven pounds, five shillings and one half-penny. The manor of Radway Ffytzpayn, with all its members, &c., parcel of the possessions of the same Henry attainted, valued at the annual sum of twenty-six pounds and elevenpence half-penny, was also leased to the said Edward Rogers, for the term of his life, by an indenture dated at Westminster, the 21st of February, 1541. Further, the free Chapel of Pyddelwaldestone, in the county of Dorset, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Cannyngton, and estimated at the clear annual value of forty shillings, was leased to the same Edward Rogers, by an indenture dated at

* Orig. 86 Hen. VIII., p. 9. r. 1. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 4. mm. 46 (6)
—42 (10).

Westminster, the 20th of March, 1537, for twenty-one years from the foregoing Michaelmas, at a yearly rent of forty shillings. The reversion of all these was now granted, from Michaelmas last past, to the aforesaid Edward Rogers, who had by this time acquired the site of the Priory of Mynchin Buckland, and to his heirs male, after a Request to purchase, dated the 16th of June, 1545. The manor of Radway Ffytzpayn and the hundred of Canyngton were to be held in chief, by the service of a twentieth part of one Knight's fee; the Chapel of Pyddelwaldestone by fealty only, in free socage and not in chief, with an annual farm rent of four shillings, payable at Michaelmas. The grant was dated, witness the King, at Tychefelde, the 3rd of August, 1545.*

Lastly, after a Request to purchase, dated the 8th of July, 1545, the King granted to Henry Brayne and John Marsshe, for the sum of £739 15s. 2½d., the tenement or burgage, in the tenure or occupation of — Chester, in the parish of S. Michael and city of Bristol, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Cannyngton, and all other messuages, &c., situated in the said city, and formerly belonging to the said late Priory. The aforesaid burgage was of the yearly annual value of 6s., and was to be held in free socage by fealty only, and an annual farm rent of sevenpence halfpenny, payable at Michaelmas. Other lands were included in the grant which formerly belonged to the Monasteries of S. Mary Magdalene Bristol, Bathe, Keynsham, Henton, Wytham, Clyve, Mynchynbarowe, Cirencester, S. Mary of Graces, Shene, Laicok, Braden-

* Orig. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 3, r. ix. Pat. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 8. mm. 37 (9), 36 (10). *Appendix, No. xvi.

stock, Tewkesburie, &c. The instrument was dated at Westminster, the 25th of September, 1545.*

The reader will remember the gift of certain lands in Poulet, for the maintenance of lights in the Church of Canyngton (p. 37). Ten acres of this or some neighbouring property in the tenure of Walter Stone, devoted to a similar purpose,—"lyghtes foundyd wⁱⁿ the paryshe church ther"—of the annual value of viij^s, but, according to the Certificate of Chantries, dated the 8th of February, 2 Edward VI., 1548-9, subject to a "rente resolute paide yerely, xv^d ob'," to the Duke of Somerset, as of the manor of Tuckeswell, and so remaining clear vj^s viij^d ob', were granted to William Morris and Edward Isaack.†

A Mansion House and Lands at Canyngton, of the annual value of vj^{li} xv^s vj^d, belonging to the Free Chapel of Ichestok, were granted to Sir John Thynne and Laurence Hide. The plate and ornaments of this Chantry are stated in the Certificate to be "none but a chalice," the weight of which is carefully given as ten ounces and a half.‡ Thomas Shackeley, the last incumbent, who is returned at the time of the Suppression as "clerke, of thage of 1 yeres," was still living in 1556, and at that time in receipt of a pension of c^s.||

Preserved in the Record Office, among the former contents of a bag labelled "Augmentation," is a Roll of Arrears of Pensions and Tenths of Bailiffs and Collectors

* Orig. 87 Hen. VIII., p. 1. r. lxxvij. Pat. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 5. mm. 38 (10)—34 (14).

† Sales of Chantries, vol. j. ff. 69,69b. Certificates of Chantries, 42. n. 64.

‡ Sales of Chantries, vol. ij. ff. 245b., 246. Certificates of Chantries, 42. n. 64.

|| Card. Pole's Pension Book, f. xxx^{mo}. •

in several of the western counties for the year ending at Michaelmas, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 1555-6. There are three defaulters connected with the property whose fate we have been investigating. Edward Rogers, one year in arrear for Cannyngton, owed xvj^{li} viij^s x^d, and for Puddeltowne, iiij^d; Antony Ackeland, for tenements in Bristol, vij^d ob.; and William Crowche, for tenements in Blackedon, xxiij^d ob. In connexion with that of Mynchin Buckland there are Edward Rogers, for Buckland, owing vij^s vij^d; John Windham, for the manor of Hele, lxx^s; Alexander Popeham, for divers places, xiiij^s iiij^d; the Vicar of Pawlett, a pension of xiiij^s iiij^d; the Vicar of Northepetherston, a pension of xl^s; and the Vicar of Talland, a pension of ij^s. There are also defaulters connected with the estates formerly belonging to the Monasteries of Worspring, Barliche, Cleve, Taunton, Mountague, Brewton, S. John's Wells, S. John's Bridgewater, Athelney, Bathe, Keynsham, Henton, Witham, and Glastonbury. The Receiver-General, John Aylworth, prays to be exonerated from these arrears, because in very many cases no distress can be taken, and in others he needs the aid of the Court of Exchequer for their collection. This document supplies positive proof, if such were needed, that the sums charged on the several estates for pensions, tenths, &c., were ignored soon after their possession by the King's grantees. And appended to it is a notice, singularly indicative of the state of utter confusion to which sacrilege had reduced even the spoil for which the horrible work was undertaken, and which may well be allowed to close this fearful tale of spoliation and wrong:—"Memor'd that the Collectors of the Chantries in the Countie of Somers' haue not this yeare aunswered nor paied any p'te of their

colleco'ons, nor the Receyvo^r knowith not who be the Collectors nor where to find theym."

The annals of Canyngton are now brought to a conclusion, so far as the main business of the author is concerned, which ends with the alienation of the estates from their lawful owners, and their transfer to the King's grantees. I may add, however, that the property at Canyngton remained in the possession of the family of Rogers until the year 1672. Intestine feuds had bitterly cursed the doomed race, when "the estate tayle of the sayd Edward Rogers determined by the failure of his issue male, on or about the 2nd day of the month of September, 1672."* The sin had attracted the usual judgment. The lands reverted to the Crown, and were granted on the 15th of July, 1672, to Thomas, Lord Clifford. This eminent man was born on the 1st of August, 1630; and was present at the sea-fight with the Dutch, on the 3rd of June, 1665, and at Bergen, on the 2nd of August, in the same year. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Clifford, on the 20th of April, 1672, and was made Lord High Treasurer in the following November. On the 19th of June, 1673, he resigned his office, retired into the country, and died a few months afterwards. A dispute arose about the fee-farm rent of £16 8s. 10d., which, as we have already seen, was ordered to be paid annually to the King. This was settled by decree in the King's Remembrancer's Office, in Michaelmas Term, 29 Charles II. The property has remained in the hands of the Cliffords from that time to our own, and has been occupied by them for the far greater part of the intervening period. In or about the year 1807, the mansion, which, as I have stated, is,

* Harl. Cart. 111 H. n. 22.

with the exception of the few and inconspicuous fragments already described, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, reverted, by a curious coincidence, after the lapse of between two and three hundred years, to its predecessor's original purpose, and was put into the possession of a Sisterhood of about thirteen Benedictine Nuns from Belgium, who continued to reside in it for twenty-six years. A corner of the orchard was their cemetery, and among the long green grass, and shaded by weeping willows, may still be seen the white wooden crosses which mark the last resting place of several of the inmates. I noticed the names of Catherine Macdonald, ob. Nov. 29, 1831, æt. 73; Frances S——, ob. 12 June, 1824, æt. 81; Sr. Lucy Magdalen Whitechurch, ob. Nov. 17, 1829, æt. 29; and Sr. Mary Magdalen Knight, 1825, æt. 36. A large marble slab notes the grave of Peter Collingridge, O.S.F., sometime Bp. of Thespis, who died in 1829. Since the period to which these memorials refer, the Society has removed to Rugeley, in Staffordshire, and the house is at length deserted and tenantless.

Such is the history of Canyngton Priory, from the day that the old noble founded the place for his soul's health, through ages of varying fortune, down to other and far worse times, when, under a hollow pretence of opposing superstition, sacrilegious hands took to themselves this and other Houses of God in possession. The scene, indeed, had little of the glories of Taunton or Muchelney, Montacute or Buckland. The income of the House amounted to little more than one-sixth of that even of the least wealthy of those great Communities. But, humble though it was, it did its work among the humanisers of the time. It was a school of graces, and for many ages a centre of all refined and refining influences.

The memory of its varied excellencies will suggest to honest and teachable minds the duty of looking justly, and therefore kindly and respectfully, on its efforts. Within the circuit of those grey enclosures, on which, when I last beheld them, the expiring rays of the evening sun were fading amid a silence and repose that deepened every moment, was a little world, far in advance of the great one outside, where earnest, truthful, and loving hearts were prompting hands to do their best towards the solace and enlightenment of all around. If an occasional cloud passed over and darkened for a few moments the sky, it only made more conspicuous the brightness which was its ordinary atmosphere. There human life went on, accompanied by much that raised and glorified it almost above humanity. In purity and truth the owners lived, and in faith and patience they laboured. And most happily for us—it is indeed one of the encouraging signs of the age—we are again beginning to appreciate the value of such an influence. We are again beginning to think that Woman is never greater, never nobler, never lovelier, than when employed in the Great Master's work, and aiding her sisters in the way to heaven. Mediæval times had, in this point of view, an immense advantage over ourselves, which it is short-sighted and unworthy of us to overlook or disparage. Woman then found in countless instances that on which she might lavish the fondness of her boundless heart—that which she might love without weakness, shame, or sin—that on which all her ardent nature might pour itself out in the self-sacrificing devotion and unhesitating affection of which God has so blessedly made her capable. The writer is one who is of opinion, and he fears not to avow it, that the importance of this influence on the world at large cannot possibly be

overrated; and that much whereof we most bitterly complain, and which is most disgraceful to us as Christian men, would stand its best, perhaps its only, chance of removal by such gracious instrumentality. A whole world of devoted aid would thus be given to us, from which in our pride and conceit we have too long turned away, and, it may well be added, have obtained our reward in the misery and degradation of multitudes. With the revival of Woman's employment in sacred things we shall turn over a new leaf in our country's history, and our eyes will be gladdened, with a joy that shall be blighted by no after sorrow, as they rest upon a fairer, a happier, and a holier page.

THOMAS HUGO.

A P P E N D I X .

No. I.

[From Bp. Drokenesford's Register, f. lxvijb.]

Absoluc'o d'ni Joh'is de M'iet.

Me^d q'd d'ns absoluit d'nm Joh'm de Meriet milit' a sententia ex'cois quam in c'rit occ'one exent'ac'onis vx'is sue defuncte. iniuncta s' penitencia p' mod'o culpe salutari & cor vx' sue cu' corpore assignavit fore tumuland'. p' l'ras Berengarii Ep'i Tusculani d'ni pp^o penitenciarij apud Woky v. kal'n April' anno d'ni m^o. ccc^{mo}. xiiij^o. Consecr' n're Quinto.

No. II.

[From Bp. Drokenesford's Register, f. cxlixb.]

Memorand' q'd d'ns scripsit Priorisse & monialib' dom' de Canynton sue dioc' q'd no' obstante inhibic'one eis f'ca gen'alit' recipiant d'nam Dyonis' Peu'el ad p'hendinand' in d'ca domo su'ptib' cu' suis p'p'is & ad voluntatem d'ni. S'b dat' apud Kyngesbiri viij k'ln Apl' anno d'ni m^o ccc^{mo} xiiij^o. Cons' v^o sue q'nto.

No. III.

[From Bp. Drokenesford's Register, f. lxxiiijb.]

L'ra dir'ta p'orisse & con'tui de Cani'gton p' p'hendinaco'e mulier'.

J. p'm' &c. dil'cis fliab' d'nab' p'orisse & con. de Canigton salt'. P'cib' q'r'd' amicor' n'ror' nobiscu' i' isto solle'pni f'o existenc' annue'tes vt cu' Joh'es ffychet sit ad p'tes aliq's p'egrinat'ns vx' sua & due sorores ip'ius Joh'is bone conu'saco'is vt audiuim' & honeste i' p'oratu v'ro int'im valeant p'hendinare. Hinc est q'd ista vice p'mittim' g'c'ose q'd d'cas vx' & sorores vsq' ad reditu' d'ci Joh'is p' mora vob'cu' facienda suis p'p'riis su'ptib' potestis admitt'e du'tame' vob' placu'it advent' seu mora modica ear'd'. Adv'tentes insup' q'd p' ear' adventu' seu mora' ullas alias v'l alios ad v'rm p'oratu' p' on'e dom' v're seu suspic'one sinist' h'ere volum' accessu' quouismodo. Et si contig'it aliqua' muliere' seculare' p' n'ras l'ras moram fac'e vobiscu', nolum' q'd dom' vest' p' eas, seu moram ear' i' aliquo on'et' seu religioso q'd absit scandalu' paciati'. Sc'pt' ap'd Wollau'ion. vj. kaln. Januar'.

No. III.*

[Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III. (3 nos.) n. 94.]

Inq'sic'o capta cor' Esc' d'ni Reg' apud Som'ton die Jouis in cr'stino s'ci Martini anno regni Regis Edwardi t'cij post conquestu' sexto s'cd'm tenore' & forma' br'is d'ni Regis huic inquisico'i consuti p' sacr'm Joh'is Polker (?)
 Ric'i Horseye Will'i Chaundos Will'i Cordulkent Hugo's Brun Joh'is Stenyngg Joh'is le Riuer (?) Ric'i Dudbrok . . Joh'is . . & Will'mi Norman Qui dicu't p' sacr'm suu' q'd non e' ad dampnu' u' p'iudiciu' dni Reg' seu alior' Rob'to le fitz Payn q'd ip'e quat'viginti acr' terr' cu' p'tin' in Canynton & Radeweye dare possit & assignare Priorisse Canynton h'ndu' & tenendu' sibi & successorib' suis ad inueniend' quemda' capellanu' p' a'ia ip'ius Rob'ti & a'iab' antecessor' . . o'm q' fideliu' defu'ctor' in eccl'ia de Cany'gton sing'lis dieb' celeb'turum in'p'etuu' Et dic' q'd terra p'd'ca tenet' de Rege in capite p' s'uiciu' militare et q'd valet p' an'u' in om'ib' exitib' iux' veru' valore' xxs Et q'd no' e' aliquis medius int' dn'm Rege' & p'd'cm Rob'tum de terra p'd'ca Et q'd diu's terr' & ten' p'd'co Rob'to in Com' Som's & Dors' q'

tenent' de d'no Rege in capite p' s'uiciu' militare q' valent
 p'annu' in om'ib' exit'
 Jurati huic inq'sico'i sigilla sua apposu'nt.

No. IV.

[From Bp. Ralph's Register, f. cxlix.]

Rauf p' la seoffraunce de dieux Eueske de Baa & de Welles, a nos che's filles en dieux. . . . P'oresse & Couent de Kanyngton oue la beneson dieu & la n're salutz. Purceo nous auoms graunte. come en nous est. a nos che's en dieu Joh'ne Wason & Maud Poer. quelles oue deus dammoiselles. p' assent & volente de vous puissent demorer & sojourner (?) en vost' maisone de Kanyngton. tanq' la Pask p'cheyn. a vener. issint q' lour demeore & sojourn ne soit a vous ne au dite maisone de rien damagouse p'iudiciele ou deshoneste volomps q' si ensi soit les dites Joh'ne & Maud oue ses deus damoiseles reteniez a demorer & sojourner en v're maisone. en la fourme susdeite. A dieux q' touz iours vous doigne grace de bien faire. Don' a Banelle. le. xiiij. Jour Octobre.

No. IV.*

[Abstract of Reg. Rad. cccxxxxviiij, cccxxxxviiij, cccxxxxviiij.
 MS. Harl. 6965, p. 243, 244.]

Comperta in visitaco'e Priorisse & monialiū' de Kanyngton. Queda' monialis de incontinentia sua increpata p' Priorissam, ut verbis suis utamur, dixit pro tantis excessibus se nolle semel dicere Mea culpa, sed eadem virago effecta contra Priorissam & alias sorores premissa detestantes, quando eam increpant, se velle cu' cultell' & alijs armis seviciam virilem in easde' exercere graviter comminatur. Et alia monialis — concubituī assueta, habens in utero — postmodu' edidit suu' partu'. — Ordinamus q'd d'ca (Johanna Trimelet) p' annu' continuum in una domo honesta infra scitum clausuram mon' v'ri maneat interclusa, secunda tertia & sexta feria jejundet in pane & aqua, suos calores macerans juveniles, & in alijs diebus

quibuscunq' p' d'cum tempus panem potagium & cervisiam pro suo victu tantummodo precipimus ministrari. — Extitit etiam in d'ca visitac'oe detectu' d'cam priorissa' 4 mulieres pro quaru' qualibet pro 20 libr. in sororem d'ce domus recepisse, incidens ma^o in symoniacam pravitatem ad quam cetera crimina nichil extimantur. — Rigorem juris sub mansuetudine temp'antes, tibi (Priorissa) duas de sororibus tuis discret' & in temp'alibus circumspectas decernimus in administraco'e temp'alium d'ce domus adjungend', sine quaru' consilio & assensu earu' nihil facias, — &c.

No. V.

[Pat. 27 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 1.]

P' Priorissa & Con-	R' om'ib' ad quos &c' salt'm
uentu de Canyngton'	Licet &c de gr'a tamen n'ra sp'ali-
	—— concessim' & licenciam

dedim' p'nob' & heredib' n'ris quantu' in nob' est dil'co & fidelij n'ro Joh'i de Chidiok' & Rob'to de Sambourn' q'd ip'i duodecim denaratas reddit' cu' p'tin' in Whytherigg' in Com' Deuon' & aduocac'oem eccl'ie eiusdem ville que de nob' non tenent' in capite vt dicit', dare possint & assignare dile'is nob' in X'po Priorisse & Conuentui de Canyngton' h'end' & tenend' sibi & successorib' suis imppetuu'. Et eisdem Priorisse & Conuentui q'd ip'e redditu' p'dc'm cum p'tin' & aduocaco'em p'dcam a p'fatjs Joh'e & Rob'to recip'e, & eccl'iam illam appropriare, & eam sic appropriatam in p'prios vsus simul cum redditu p'dco tenere possint sibi & successorib' suis p'dcis impetuu', tenore p'senciu' similil' licenciam dedim' sp'alem, statuto p'dco non obstante. Nolentes q'd &c — seu grauent'. Saluis tamen capitalib' &c. — consuetis. T. R. apud Turrim London'. xxiiij. die Januar'. p'br'e de p'uito sig'.

No. VI.

[Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III. (1. nra.) n. 45.]

Inquis' capt' apud Ilmynstre in Com' Som's' coram Will'mo Cheyne Esc' d'ni Regis in eod'm Com' die martis

p'x' post f'm s'ce Margarete anno regni Reg' Edwardi t'cij a conq' quadragesimo quarto virtute br'is d'ni Regis huic inquis' consuti p' sac'm Ade Swyf Will'i Hucker Will'i Moure Ric'i Cook Will'i Walround Will'i Dounh'm Will'i Sherf' Rob'ti Hare Thome Deme Laur' Wyly Rob'ti Dany & Thome Ansty qui dic' sup' scr'm suu' q'd Rog' Mounfort vtlag' nulla tenuit t'r' seu ten' in d'nico suo vt de feodo in com' pd'co die p'mulgac'onis vtlagarie sue seu postea de Rege in capite uel de aliquo alio die quo obiit set tamen tenuit vnu' corrodium ad t'm vite sue ex concessio'e Priorisse de Canyngton' apud Canyngton' quod val' p' annu' xls quod quide' corrodium vicecomites Som's' qui p' temp'e fuerint ad opus d'ni Reg' receperunt Et q'd id'm Rog' obiit in f'o corp'is X'pi anno d'ni Reg' nu'c xliij^{do} Et q'd null' he's ip'e Rog' h'uit p' ut istud requirit. In cuj' rei testio'm p'd'ci Jur' sigill' sua apposuer' Dat' loco die & anno sup'd'cis.

No. VII.

[Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 12.]

D' licencia dandi ad manu' mortuam.

R' om'ib' ad quos &c. Salt'm
Licet &c. tamen pro viginti
marcis quas dilecta nob' in

X'po Priorissa de Canyngton nob' soluit in hanap'io n'ro concessimus & licenciam dedimus p' nob' & heredib' n'ris quantum in nob' est Mag'ro Rob'to Crosse p'sone eccl'ie de Spaxton' q'd ip'e sex mesuagia centum & nouem acras t're decem & octo acras p'ti cum p'tin' in Poulet dare possit & assignare p'fate Priorisse & Conuentui eiusdem loci h'end' & tenend' sibi & ear' successorib' ad inueniend' duos cereos vocatos Torches competentes & honestos, vnum videlicet ad dext'um cornu & vnum ad sinistrum cornu sum'i altaris in d'co Prioratu p' tempus & a tempore consecrac'ois corporis X'pi singulis dieb' ad missam de die in honore d'ci corporis vsq' ad finalem p'cep'oem eiusdem corporis continue ardentes imp'p'm. Et eisdem Priorisse & Conuentui q'd ip'e d'ca mesuagia t'ram & pratum cum p'tin' a p'fato Mag'ro Rob'to recip'e possint & tenere sibi & ear' successorib' ad inueniend' d'cos cereos in forma p'd'ca ardentes imp'p'm sicut p'd'cm est, tenore p'sencium similit' licenciam dedimus sp'alem

statuto p'd'co non obstante. Nolentes q'd &c. — seu g'uent'. Saluis &c — consuetis. In cuius &c. T. R. apud Westm' xvj die Junij.

No. VIII.

[Memorand. Scaco. 1 Hen. V., m. xiiij.]

Adhuc com'ia de t'mi'o sc'e Trinitatis anno sc'do
Regis Henrici Quinti
Adhuc Recorda.

Som's'

D' Priorissa de Canyngton p'munienda Comp'tum est p'
ad ostendend' quare ip'a de c'tis t'ris quendam Inquisi-
& tenementis in Pederdam & co'em captam apud
Combewyssh p' subtracc'one Stokvrey die lune
divini s'vicij d'no Regi in c'stino s'ce Trini-
computare non deb'. tatis anno regni Regis

Henrici quarti nup' Regis

Angl' post conquestum t'ciodecimo

coram Rob'to Veele tunc Esc' d'ci nup' Regis in Com'
Som's' virtute officij sui q'd d'ns de Coursy quondam
dedit Priorisse de Canyngton & sucessorib' suis c'ta t'ras
tenementa prata pascuas boscum & decimas garbar' &
minutas decimas residuas in Pederdam iuxta Combewyche
& in Combewyche ad inueniend' quendam capellanu'
idoneu' divina celebrantem imp'p'm ad orand' p' animab'
Regum Anglie & Successor' suor' videl't in capella s'ci
Leonardi apud Combewyche qual't alt'a die d'nica & quol't
alt'o duplici festo p' annu' & in capella S'ci Jacobi apud
Pederdam p'd'cam qual't alt'a die d'nica & quol't alt'o
duplici festo p' annu' et q'd p'd'ca Priorissa ad inueniend'
huiusmodi capellanu' celebrantem in d'ca capella S'ci
Jacobi apud Pederdam cessavit & se retraxit p' quinq'
annos iam elapsos p'x' ante capco'em d'ce Inquisic'ois &
q'd t're ten' prata pascua boscos & decime p'd'ca in Peder-
dam val' p' annu' quatuor marcas. Et in Combewyche val'
p' annu' x marc'. Et q'd Johanna nunc Priorissa de
Canyngton exitus & p'ficua inde p'cepit & p' idem tempus
h'uit usq' diem capco'is Inquisic'ois p'd'ce vnde eadem
Priorissa d'no Regi est responsura. Sup' quo concordatu'
est int' Barones q'd p'd'ca Priorissa de Canyngton

p'muniat' p' br'e de Scire fac' essend' hic ad ostendend' & p'ponend' si quid p' se h'eat vel dic'e sciat quare ip'a de exit' & p'ficuis d'cor' t'rar' & ten' prator' pascuar' boscor' decimar' garbar' & minutar' decimar' residuar' in Federdam iuxta Combewyche & in Combewyche cu' p'tin' in Com' p'd'co a tempore subtracco'is divini s'uicui p'd'ci ib'm hucusq' d'no Regi computare respondere & satisfac'e non deb'. Et p' s' vic' Som's' q'd p' p'bos &c. scire fac' &c. Ita &c. a die S'ci Mich'is in XV dies ad ostendend' &c. Ad quem diem vic' non retorn' br'e. I'o p's ei sicut alias &c. Ita &c. In octab' S'ci Martini Ante quem diem p'd'ca Priorissa ven' p' Ric'm Hukelegh' attorn' suu' Et dicit q'd ex quo in p'd'ca Inquis' non est comp'tum quale nomen p'd'cus d'ns de Cursy h'uit nec que t're & ten' seu decime dat' fuerunt p'dict' p'decessori d'ce Priorisse & successor' suis nec q'd p'd'ca t're ten' & decime dat' fuerunt ante statutu' vel post statutu' de t'ris & ten' ad manu' mortuam non ponend' editu' nec q'd d'ns Rex qui nunc est nec p'genitor' sui fuerunt fundatores eccl'ie sive prioratus de Canyngton p'dict' nec q'd idem d'ns Rex qui nunc est aut aliquis p'genitor' suor' dedit t'ras ten' & decimas p'dict' aut aliqua alia t'ras seu ten' p'd'ce Priorisse que nunc est aut alicui p'decessar' suar' Priorissar' eccl'ie sive prioratus p'd'car' vnde non intendit q'd d'ns Rex ip'am Priorissam inde velit impetire &c. et petit exon'ari v'sus d'nm Regem de exit' t'rar' & ten' p'd'cor' in d'ca Inquisicioe specificat' Et quia videt' Baronib' huj' sc'cii q'd d'ca Inquis' non est sufficiens in lege ad ponend' d'cam Priorissam que nu'c est ad respondend' d'no Regi de t'ris & ten' & decimis p'd'cis nec ad seisiendu' t'ras & ten' & decimas p'd'ca in manu' d'ni Regis seu on'and' d'cam Priorissam de exit' eor'dem t'rar' & ten' Ideo considerat' est p' eosdem Barpnes q'd p'd'ca Priorissa eat inde sine die ob d'cas insufficiencias Inquisicio'is p'd'ce.

No. IX.

[From Card. Pole's Pension-Book, f. xxix^{no}. Off. Augment.]

Cannyngton nup' Priorat'	}	Ffeod'	{	{Thome Hache capitl' sen ^{ti} tocius nup' por' p'd' p' scriptu' abb'is et conven'	} xx ^s
-----------------------------	---	--------	---	--	-------------------

No. X.

[Off. Augment. Miscell. Voll., n. 244, n. 110.]

Rex om'ibus ad quos &c. salt'm. Cum nuper Prioratus de Cannyngton in Com' nr'o Som's' auctoritate parliamenti iam suppressus et dissolutus existit vnde quedam Cecilia Verney tempore dissolucio'is illius & diu antea Priorissa inde fuit Nos volentes r'onabilem annualem penco'em siue p'moco'em condignam eid'm Cecillie ad victum et exhibico'em suam melius sustinendi p'uideri. Sciatis igit' q'd nos in consideraco'e p'missor' de gra' n'ra sp'iali ac ex c'ta sciencia et mero motu n'ris p' aduisamentu' et consensum Cancellar' & Consilij Curie Augmentac'onu' revenc'onu' Corone n're dedim' et concessim' ac p' p'sentes dam' et concedim' eid'm Cecillie quand'm annuitatem siue annualem penco'em decem marcar' sterlingor'. h'end' gaudend' et annuatim p'cipiend' easdem decem marcas p'fat' Cecillie & assign' suis a tempore dissolucio'is et suppressionis d'ci nup' prioratus ad t'minu' & pro t'mi'o vite ip'ius Cecillie tam p' manus Thesaurarij Curie n're p'd'ce pro tempore existen' de Thesauro n'ro in manibus suis de reuenco'ib' augmentac'onu' Corone n're remanere contingen' q'm p' manus Receptor' p'ticulariu' revenc'onu' p'd'car' de eisdem revenco'ib' ad festa Annu'ciacio'is b'e Marie Virginis & sc'i Mich'is Arch'i p' equales porco'es omi'o soluend'. Eo q'd exp'ssa mencio &c. In cui' rei &c. Test. xx^{mo} die Nouembr' a^o xxvij^{mo} h vijⁿⁱ. Irro'.

No. XI.

[Off. Augment. Miscell. Voll., n. 205, f. 28.]

IN DECLARACO'E siue valor' Terr' & Tent' ib'm De anno R. Henrici vijⁿⁱ xxvij^{mo} inter al' cont' ut sequit' Videl't.

PRIORAT'

de Cannyngton
in Com' Som's'

<p>MANER' de Cannyngton</p>	}	val' in	{	<p>EXIT' Terr' dnic' ib'm p' annu' cum xxxij^s vij^d de Exit' xxvij acr' prat' sic arent' in gross' lix^s de Exit' lix acr' t'r' arabil' & pas- tur' ad xij^d le acr'</p>	}	<p>iiij^l xij^s vij^d</p>
-------------------------------------	---	---------	---	---	---	---

CANYNGTON Rector' in Com' Som's's	} val' in {	DECIM' Garb' Rector' ib'm cu' p'tin' iiij ^d archud' de Taun- ton ex rector' de Canyngton	.. vij ^{ld} xv ^a iiij ^d cu' v ^a Ep'o sol' Bath &
---	-------------	---	--

WETHERIGE in Com' Deuon'	} val' in {	DECIM' p'dial' cu' al' p'fic' Rector' ib'm	vij ^{ld}
--------------------------------	-------------	---	-------------------

LIB' CAPELL' de Pedilwaldiston in Com' Dors'	} val' in {	QUAD ^a m porc' decim' Garb' lane & al'	xl ^a cum iiij libr' Cere deliband' priori Eccl'ie X'pi in Com' Dors'.
---	-------------	--	---

Sm^a xxj^{ld} vij^a xj^d
Ex^r p' Will'm Turno' Audit' ib'm.

No. XII.

[From the Ministers' Accounts, 27-28 Hen. VIII. Off. Augment.]

(1.) SM^a TOR^rLIS RE^r xxxix^{ld} xij^a xj^d de quib' exon' hic de xvij^{ld} xv^a v^d ob' de ffirm' o'im p'miss' p' prima med' huius anni Eo q'd fuer' in man' & cultur' Cecilie Verney nup' prioriss' ib'm ad vsum et necc' sustent' hospic' s' p' idem tempus. ET DEBET xxj^{ld} xvij^a v^d ob'. De quib' allo' ei de xliij^a iiij^d p' penc' & com'ensal' vicar' ib'm celebrant' & administrant' cum xxxvj^a viij^d p' penc' s' p' vno q're anni finit' ad ff'm S'ci Mich'is Arch'i d'co anno xxvij^o iux^a ratam vij^{ld} vj^a viij^d p' annu' et cu' vj^a viij^d p' com'ens' s' a temp'e dissoluc' priorat' ib'm hoc est a xxiiij^{ca} die Sept' vsq' d'cm ff'm S'ci Mich'is tunc p'xim' sequen' scil't p' spac' iiij^{or} septim' iux^a rata' xx^d p' qual't septim'. ET EIDEM xvij^a iiij^d p' vad' & com'ens' vnus prisbit'i celebrant' apud Capell' de Comage infra p'och' de Cannynghon p'd'ca p' consi'li q're anni finit' ad p'd' ff'm S'ci Mich'is Arch'i cu' xiiij^a iiij^d p' vad' s' p' id'm tempus iux^a rat' liij^a iiij^d p' annu' ——— et cum iiij^a p'

com'ens' s' p' d'cis iiij septim' iux^a rat' xij^d p' qual't septim' ——— ET LIB'AVIT Thome Arundell mi^{ti} Rec' Gen'al' de exit' ffirm' p'd' viij^{ld} xiiij^s ix^d ob. ET DEB'T x^{ld} ij^s.

(2.) SM^a ALLOO' P'DICT' xxx^s v^d ET DEB'T xlj^{ld} iiij^s j^d D' quib' exo' hic de xix^{ld} xvij^s iiij^d ob'. Vt de tot' Denar' p' p'd'cam Cecilia' Verney nup' prioriss' ib'm de Exit' Offic' p'd'ci p' prima me^{to} huius anni ad vsum hospic' s' recept' & expendit' in eod'm hospicio ante primu' aduent' Com'iss' d'ni R' illuc q^d erat xxvj^{to} die Maij d'co anno xxvij^{uo} ——— ET on'at' in comp'o d'ce prioriss' de vj^{ld} x^s j^d de consi'lib' denar' p' ip'am re' de Exit' eiusd'm Offic' a d'co xxvj^{uo} die Maij vsq' tempus dissoluc' d'ci priorat' q' erat xxij^o die Septembr' eod'm anno scil't p' spaciū xvij septiman' ex recognic' s' in libro re^{te} s' de eod'm temp'e ——— ET lib'avit Thome Arundell mi^{ti}. Rec' d'ci d'ni R' ib'm de Exit' firme p'd'ce ——— x^{ld} xvij^s v^d ET DEBET lxxvij^s iiij^d ob'.

No. XIII.

[Abstract of Orig. 80 Hen. VIII. p. 2. r. cxxxxi.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm. Sciatis q'd nos de gra' ——— necnon in consideraco'e boni veri & fidelis s'ui cij quod dil'cus s'uiens n'r Edwardus Rogers ante hec tempora nob' fecit dedim' & concessim' &c eidem Edwardo totam domu' & scitum nup' Prioratus de Cannyngton in Com' n'ro Som's' auctoritate parlamenti supp'ssi & dissoluti ac totam eccl'iam campanile & cimiteriu' eiusdem nup' Prioratus. Necnon om'ia mesuag' domos edificia orrea stabula columbaria ortos pom'ia gardina t'ram & solum n'ra tam infra q'm ext^a ac iuxta seu p'pe scitum septum ambitum circuitum & p'cinctum eiusdem nup' Prioratus exist' ac totum man'ium n'rm de Cannyngton' & totam Rectoriam n'ram de Cannyngton' ac no'iac'oem & p'sentat' ad vicariam de Cannyngton' p'd'ca quandocumq' vacau'it cum eor' iurib' membris & p'tin' vniu'sis ——— ac om'ia mesuagia t'ras ten' molendina p'ta pascuas pasturas &c &c ——— p'ficua emolumenta n'ra quecumq' tam sp'ualia q'm temporalia cuiuscumq' sint gen'is ——— situat' iacen' vel existen' in Cannyngton' Powlett Stowey

& Ffedyng in d'co Com' Som's' seu alibi vbicumq' eisdem man'io &c ——— p'tinen' ——— adeo plene & integre &c ——— Que quidem scitus man'iu' Rectoria &c sunt clari annui valoris quadraginta quinq' librar' octo solidor' & decem denarior'. H'end' tenend' &c p'fato Edwardo Rogers & hered' masculis de corpore suo legitime p'creatis Tenend' de nob' hered' &c in capite p' s'uiciu' militare videl't p' decimam partem vnus feodi milit' ac p' annualem redditum sexdecim librar' octo solidor' & decem denarior' ad Cur' n'ram Augmentacionu' &c ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i soluend' ——— Et vlt'ius ——— concedim' p'fato Edwardo exitus &c a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vltimo p'tito hucusq' p'uenien' &c. H'end' eid'm Edwardo ex dono n'ro absq' compoto seu aliquo alio p'inde nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris quoquo modo reddend' soluend' vel faciend' Eo q'd exp'ssa mencio &c. In cuius &c. T. R. apud Westm' viij die Maij.

No. XIV.

[Abstract of Orig. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 3, r. xxxii.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm. Cum nos p' quandam indenturam sub magno sigillo n'ro &c ——— geren' dat' apud Westm' decimo die Julij anno regni n'ri tricesimo t'cio tradidim' &c ——— Joh'i comiti Bathon' totam domu' & scitum nup' domus siue hospitalis S'ci Joh'is de Briggewater in Com' n'ro Som's' tunc dissolut' vna cum domib' edificijs &c infra scitum septum &c d'ce nuper domus &c ——— ac vnu' clausum pasture vocatum Le Hundred Acres cum p'tin' continen' p' estimac'oem octuaginta & quatuor acras vnu' aliud clausum pastur' vocatum Smale Crofte cum p'tin' continen' p' estimaco'em viginti quinq' acras que om'ia &c ——— vulgarit' nuncupat' Lez Demeane Landes d'ce nup' domus ——— H'end' & tenend' ——— p'fato Joh'i Comiti Bathon' & assign' suis a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tunc p'x' sequen' vsq' ad finem t'mini & p' t'minu' viginti & vnus annor' extunc' p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde annuatim nob' hered' & succ' n'ris octo libras tres solidos & sex denar' ad festa An'unciaco'is B'e Marie Virginis & S'ci Mich'is Arch'i ——— Cumq' eciam nos p' quandam aliam indenturam ——— int' nos ex vna parte &

Joh'em Ogan de hospicio n'ro ex alia parte gerent' dat' vicesimo t'cio die Octobris anno regn' n'ri tricesimo sc'do int' alia tradiderim' concesserim' & ad firmam dimiserim' p'fato Joh'i Ogan grangiam de Barton alias dict' Blake-don' cum p'tin' in Com' p'd'co nup' prioratui de Taunton in Com' n'ro Som's' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' vnam om'ib' domib' edificijs orreis columbar' ortis pomerijs &c eidem grangie p'tinen' videl't vnu' pratum vocatum Barne-hayes continen' p' estimaco'em vnam acram vnu' pratum vocatum Parkemeade continen' p' estimaco'em duas acras ac terram siue pasturam vocatam Oldhayes alias Olde bares continen' p' estimaco'em tres acras vnam pasturam vocatam Le Orcheyarde continen' p' estimaco'em vnam acram ac terram siue pasturam vocatam Fflower continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras ac terram siue pasturam vocatam Le Twentie Acres Close continen' p' estimaco'em viginti acras vnu' clausum t're siue pasture vocat' Barne-hayes continen' p' estimaco'em quinq' acras vnu' clausum t're siue pasture vocatum Le Sevenacres Close continen' p' estimaco'em septem acras vnu' clausum t're siue pasture vocatum Woodcrofte continen' p' estimaco'em duodecim acras vnu' clausum t're siue pasture vocatum Laushere iacen' iuxta Spyding continen' p' estimaco'em duodecim acras ac vnu' clausum t're siue pasture continen' p' estimaco'em septem acras de Spryng ac vnam pastur' vocatam Kingesleasse continen' p' estimaco'em tresdecim acras ac vnam acram pasture iuxta Laushere continen' p' estimaco'em vnam acram & vnam pasturam vocat' Le Priours Parke necnon vnam pastur' in Lyng infra po'chiam de Lyng in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' in tenura Thome Blansheflower & Will' Blansheflower ac om'es t'ras in Pytmyster in Com' p'd'co in tenura Ric'i Mylbury ac om'es t'ras in Pytmyster p'dict' in tenura Thome Spryng d'ce grangie spectan' & p'tinen'. Cumq' eciam vlt'ius p' eandem indentur' tradiderim' &c — p'fato Joh'i Ogan totam Rectoriam & capellam de Corff & Pytmyster in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' prioratui dudu' spectan' & p'tinen' & om'es & om'imod' decimas garbar' penco'es porco'es ac om'ia alia p'ficua quecunq' eidem Rectorie & Capelle de Corff & Pytmyster seu ear' alt'e ab antiquo spectan' siue p'tinen'. H'end' & tenend' — p'fato Joh'i Ogan &c — a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tunc vltimo p'terito vsq' ad finem

t'ini & p' t'iniu' viginti & vnus annor' extunc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend'. Reddend' annuatim nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris p' p'd'ca grangia de Barton alias dict' Blakedon ac p'd'cis t'ris &c ——— centum solidos Et p' p'd'cis decimis & alijs p'ficuis Rector' & Capella de Pytmyster & Corff' p'dict' octo libras & septem solid' ad fest' An'unciaco'is B'e Mar' Virginis & S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vel infra vnum mensem ——— soluend' ——— Cumq' eciam nos p' quandam aliam indenturam ——— int' nos ex vna parte & Jacobum Dyer geno'sum ex alia parte gerent' dat' apud Westm' vicesimo nono die Decembr' anno regni n'ri tricesimo primo tradiderim' &c. — p'fato Jacobo Dyer Rectoriam de Trull cum suis iurib' & p'tinen' vniu'sis in Com' n'ro Som's nup' prioratui de Taunton in eodem Com' dudum spectan' & p'tin' vnacum om'ib' & om'imod' decimis garbar' lane & agnellor' &c ——— except' tamen ——— om'ib' illis decimis garbar' de Hamewoode & Sernehaye p'cell' d'ce Rectorie de Trull que Joh'i Smyth p' copiam Cur' dimittit' H'end' & tenend' Rectoriam p'd'cam &c — a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tunc vltimo p'terito vsq' ad finem t'ini & p' t'iniu' viginti vnus annor' extunc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde annuatim nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris octo libras legalis monete Anglie ad festa Annunciaco'is B'e Marie Virginis & S'ci Mich'is Arch'i &c soluend' ——— Cumq' eciam nos p' quandam aliam indenturam sub sigillo &c int' nos ex vna parte & Joh'em Luttrell de Dunster in Com' Som's ex alt'a parte geren' dat' apud Westm' vicesimo octauo die Octobr' anno regni n'ri tricesimo primo int' alia tradiderim' &c. p'fato Joh'i Luttrell scitum nup' domus siue prioratus vel celle de Dunster in d'co Com' n'ro Som's tunc dissolut' &c ac om'ia t'ras &c vocat' Wagland cum p'tin' & vnu' clausum pasture subtus le Conygre &c &c nup' prioratui de Dunster spectan' &c a festo S'ci Mich'is vltimo p'tito vsq' ad finem t'ini &c viginti & vnus annor' — Reddend' inde annuatim nobis &c septuaginta tres solidos & quatuor denar' ad festa B'e Marie Virginis & S'ci Mich'is Arch'i &c soluend' ——— Cumq' eciam ——— Myddelcote ——— Northcote prioratui de Pilton spectan' ——— Le Graye Ffreers iuxta civitatem Exon' &c ——— Sciat' q'd nos p' sum'a noningentar' sexaginta duar' librar' septemdecim solidor' & quatuor denar' legalis

monete Anglie ——— p' dile'm subditum n'rm Humfr'm Colles gen'osum solut' ——— dedim' & concessim' &c p'fato Humfr'o Colles ren'co'em o'im & singulor' p'dcor' domus ——— Bryggewater — Barton — Corff — Pytmyster — Trull — Dunster — Northcote — Middlecote — Greyfferes — Cathanger in p'och' de Stogursey nup' prioratui de Barliche dudum spectan' ——— necnon om'ia & singul' mesuagia t'ras ten'ta &c in p'ochia de Goodley in Com' n'ro Deuon' ac nup' prioratui de Cannyngton in d'co Com' n'ro Som's dudum spectan' & p'tinen' Necnon ——— scitum prioratus de Bathe ——— Lyncombe Wydcome &c — Combe — Cote — Syon in Com' Midd' — Martok — London — Dam' &c p'fato Humfr'o Colles om'es illos boscos n'ros in Priours Parke spersim crescen' & continen' p' estimaco'em viginti acras in p'ochia de Pytmyster Corff Trull & Orcharde p'dict' d'co monast'io de Taunton dudum spectan' ——— Necnon totum illum boscum n'rm vocatum Ffoxegrove continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras in p'ochia de Dunster ——— Aceciam totum illum boscum n'rm vocatum Cathanger Grove continen' p' estimaco'em quatuor acras & dimid' in p'ochia de Stogursey et prioratui de Barliche dudum spectan' ——— Necnon totum illum boscum siue grovam n'ram vocatam Le Parke continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras in Bromefelde in p'ochia de Estbuckelande nup' prioratui de Pilton dudum spectan' ——— Aceciam totam illam copiciam bosci n'ri vocatam Le Lyttlecops continen' p' estimaco'em sex acras in p'ochia de Estbuckelande nup' prioratui de Pilton dudum spectan' ——— Dam' eciam p'fato Humfr'o Colles advocaco'es p'sentaco'es &c de Corff Pytmyster & Trull nup' monast'io de Taunton dudum spectan' ——— Quequidem ten'ta &c prioratui de Barliche spectan' extendunt' ad clar' annuu' valorem quadraginta solidor' ——— prioratui de Cannyngton centum sex solidor' ——— celle de Pilton &c quatuor librar' & vnus obuli ——— Greyfferes &c quadraginta solidor' ——— Tenend' de nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris in capite p' s'uiciu' quadragesime p'tis vnus feodi militis ac reddend' annuatim nob' &c p' Cathanger quatuor solidos ——— p' priorat' Bridgewater &c sexdecim solidos & quatuor denar' & vnu' quadrantem ——— p' mesuagijs &c prioratui de Cannyngton p'tinen' decem solidos & septem denar' & vnu' quadrantem ——— p' grangia de

Barton &c decem solidos ——— p' Rector' & Capella de Corff & Pytmyster &c sexdecim solidos octo denar' & vnu' obulum ——— p' Trull &c duos solidos & octo denar' ——— p' Dunster &c septem solidos & quatuor denar' ——— p' Estbuckelande octo solidos & vnu' quadrantem ——— p' Exon' quatuor solidos ——— p' Bathe octo solidos & quatuor denar' ——— p' Martok sex solidos vnu' denar' vnu' obulum & vnu' quadrantem ——— p' London duodecim solidos ——— ad Cur' n'ram Augment' ad festum S'ci Mich'is Archi singulis annis soluend' ——— Et vlt'ius acquietabim' &c. Humfr'o Colles hered' &c de om'ib' corrodijs redditib' feod' annuitatib' &c. p'terq'm de sep'alib' redditib' &c nob' res'uat' ac p'terq'm de sex libris tresdecim solidis & quatuor denarijs annuatim solutis capellano divina celebranda [celebranti] in Eccl'ia de Trull p'dict' p' stipendio suo ——— Et ult'ius dam' p'fato Humfr'o Colles om'ia exitus &c a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vltimo p'terito hucusq' p'uenien' ——— Aceciam volum' & concedim' p'fato Humfr'o Colles q'd h'ent has l'ras patentes &c absq' fine seu feodo magno vel p'uo ——— In cuius rei &c T. R. apud Westm' xvj die Marcij.

No. XV.

[Abstract of Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 6, r. xx.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. sal'tm. Cum nos p' l'ras n'ras patentes sub magno sigillo Cur' Augment' ——— sigillat' geren' dat' apud Westm' vicesimo die Maij anno regni n'ri vicesimo octauo ——— tradiderim' concesserim' & ad firmam dimiserim' dil'co nob' Edwardo Rogers gen'oso totam illam Rectoriam n'ram de Wytherygge in Com' n'ro Deuon' nup' prioratui de Cannynghon' in Com' n'ro Sou's modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' Acetiam om'ia & singula decimas garbar' feni agnor' oblacionu' p'fio' & emolument' quor'cumq' d'ce Rectorie p'tinen' siue spectan' H'end' & tenend' p'd'cam Rectoriam decimas &c. p'fato Edwardo Rogers & assignat' suis p' t'mino viginti vnus annor' Reddend' inde annuatim nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris septem libras legalis monete Angl' ——— Sciatis q'd nos p' sum'a trescentar' vnus librar' & septem solidor'

ad manus Thesaurar' &c. p' dil'cos nob' Georgiu' Heydon gen'osum & Hugonem Stucley armig'um solut' ——— dedim' & concessim' — p'fato Georgio & Hugoni reu'sionem ——— tocius d'ce Rectorie de Wytherygge in d'co Com' n'ro Deuon' & o'im & singulor' decimar' &c. d'ce Rectorie p'tinen' siue spectan'. Necnon dam' & concedim' eidem Georgio Heydon & Hugoni Stucley totum domu' & scitum nuncupat' Lez Grayfreres infra Lewes in Com' Sussex ——— Necnon om'ia illa tria cotagia siue ten'ta n'ra cum suis p'tinen' iacen' & existen' in Wytherygge p'dict' in d'co Com' n'ro Deuon' de'o nup' prioratui de Cannington' in Com' n'ro Som's' modo' dissolut' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' ——— Ac eciam aduocaco'em donaco'em &c. vicarie & eccl'ie de Wytherygge p'dict' — Necnon mesuagiu' in Rollesclyff in parochia de Brodeclyst alias Brodeclyff nup' Prioratui S'ci Nich'i Exon' ——— spectan' ——— Ac totum illud mesuagiu' n'r'm vocat' Saltmayde in parochia de Clyff S'ci Georgij in Com' n'ro Deuon' nup' Prioratui S'ci Nich'i Exon' dudum spectan' &c. ——— Exceptis om'ib' alijs aduocac'oib' &c — eciam om'ib' & singulis campanis plumbo campanar' metall' ferro eccl'ia campanile capellis claustr' & dortur' &c. ——— Que quidem domus siue scitus nuncupat' Lez Grayfreres &c extendunt' ad clarum annuu' valorem sexdecim solidor' & octo denarior'. Ac que quidem Rectoria de Wytherygge ac cet'a p'missa p'cella possessionu' d'ci nup' prioratus de Cannynghon' modo extendunt' ad clarum annuu' valorem nouem librar' duor' solidor' et quatuor' denarior'. Ac que quidem mesuagia &c. prioratus S'ci Nich'i Exon' modo extendunt' ad clarum annuu' valorem quatuor librar' tresdecim solidor' & quatuor denarior' ——— Tenend' de nobis hered' & successorib' n'ris in capite p' s'uiciu' vicesime partis vnus feodi militis. Ac reddend' inde annuatim nob' &c de & pro Grayfreres viginti denarios. Et de & pro Rectoria de Wytherygge & trib' cotagijs — octodecim solidos & tres denarios. Et de & pro mesuagio &c. S'ci Nich'i Exon' nouem solidos & quatuor denarios' legal' mon' Angl' ad Cur' n'ram Augmentacionu' &c. ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i singulis annis soluend' ——— Et vlt'ius dam' &c. Georgio Heydon & Hugoni Stucley om'ia exitus redditus &c. a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vltimo p't'ito hucusq' p'ueniend' &c. Volum' &c. q'd h'eant has l'ras n'ras

patentes sub magno sigillo — absq' fine seu feod' magno vel paruo reddend' vel soluend' &c. In cuius rei &c. T. R. apud Westm'. xiiij die Junij.

No. XVI.

[Abstract of Orig. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 3, r. ix.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm. Cum nos p' l'ras paten' sub magno sigillo n'ro Angl' confect' geren' dat' apud Westm' vicesimo primo die Ffebruarij anno regni n'ri tricesimo sc'do — dederim' & concesserim' Edwardo Rogers man'ium de Radway Ffytzpayn cum suis membris &c — nup' p'cell' possessionu' Henrici nup' marchionis Exon' de alt' p'dico'e attinct' — h'end' & tenend' p'fat' Edwardo Rogers p' t'mino vite sue — Cumq' eciam nos p' quasdam alias l'ras n'ras paten' — quar' dat' fuit apud Westm' decimo septimo die Marcij anno regni n'ri tricesimo sc'do — concesserim' &c p'fat' Edwardo tot' hundred' n'rm de Cannyngton' cum p'tin' in Com' Som's' ac om'ia & om'imod' reddit' &c. — que om'ia & singula nup' antea fuerunt p'cell' t'rar' &c. Henrici nup' marchionis Exon' attinct' — h'end' &c. p'fat' Edwardo Rogers execut' & assign' suis a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vltimo p't'ito — vsq' ad finem & terminu' viginti & vnus annor' extunc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' reddendo inde annuatim nobis &c. septem libras quinq' solidos vnu' obulum & vnu' quadrantem ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tantum — Sciatis igit' q'd nos — dedim' &c. p'fato Edwardo Rogers tot' dict' man'iu' de Radwaye Ffytzpayne cum suis membris &c. necnon p'dc'm hundr'm n'rm de Cannyngton cum om'ib' & singulis suis p'tin' — Que quidem man'iu' de Raddway Ffytzpayne &c. extendunt' ad clar' annuu' valorem viginti sex librar' vndecim denar' & vnus obuli Et quod quidem hundr'm de Cannyngton &c. modo extendunt' ad clar' annuu' valorem septem librar' quinq' solidor' & vnus obuli. H'end' &c. p'dc'm man'ium de Radwaye Ffytzpayne — & p'dc'm hundr'm n'rm de Cannyngton' cum om'ib' & singulis p'tin' suis — p'fat' Edwardo Rogers & hered' masculis de corpore suo legittime p'creatis Tenend' de nob' &c. in

capite p' s'uic' vicesime p'tis vnus feod' milit' p' om'ib' s'uicijs — soluend' Et insup' cum nos p' quandam indentur' &c dat' apud Westm' vicesimo die Marcij anno regni n'ri vicesimo octauo — tradiderim' &c p'fato Edwardo Rogers de hospicio n'ro armig' — lib'am capellam de Pyddelwaldestone in Com' n'ro Dors' nup' prioratui de Cannyngton spectan' &c vna cu' om'ib' decimis oblaco'ib' p'ficuis & emolument' quibuscumq' eidem capelle p'tinen' — a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vltimo p't'it' vsq' ad finem t'mini & p' t'minu' viginti & vnus annor' extunc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' reddendo inde annuatim nob' hered' &c quadraginta solid' ad fest' Annunc'ois B'e Marie Virginis & S'ci Mich'is Arch'i — soluend' Nos volentes &c. dam' &c p'fato Edwardo d'cam lib'am capellam de Peddylwaldestone &c. — Que quidem capella &c extendunt' ad clar' annu' valorem quadragint' solid' H'end' &c p'fato Edwardo Rogers & hered' masculis de corpore suo legittime p'creat' Tenend' nob' &c p' fidelit' tantum in lib'o socagio & non in capite ac reddendo inde annuatim nob' &c quatuor solid' legalis monet' Angl' ad Cur' Augment' &c. ad festum S'ci Mich'is singulis annis soluend' — Et dam' p'fato Edwardo om'ia reddit' &c a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i vltimo p't'ito — absq' fine seu feod' magno vel p'uo In cuius rei &c. T. R. apud Tychefelde t'cio die Augusti.

T. H.

Dunstan at Glastonbury.

BY THE REV. J. R. GREEN, M.A.

DUNSTAN and Alfred are the two great names of our history before the Conquest, and both names are closely linked with the traditions of Somerset. The peasant of Taunton Dean commemorates in his "ashen-fagot ball" the delight with which Alfred's men, coming up cold and hungry through the night to the gathering before Ethandun, clustered round the camp fires of ashen logs;* and the turf-digger of the marshes of the Axe tells the tale of Dunstan's interview with the Devil. When we pass, however, from tradition to history, there is a marked difference between our knowledge of the one great Englishman and of the other. It is impossible to define the exact relation of Alfred to the political system with which his name is associated, or to rely on the poetic legends of the wanderer in the hut of the cow-herd, or the harper in the camp of the Danes. But whether as man or as statesman, Dunstan is perfectly real to us. The ecclesiastical policy which covered England with countless religious houses, all looking back to his cœnobium at Glastonbury as their

* Trans. Som. Arch. Soc., 1849, p. 37.

fount, was only swept away at the Reformation. The secular policy by which the great minister strove, however prematurely, to combine national unity with the utmost provincial liberty, has left its traces in the real oneness and as real hatred of centralization of the England of to-day. Dunstan is remarkable as the first of that great line of ecclesiastical statesmen who counted among them Lanfranc and Wolsey, and ended in Laud. But he is still more remarkable in himself, in his own vivid personality after eight centuries of revolution and change. In the dim hazy light of our early national history Dunstan stands out perfectly human and real.

The restriction of this paper to his life at Glastonbury prevents me from entering here on many questions of great interest, which have, I think, been as yet insufficiently appreciated in their bearing on his general history. Prominent among these is the contrast between the tone of the English chroniclers, with whom Eadgar is all and Dunstan nothing, and that of the monastic biographers, with whom Dunstan is all and Eadgar a reckless voluptuary. Or, again; something might be gained from a critical comparison of the various chronicles commonly blended under the name of the English (or Anglo-Saxon) Chronicle. The only one of them that gives any full notices of him is that which originated in Canterbury itself.* One question indeed, on which the

* *B* (Cott. Tib., A. vi.) only once mentions him: 977 Trans. of Bp. Sideman.

C (Cott. Tib., B. i.) „ twice: 1. Same entry in same words.
2. Death in 988.

D (Cott. Tib., B. iv.) „ thrice: 1. 'Driven beyond sea,' 957.
2. Council at Calne, 978.
3. Death, 988.

E (Bodl., 686.) „ thrice: 1. Consecrates Ethelwold, 968.
2. Calne, 978.
3. Death, 988.

whole character of his life depends, I shall be compelled to notice here, I mean the strange fortune by which a false biography of the man has been almost universally substituted for the true. But I shall only rectify this error here in so far as it affects our Somerset Dunstan, not Dunstan the statesman, the primate, the reformer, but Dunstan the boy, the monk, the abbot of our Somerset Glastonbury.

Dismissing the later hagiographies, the life, by William of Malmesbury (as yet unpublished, but of whose character we can judge from his copious notices in the *Gesta Regum* etc), the metrical compilation of Adalard, and the fragment by Osbert or Eadmer, all mere copies of their predecessors, but enlarged by the admission of the worthless traditions of Glastonbury, there are but two biographies of historic importance. The first is that of a priest, who has left us but his initial "B," but whom (adopting Mabillon's conjecture), we may call Bridferth of Ramsey. It is dedicated to Dunstan's scholar, Archbishop Ælfric, and is the work of a contemporary and acquaintance of the subject of its biography. It professes to be drawn partly from personal observation, partly from information supplied by Dunstan himself, partly from the reminiscences

- F* (Cott. Dom. A. viii.), eight: 1. Birth, 925.
 2. Gift of Glastonbury, 943.
 3. Banished, 955.
 4. Return, 959.
 5. Archbp., 961.
 6. Calne, 978.
 7. Trans. King Eadward, 980.
 (*D* and *E* mention this, but omit mention of Dunstan.)
 8. Death, 988.

I have compiled this from Thorpe's Edition. A's (C.C.O. 173) entries are but insertions from *F*. *F* is supposed to have been compiled at Canterbury.

of his scholars.* Its style, verbose, inflated, laden with texts of Scripture, is the style of its day, but its inner truthfulness and simplicity is its own. No Dunstan is more unlike the conventional Dunstan than the Dunstan of Bridferth's biography. Very silent about miracles, unacquainted with the anchorite's cell or the visits of Satan, the writer pictures simply enough a quiet Englishman, versatile, accomplished, kindly-hearted, waiting for the call which he knew must come, and the work which he knew he had to do, as quietly as Cromwell waited for his work by the banks of the Ouse.

The conventional Dunstan did not appear for nearly a century after Bridferth. On the destruction of the records and MSS of Canterbury by the great fire which destroyed the Cathedral in 1070, Osbern, Precentor and Sub-prior, a man of great literary note in his day,† was commissioned by the convent to supply, in Dunstan's case, the loss. He had before him, he tells us, two classes of biographies, the one (probably the metrical compilation from B by Adalard) written "with plenty of elegance but with little diligence," the other (no doubt that of Bridferth himself) "with plenty of diligence but with little elegance." Osbern determined to combine the merits of both, but his diligence and his elegance were alike fatal to Dunstan. The first shewed itself in the large additions now made to his biography. Partly, these were due to a third class of lives which, he asserts, had perished in the fire, but fragments of which

* "Quæ vel videndo vel audiendo ab ipso didicerat vel etiam ex ejus alumnis quos a tenellâ juventutis ætate ad viros usque perfectos doctrinarum pabulis decenter instructos ipsemet educandos deduxit" (B in præfat.) And in relating his death "Arbitror æquum esse ut ea quæ vel egomet vidi vel audiui pro posse caritatis enodem."

† "Osbernus, qui ejus vitam Romanâ elegantia composuit, nulli nostro tempore stylo secundus." W. Malm. gest. Reg. lib ii., sec. 149 Hardy.

remained "in an English version." But, whatsoever be the truth of this, the bulk of his additions can be clearly traced to another source. In the interval between Bridferth and Osbern the monks of Glastonbury had spared neither pains nor invention in providing legends and relics of the greatest of their Abbots. Osbern* had visited the sacred spot, had seen the saint's work-cell, had handled (he boasts) the very products of his craft, had bedewed them with his tears, and adored them on bended knees. Around them clustered a jungle of myths as baseless as the contemporary myths of the same great Abbey about Joseph of Arimathea. It was easy, however, for the "elegance" of Osbern to throw them into shape, and the biography which resulted soon drove the simpler tale of Bridferth from the field. Nor even now is it possible, even while irritated by the carelessness of his copying, his indifference to chronology, his unscrupulous emendations and transpositions of the authority which he follows, to refrain from admiring the rare dramatic faculty with which Osbern has succeeded in blending these discordant accounts together, and creating out of them the weird demoniac Dunstan who is so familiar to all of us.

But though familiar he is not very intelligible. This poetic creation of a Canterbury monk of the eleventh century has sadly puzzled the historian and biographer of the nineteenth. The latest biography is that by Dean Hook, and is an honest attempt to do justice to the great minister. But it is almost amusing to see the Dean's

* Osbern. sec. 13. "*Miserum me ac peccatorem fateor inspexisse, sanotum sessionis ipsius locum vidisse, quædam etiam manuum illius opera peccatribus manibus contrectasse, oculis apposuisse, rigasse lacrymis, et flexis genibus adorasse.*" Immediately before this comes the story of the "Destina or work-cell," immediately after it the interview with the Devil.

efforts to bring his vigorous common sense to bear on this imaginary Dunstan. In successive pages he appears as an "able statesman," as a "bold reformer," as "frenzied," as "partially insane," a "delirious dreamer," a "monomaniac," a "ventriloquist." But with this wealth of resources for explanation the Dean leaves him a puzzle after all. For, as the world is at present constituted, it is not by ventriloquism or monomania that men are enabled to do what Dunstan undoubtedly did, to revive religion and learning over the length and breadth of the land, and to hold together for half a century a monarchy which, in its artificial structure and balanced policy, contained within it the seeds of its own decay.

To render him intelligible we have but to recur to Bridferth's biography, and to view the Dunstan he depicts for us in connection with his country and his time. We claim him as a Somerset man, but we must not confound the Somerset of the tenth century with the Somerset of to-day. In the forest near Malmesbury and the masses of wood beneath the edge of the chalk downs of Wilts still linger the scanty remains of the great forest which, bent like a bow from Severn to Selwood, must have greatly narrowed Somerset to the north-east and the north; westward, its boundary was the Parrett; the Bryt-welch wandered either free, or as nominal tributaries from Quantock to Exeter; and Glastonbury in Dunstan's day was still "in West-Saxonum Finibus."* The little vill marked a stage in the long history of the West-Saxon Conquest, a history very difficult to follow in the meagre notices of the national chronicle. The Conquest was protracted through a century and a half by the external and

* Bridferth. cap. 1., sec. 3.

internal hindrances of the conquerors, by endless wars with Sussex, by a life and death struggle with Mercia. An interval of eight years of inaction separates the victory at Deorham, which made Ceawlin master of Bath, from the victory at Bradford, when under Kenwalch the invaders overspread the country north of Mendip. A second campaign, three years later, ending in the victory at "Peonna" on the skirts of the great forest that covered Somerset to the east, settled the conquerors round the sources of the Parrett. Then followed a lull of a quarter of a century, ere Kentwine swept down the vale of Avalon to "drive the Britons to the sea," and Ini pushing his way southward round the marshes of the Parrett to the aid of his kinsman Nun against the Welch prince Geraint, guarded the frontier of the new conquests by his wooden fort on the banks of the Tone,* and established beneath the heights of the Tor his "cænobium" of Glastonbury. This protracted Conquest was the root of the after supremacy of Wessex. Long after external aggrandisement had ceased elsewhere, while the other English kingdoms were wasting their strength in inter-necine wars, Wessex had new march lands to share among his victorious soldiers. Each successive wave of invasion has left its mark in the local names of the district over which it passed, and the varying proportion of these to the Celtic or other non-English names around them throws a little light on the character of the Conquest. We may take as a rough index the well-known English termination "ton." North of Mendip this bears to all other names the proportion of about one third; between Mendip and the Parrett of a fourth. Across the Parrett, but east of the road from Watchet to

* Our Taunton.

Wellington it decreases to a fifth, and west-ward of this it becomes rapidly rarer and bears only the proportion (in different districts) of an eight or tenth. The "tons" and "hams" of the settlers were the seedplots of a new life before which the old Romanized Somerset was passing away. The new settlers left the towns to themselves, and toiled among their British serfs at husbandry as heartily as they had toiled at war. No picture better illustrates the life of the early English settler than that of the Icelander in the Saga of Burnt Njal, sowing the seed with one hand and holding his bare sword with the other. Irish pilgrims wandered from hamlet to hamlet, and the gypsy-like court of the king settled at vill after vill till the beeves were all slaughtered, and the mead-pitchers empty. Meanwhile the great towns, the villas, the industrial works of the Roman æra fell, unheeded, into decay. Bath was dwindling away, though still great enough for the coronation of a king. The peasant told among the ruins of Ilchester, the curious legend of the birds and the blazing brands which probably illustrates the mode of its capture. Bristol was not as yet, and not a town rose among the villages and hamlets between Bath and Exeter. The country houses of the great provincials, which had studded so thickly the face of the country lay burnt or in decay. The mines of Mendip and Brendon, whence their wealth had been drawn, were abandoned or forgotten. The sea burst again through the neglected barriers, and the Tor rose like an island out of a waste of flood-drowned fen and marsh that stretched westward to the channel.

From one of these English families who had chosen it as their settlement the little hamlet at its base took its name

of Glastonbury, the borough of the Glœstingas.* It was already a place of pilgrimage. The first inhabitants of Ini's cœnobium found, as they alleged, "an ancient church built by no art of man," and to this (probably some deserted Roman villa) they added an oratory of stone. It was doubtless the only church in the district, and hence was crowded with worshippers from the neighbourhood.† The cœnobium lay on the border of the estate of Heorstan,‡ the husband of Cynedridia. Both are asserted by Osbern to have been of royal blood; they were certainly well-connected. One brother, Athelm, the first of the Bishops of Wells, became Plegmund's successor in the see of Canterbury; another brother, Elfge, was Bishop of Winchester; Kinesige, the Bishop of Lichfield, is mentioned incidentally as a kinsman. Heorstan was at any rate a Thane of some wealth, a man of piety as the times went, and fond of joining the pilgrims as they passed by, taper in hand, to the adjacent shrine. On one of these occasions his boy, Dunstan, accompanied him to share his nocturnal vigils, and the early biographer tells a charmingly natural tale|| how, while his parents watched, the weary child fell into a pleasant sleep, and woke to tell his dream of an old man, clad in white, who had led him through ever-lengthening aisle and cloister of church and cell. Dreams of this kind

* So Kemole. Saxons in England, vol. i. Appendix. But "*antique vicinorum vocabulo Glastonia noncupata.*" B. sec. 3.

† In ea siquidem ipsius loca primi Catholicos legis neophyti antiquam Deo dictante repperunt ecclesiam nullâ hominum arte constructam huius etiam aliud addiderunt opere lapideum oratorium quod Christo ejusque Apostolo. S. Petro. dedicaverunt. Porro dehinc universorum circumquaque fidelium frequentia colebat, et jam dioties insulæ pretiosum locum humiliter frequentabat. B. sec. 3.

‡ Erat quœdam regalis in confinio ejusdem viri insula. B. sec. 3.

|| B. sec. 3. Osbern's expansion of this is a fair specimen of his workmanship. Osbern. sec. 3.

are the heritage of childhood, but it was easy for Dunstan living, like Warren Hastings, to realize in stone and mortar the fancies of his youth, to look on them as revelations from heaven. This is the only incident of his childhood recorded by either biographer ; but we glean in the progress of his story a few details which give us a hint of his home. It must have been in his father's hall that the fair, diminutive boy* with his scant, but beautiful hair† caught his charm over animals,‡ his love for the "vain songs of ancient heathendom, the trifling legends, and the funeral chaunts,"§ which afterwards roused against him the charge of sorcery. Thence, too, from the practice, as we see it in the story of Cœdmon, of passing the harp round the hall from one reveller's hand to another, he may have derived his passionate love of music and his "custom"§ of carrying his harp in his hand on journey or visit. His parents fade from sight as they lead him to school, but they lived long in the heart of Dunstan. Years after, amid other celestial revelations, he told of a vision of Heorstan and Cynedridis among a company of angelic spirits.¶

Neighbours were not the only pilgrims to the Church of Christ and St. Peter. It became the centre of the religion of the West, and even the great Athelstan himself came thither to pray and carouse. None held it in greater honour than the wandering scholars, the "peregrini" of Ireland. From the 6th century to the 8th the Irish had been the great missionaries of Christianity ; from the 9th

* "Quantitate quidem corporis parvulum." Osbern. 3.

† "Tenui sed formosâ cæsarie erat." Osbern. 14.

‡ See story postea. B. 6.

§ Charges of his enemies, postea. B. 6.

¶ "Sumpsit secum ex more oitharam suam quam linguâ paterna 'bearpam' vocamus." B. 12.

¶ Osbern, Sec. 1.

to the 11th, precisely when all learning threatened to become extinguished, they were the missionaries of knowledge.* A tradition of its having been the resting-place of a Patrick the Younger made Glastonbury the resort of the "Hiberniensium peregrini," who left here, as along the Rhine or the Danube, their "books," to be hereafter diligently studied by Dunstan.† To the cenobium, whose library was thus enriched, he was now brought for education by his parents. It is pleasant to think how little change time can have made in the natural features of the scene on which he must have gazed—the great moor, the islet-hills dotting it, the cliff-like mass of Mendip in the distance. It was a time of profound peace for the West during the youth of Dunstan; the war under Eadward and his sister of Mercia rolled stubbornly northward, the solitary descent of the Danes upon Watchet was repulsed, and it was only in the dawn of the youth's manhood that the slender, golden-haired Athelstan swept by to drive the Brit-Welch from Exeter. But the traditions of the death-struggle with the Danes must have been fresh in the minds of all; Heorstan may have been one of the men of Somerset who gathered to Alfred at Selwood; Athelney, where the King lurked, lay but a few miles off across Polden; and Wedmore, where Guthrum's chrysmal-fillet was unbound lay below in the marshes. Amid these scenes and traditions the boy who was to carry on and complete the

* Ozanam, *Civilization chez les Francs*, i. 102.

† B. 5. "Porro Hiberniensium peregrini locum quem dixi Glastonia sic et ceteros fidelium turbas magno colebant affectu, et maxime ob B. Patricii junioris honorem qui faustus ibidem in Domino quievisse narratur. Horum etiam libros, recte fidei tramitem philosophantes, diligenter excoluit; aliorumque prudentium quos ab intimo cordis aspectu Patrum Sanctorum assertiones solidatos esse persensit, solubili semper sermamine indagavit." The words in *italics* preclude Osbern's fiction of an "Irish School."

work of Alfred passed the years of his youth, outstripping his companions, and roving* over the literature, sacred and profane, of his house, till the overtaxed brain broke down into fever and delirium.† Bursting from the control of his nurse the boy rushed down the road toward the church, whirling from side to side the stick he had snatched up to keep off the hounds which his frenzy imagined in pursuit of him. He scaled the ladders which led to the roof, and threading his way along its timbers descended in safety among the slumbering "custodes." The result of this wonderful escape was a resolve on the part of his parents to devote him to the life of a "Clericus," or professional man of the day, and with this purpose he was now placed in the cœnobium of Glastonbury.‡ Here his rapid progress continued; his knowledge, especially of the Irish books in the library, became famous in the neighbourhood, and reached (perhaps when wandering in the neighbourhood) the court of the King. He seems himself to have made his appearance there, but only to excite the ill-will of the courtiers, many of whom were kinsfolk of his own. Charges of magic, of addiction to the old heathen legends, and spells, were made against him; his enemies drove him from the king's train, and,

* B. 6. "Velut apis ingeniosa"—"How doth the little busy bee?"

† B. 5. Breaks out into verse on the subject. For the dogs, of
 "Fustem ac surculeum rapuit tunc forte repertum
 Quocum percutiens ambabus partibus auras,
 A canibus rabidis quasi se defenderet,"

with Osbern's "Neodum itineris medium confecerat, cum malignus spiritus latrantium canum multitudine stipatus occurrit, viamque eunti intercludere contendit." Dunstan shakes his stick in his face and abuses him! Sec. 5.

‡ Osbern places this event after his admission to the "school" at Glastonbury. It is clear from B. 4, 5, (whom he is copying) that he only entered the cœnobium in consequence of it, and had been well taught before.

waiting him as he passed through the marshes, threw him from his horse, and, with the wild passion of a rude age, trampled him underfoot in the mire.* A mile off stood a friend's house, and thither Dunstan crawled as they rode away; the fierce house-dogs rushed out at one who, in his miry guise, seemed more monster than man, but (the story lights up a side of Dunstan's character) recognized his voice and fawned upon him.† It was probably to the house of his kinsman,‡ Elfege the Bald, Bishop of Winchester, the demesnes of whose see covered a large part of Somerset, 'that the bemired scholar made his way. "Become a monk," was the probably very friendly advice of Elfege, but the charms of a young lady-love,|| whose caresses he every day enjoyed, were of more weight than the attractions of celibacy. A severe attack, however, of what seems to have been a dropsical disease, seconded the exhortation of his kinsman, and Dunstan rose from his sick-bed a monk. A narrow escape from a falling stone and the death of his Glastonbury friend, the deacon Wulfrid, confirmed him in his choice.

* B. 6. Nonnulli propriorum sodalium et Palatinorum, tum quam maxime consanguineorum suorum qui salutiferis actibus ejus inuidebant . . . dicentes illum ex libris salutaribus et viris peritis non salutis animarum profutura sed avitoe gentilitatis vanissima didicisse carmina et historiarum frivolas colere incantationum ncenias projecerunt in lutulenta palustrium loca et . . . pedibus superimprimebant . . . in foetenti volutabro dehonestarent. acorimi canes crudeli latratu hunc invasarunt, tamen ut blandientis vocem audierunt, mox esse illius ex eo tantummodo reticoentes agnoverunt.

† Osbern gives a sketch of his court-life—makes him court-favourite, and judge!! This, in a boy, staggers modern biographers, but they still follow Osbern in placing here the episode of the self-sounding harp. Hook. i, 387.

‡ B. 7. "Propinquus ipsius."

|| Cujus quotidie blanditiis foveretur, "The lively discussion between Elfege and Dunstan, in Osbern, Sec. 11, (and thence enlarged by Dean Hook, i, 389, 390) is a fair specimen of his invention. Bridferth, whom he is closely following, gives not a syllable of it.

Wulfrid appeared to him in a dream, relating things of heaven and earth, and, on Dunstan asking a sign, led him into the porch, pointed to an unoccupied spot on its southern side, and announced the burial of a priest there before three days elapsed. Dunstan, visiting the place at daybreak with a group of friends, threw a stone at the spot as he passed, saying lightly "If what I dreamt be true, a priest has to be buried here ere three days are over." No sooner had he retired than the fated priest entered, chose it as the spot of his interment, and died within the appointed time.*

The incident had no small effect on the fortunes of Dunstan. The priest thus buried had been the spiritual guide (perhaps the husband†) of Ethelfleda, one of those Englishwomen of high rank who, like Bertha or Hilda, play no unimportant part in our early church history. Desirous, after her husband's death, of living the life of a nun unattached, she built for her residence a dwelling near the western part of the church, and spent her wealth in works of charity and the entertainment of pilgrims. Amongst these came King Athelstan, and the story of the royal dinner gives a lively picture of the English court on its travels. The "prævisores" of the King's table arrive the day beforehand to see if all be ready, and, after due inspection, signify their approval of the preparations "if only there is no lack of mead." Ethelfleda, hurt at the apprehended disgrace, flies to the altar of the Virgin and implores her aid for the morrow. On the morrow the King arrives, followed by the long train of his court,‡ and after prayers and mass adjourns to the hall for dinner. All day

* B. 9.

† B. 9. "Magister atque sacerdos." Ibid 10 "post amissum virum."

‡ B. 10. "Stipatus magno comitatu."

long the cup-bearers with horns and vessels draw at the mead cask, but without exhausting it, till the feast ends and the King rides off.* Dunstan had become a monk, but the monastic profession seems to have been little more than a vow of celibacy. He now became the chaplain and guide of Ethelfleda. "He ever clave to her and loved her in wondrous fashion" is the simple remark of his early biographer.† The wealth of his devotee was placed unreservedly at his command, his sphere begins to widen, we see him followed by a train of pupils,‡ busy with literature,|| writing, harping, painting, designing. One morning the Lady Edelpyrm summons him to her house to design a stole which she is embroidering. He goes, carrying with him his harp (as was his wont) to amuse his friends in their labours. Dinner over, as he returns with Edelpyrm and her maidens to their toil, the harp, hanging on the wall, sounds, without mortal touch, tones which frame themselves in the excited ears around into the antiphon, "Gaudent in cœlis," while girls and matron drop their embroidery and stare at one another in mute amazement.§

We may pause here to compare this genial scholar-life, so far as it has gone, with the Rembrandtesque sketch which Osbern and the modern biographers and historians in his train have made so familiar to us. In his story the usual wonders prelude the birth of the wondrous child; a

* B. 10. "Pincernis, ut assolet in regalibus conviviiis, cornibus scissis aliisque indiscretæ quantitatis vasibus totum diem propinantibus."

† B. 10. "Huic vero semper adhoerebat Dunstanus qui hanc proe cœteris modis mirabilibus adamavit." B. 11. Quasi propriam matrem unice custodivit.

‡ B. 11. "Cum se sequentibus scholasticis."

|| "Inter sacra literarum studia, ut in omnibus esset idoneus artem scribendi, neonon citharizandi, paritorque pingendi peritiam diligenter excoluit." B. 12.

§ B. 12. "Attonitæ sese invicem aspiciabant."

sudden darkness fills the church as his mother, Cynedridia, kneels there in the gloom of a February morning, every taper save her own is extinguished and needs to be re-kindled at its flame.* The books left by the Irish peregrini are transmuted into an establishment of Irish scholars, receiving for education the sons of the adjacent thanes, which again in the after-developement of the Dean of Chichester is discovered to have "resembled closely one of our modern colleges."† The youth visits the court, becomes favourite and chancellor, and flies a disgraced courtier. In his bitterness he turns, not merely monk, but anchorite. His cell does not, from Bridferth's silence, seem to have arisen in the first biographer's day, but Osbern has seen it "more like a tomb than a dwelling," five feet in length, in breadth about two-and-a-half. Here the wild anchorite worked the night through at his forge, and through its little window the Devil looked in at the grey of eve.‡ Very vivid is Osbern's rendering of the well-known legend—the Devil chatting of wine and women while the saint is quietly heating his tongs at the fire until the longed-for moment arrives, when, snatching them from the forge, he fastens on the "grisly face,"|| and, struggling with might and main, drags the monster inside. At last the Devil wriggles away, breaking, with shouts of "Oh, what has this bald-head done?"§ the slumbers of the villagers. His fame gathers to the cell pilgrims of every age and rank, amongst them Elgiva, who, entranced with his conversation, resolves to settle there and live and die with him.

It is impossible not to admire the wild poetry of Osbern's

* Osbern sec. 2.

† Hook, Arch. B. Cant. i. 385.

‡ "Sub obscuro vespere." Osb. 14.

|| "Larvalem faciem." I know of no authority for the "nose." Osb. 14.

§ "Oh, quid fecit calvus iste." Osb. 14.

conception of the anchorite, but no conception could have been less in accordance with the Dunstan of Bridferth and of fact. From the happy quiet of his Glastonbury life he was now suddenly called into a wider sphere by the change of ministry which seems to have followed the death of Athelstan and accession of Eadmund in 940. The tie which had bound him to it had been previously broken. It chanced one day that Dunstan had been absent from the common vespers and was approaching the church at eve with his scholars to complete the office, when, in the waning light of the eastern sky, he saw afar off a white dove of wondrous beauty, winging its way to the house of Ethelfleda. It was the precursor of her death.* The old jealousies seem to have revived on Dunstan's appearance at the court, then stationed, apparently, at "Ceodrium," perhaps Cheddar.† The faction of his opponents prevailed, he counted the game lost, and betaking himself to some envoys from Essex, then staying at court, besought and obtained a promise of settlement in that kingdom and prepared to depart in their train. Eadmund spent the day in the chase; the red deer which he had pursued dashed over Cheddar cliffs,‡ and the King's horse only checked itself on the brink of a ravine, while Edmund, in the bitterness of anticipated death, was recalling his injustice to Dunstan. He was at once summoned on the King's return, "Make haste and saddle your horse," said Edmund, "and journey with me." The royal train passed from Mendip over the marshes to Glastonbury;|| there, entering the church, the

* B. 11.

† B. 13.

‡ B. 14. "Est ibi in proximis locis Ceoddis quoddam inter alia plura præcisi montis præcipitium, mirâ quidem et immensâ profunditate devexum."

|| "Viam quæ ducit Glastoniam recto tramite." B. 14.

King took Dunstan by the hand, bestowed on him the kiss of peace, and seated him in the priestly chair as Abbot of Glastonbury.

Dunstan can have been still but a young man when he became (in the Benedictine sense of the word) the founder of English monasticism. The King's gift was rather that of the royal vill and its accompanying fisheries than of what later times would regard as a religious house. What came of the gift was the creation of Dunstan himself. Every English Abbey of the future looked back as its parent to the cloister that rose to realise the dream of his youth. Every great monastic school looked back for its model to the great school of the West, whence four primates had mounted in succession the chair of Canterbury.

1. Of Dunstan himself as Abbot very little is told us. We see him in various stories walking, staff in hand,* with brother Elfege, from cell to cell, inspecting the kitchen arrangements, superintending the new buildings, the fruits of Ethelfleda's legacy, up at dawn correcting faulty manuscripts, busy in reconciling the brethren or engaged in Divine Service with eyes and hands uplifted and face often bathed in tears. But the life of Ethelwold gives us a pleasant peep into the interior of the Abbey.† Learned, active in body and mind, the son of the burgher of Winchester had mounted into court-favour, and, with a view to promotion, had been ordained with Dunstan. He now joined him in his new monastery. In study, whether of books or of music, in prayer and mortification, Ethelwold rapidly took the lead of his fellows; but even when appointed Dean he still remained abbey-gardener, and

* "*Spicula quod semper secum chira dextera convehebat.*" B. 16. . . .
 "*quem semper secum manu advehebat baculum.*" B. 17.

† Life by Wolstan. *Acta Sancti*, Aug. 1, p. 83.

gathered with his own hands the apples and beans for the brethren's refecton. In him Dunstan saw the great engine he needed for the development of monasticism in England. A dream showed him a tree of wondrous height, stretching its branches north and south, eastward and westward over all Britain, its boughs laden with countless cowls, while a cowl of larger size than all crowned the topmost twig. The tree, Dunstan interpreted, was England as it was to be; the big cowl, Ethelwold.

2. Ethelwold, a famous teacher himself, as Abbot of Abingdon, probably learnt the art under Dunstan. All tradition told of the kindliness of Dunstan's teaching. A hundred years after, when the annual whipping time for Canterbury school arrived (it was a yearly custom in the Cathedral to give the boys a sound whipping all round at Christmas, not for any definite fault, but with a view to their general improvement), the poor little wretches crowded weeping to his shrine, and besought aid of their "dear father Dunstan." Dunstan it was—so every Canterbury schoolboy believed—who set the masters first asleep and then a quarrelling till the whipping blew over.* And the tradition is only in accordance with the few stories preserved of his actual intercourse with his boys. In the midst of a visitation, at Bath, his thoughts were with them, and he told how he had seen the soul of one of them carried heavenward, along a path of light, among an innumerable company of angels.† More interesting—because more authentic—is the tale told to Bridferth by the boy, afterwards a prelate,‡ who shared the adventure. The

* Osbern. *Miracles*, Bk. II., sec. 11. (in Mabillon. *A.S.B.O.* Sec. 5.) The story (Osbern shared it himself) is most interesting and vividly told.

† Osbern. *Life*. Sec. 23.

‡ Bridferth. Sec. 18. Probably told by Archbishop Ælfric.

monks had all quitted the Abbey to meet the funeral train which was bringing thither the corpse of the Steward Wulfric. None remained save the Abbot and one little schoolboy ; and the two walked out together to see if the brethren were in sight. As they went along* “singing according to their wont,” a stone, flung at them from the other side of the old Church, missed Dunstan’s head, but knocked off the cap which he wore.† “Run and pick up the stone,” said the Abbot, turning to the boy, “and bring it for me to look at.” All men agreed that no stone of the kind, big or little, was to be found within the borders of Somerset ; that it was, in fact, a “shy” of the Devil’s. Dunstan, however, bade it be preserved in safe keeping, and so became, it would seem, the first geologist of the West.

Here, however, we must leave the Dunstan of Bridferth, less romantic, less dramatic than his better-known “double,” yet (as it seems to me) more natural, and no less great. He leaves the impression, not of the wild anchorite or the stern fanatic of the common biographers, but of a nature gay, sunny, versatile, artistic ; full of strong affections, and capable of inspiring others with affections as strong. As a boy, his schoolfellows weep for him in dread of his death ;‡ as a youth he has a bosom friend in the Deacon Wulfric ; throughout his manhood he seems always to have won the devotion of women, of his lady-love, of Ethelgiva, of the queenmother Eadgiva.|| His affability is one of the marked traits of his character ; he is the favourite alike of his schoolboys, his monks, and

* “Dum semper ex more psallendo incederet.” *Ib.*

† “Pileum, quo caput velabat.” *B. 18.*

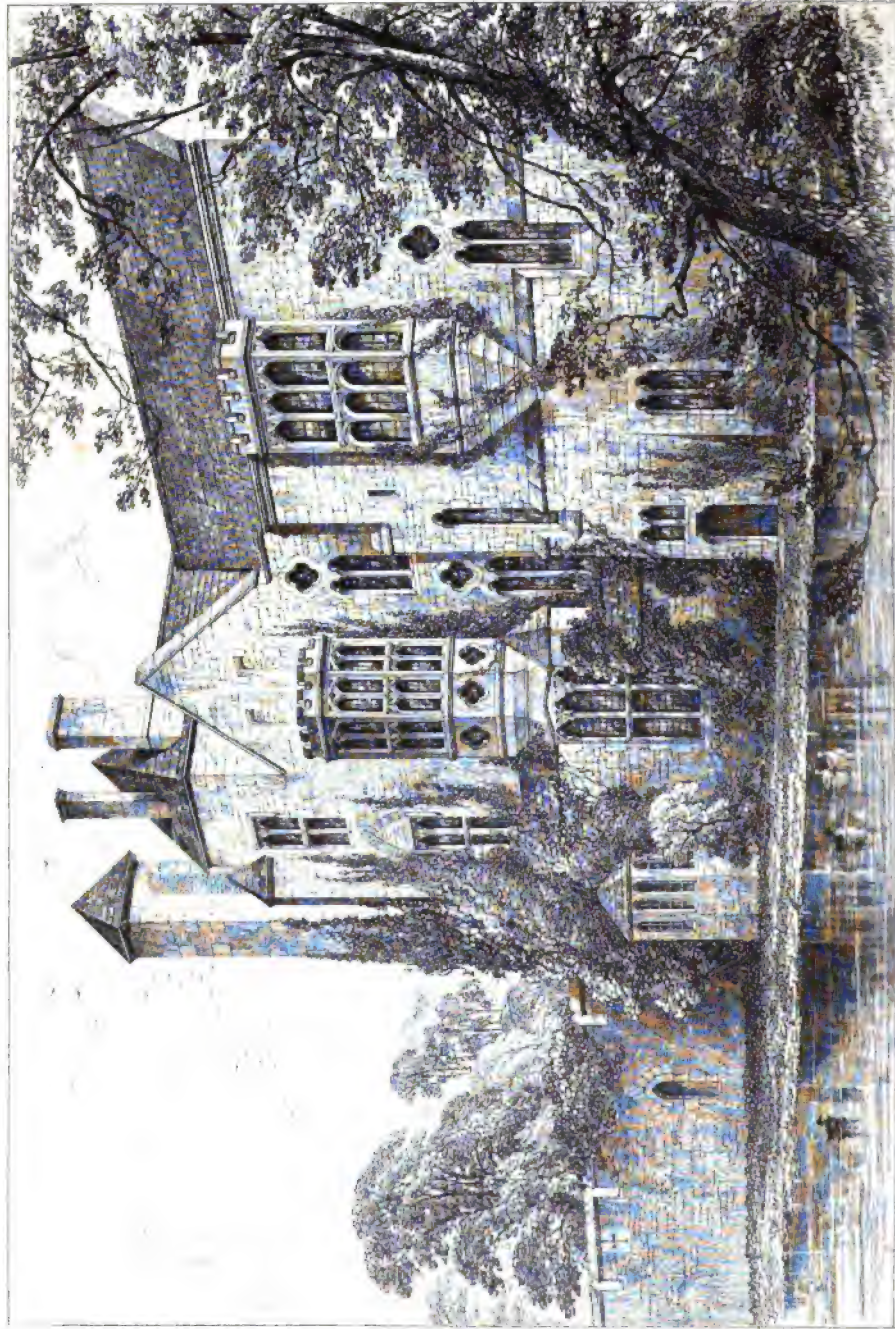
‡ “Flebat scholasticorum coetanea turba.” *Osb. 5.*

|| See *B. 19.*

the populace.* Quick-witted, of strong memory, a ready and fluent speaker,† of gay and genial address, an artist, a musician; he was at the same time a hard student, an indefatigable worker, busy at books, at building, at handicraft. We leave him as yet neither minister nor archbishop, but Abbot Dunstan; his slender frame leaning on his cross-headed staff, his scant fine hair covered by his cap, singing psalms with the little schoolboys, and dreaming of a future for England, when, from that seed-plot at Glastonbury, monasteries should be scattered broadcast over the land, and cowls should hang upon every branch of that mighty tree. The funeral of King Eadmund rolls in; the hour has struck when the dream has to be thrown aside for action, and the Dunstan of Somerset must broaden with the Dunstan of England.

* See the picturesque scene at his funeral. Osbern, Sec. 59. "Sub immenso murmure lugentium populorum, feretrum densissime ambientium facies suas dissecantium, palmis sese ferientium, atque amaris vocibus, 'Heu! Heu! carissime Patre!' clamantium."

† "Dicendi facultas." Osbern, 43.



A.A. Clarke del.

BISHOP'S PALACE, WELLS NORTH VIEW

J.R. Jobbua lith.

The Bishop's Palace at Wells.

BY JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A.

•

THE City of Wells is one of the most interesting in Europe to the student of Gothic Architecture, and not to the student of architecture only, but to the student of the History of England also. These two studies should never be separated; the study of architecture is not merely the study of bricks and mortar, or the art of constructing buildings, but the history of those admirable structures which our ancestors have bequeathed to us (and which we have so shamefully neglected), and which form an essential and important part of the history of our country. The city of Wells illustrates this close connection between history and architecture in a very remarkable degree; it brings vividly before our eyes an important chapter in the history of Europe, about which we have all read a great deal and understood very little. I mean the long-continued struggle between the regulars, or monks, and the seculars, or the parochial and cathedral clergy. The monks, as we all know, were persons who had devoted themselves to the service of God in a religious life,

separated from the world and its ordinary duties, worthy excellent people originally, enthusiastic in a good cause, proceeding upon an erroneous principle from the common cause of so much error—the taking particular texts of Scripture too literally and isolating them from other texts which explain their true meaning. These good men did great service to the cause of religion at a certain period when such establishments were necessary; but afterwards, in the course of centuries, abuses crept in, and they became as really worldly and selfish as any other class, and their continually increasing wealth and power threatened to absorb the whole property and power of the country. Then came the long struggle to keep them under, which was only finally settled by their entire suppression under Henry the Eighth, the first necessary step to the reform of all other abuses in Church and State.

The seculars, on the other hand, were, as I have said, the parochial clergy, headed by their Cathedral Chapters, originally the canons, *chanoines*, or chanters in the church of the bishop, the head church in the diocese. These canons were parochial clergy; each was a parish priest who lived the greater part of the year in his parish; he only took his turn in performing the services of the cathedral, assisted the bishop with his advice, and his services when required. He often served for a time as an itinerant popular preacher, under the direction of the bishop, for the ordinary parish clergy were too ignorant to be allowed to preach. The license to preach granted by the bishop was then a reality, and was granted only to those who *could* preach; now it has become a mere form and a matter of course, and the methodists have been allowed to run away with this part of the church system. But I am digressing. The monks then lived together in common;

they had their common dining hall, or refectory, and their common dormitory, or sleeping hall, divided by wooden partitions into small cells, or sleeping rooms, one for each monk. So many of our finest churches belonged to these monasteries, that ignorant people commonly suppose they *all* did, and call Gothic architecture a monkish style, and the houses of that style fit only for monks to live in; but this is merely betraying their own ignorance of the subject. Gothic architecture is just as applicable to any other purpose as to churches or monasteries, and was in fact applied to castles and houses, and any other purpose for which a building was required; it is simply the style of building used by our ancestors for *every* purpose.

The buildings of Wells are not monastic at all; here we have no dormitory, no refectory, none of the buildings essential for the monastic system. Each canon had his separate house from the beginning; these establishments for the secular clergy were distinctly opposed to the monks. An attempt had been made in Wells to establish the monastic system in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The monks of Glastonbury had struggled hard to obtain possession of it, and to make the bishop one of their own body, but they had failed, and before the commencement of the present buildings the matter had been settled. The monastic buildings which had been erected at Wells were destroyed, the bishopric remained independent of the monks, and the monks of Glastonbury were obliged to give up to the cathedral chapter, or the bishop's council, certain manors. These were Winscombe, Pucklechurch, Blackford, and Cranmore, which were ceded to Bishop Joceline and his successors for ever, and the addition of these important manors supplied the chapter with funds to enable them to commence their new buildings.

Bishop Joceline, who then ruled the diocese, was a native of Wells, and had been a canon before he became bishop. He was a truly great man, in advance of his age, a man of great prudence and foresight, and who had formed most magnificent ideas of the fortune of his great diocese, which was now permanently united with both Bath and Glastonbury. To correspond with this great accession of territory, of importance, and of wealth, he considered that suitable buildings were necessary to support the dignity of the bishop and the seat of his chapter, the head-quarters of the diocese ; and he formed the plan of the magnificent series of buildings, of which so large a part has fortunately been preserved to our time. The splendid cathedral is only a portion of his grand design,—it is the centre of a group of buildings fit to accompany and support it.

To give an account of all these buildings would be to write the history of the city of Wells, which would require a volume, and which has been already done often enough. The cathedral alone is a subject for a volume, and this also has been already done, and well done, especially by Professor Willis, the first architectural historian of the day, and more recently in Mr. Murray's Handbook of the Cathedrals. The Lady Chapel, the Chapter-house, the Deanery, the Archdeaconry, the houses of the Vicars in their Close, the Gatehouses of the Precincts, the Prebendal Houses in the Liberty, each of these is a subject for a separate essay, though all are closely connected, and form parts of the system. The Bishop's Palace, though also part of the same magnificent group of buildings, is more detached and more complete in itself, and to that I now propose to call your attention, and hope to give you such a history of it as will make you all feel an additional interest in this, which is really one of the earliest, and has been one of the finest houses in England.

The Bishop's Palace.

The palace was originally built by Bishop Joceline, between 1205 and 1244, and appears to have been a quadrangle, the east side of which was formed by the present dwelling-house of the bishop ; the north by the kitchen and offices, which have been much altered, and partly rebuilt at different times ; the south by the chapel rebuilt by Bishop Burnel ; and the west by a gatehouse, now destroyed, with a piece of curtain wall to connect it on each side with the other buildings. There is no distinct evidence of the fourth side of the original quadrangle, but there is great probability of it from a comparison with other houses, and the old drains found by the bishop by digging in this part of the court in 1860, seem to confirm it. They appeared to have been carried round the two turrets of a gatehouse. In Buck's view of the palace, taken about 1700, a square tower is shown at the west end of the north wing, opposite the corner of the chapel, which would have been at one corner of the original quadrangle. Bishop Beckington is said to have added to the palace that "middle tower or gate," under which is the passage going from the great gate to the house, as also that cloister which heretofore joined thereunto, and reached to the end of the great hall, as does, and did appear by the coat of arms and rebus thereon. This middle tower must clearly have been at the place indicated by the drain, and the cloister was, no doubt, against the western wall, connecting the middle tower on one side with the tower at the north-west angle, shown in Buck's view, and on the other with the west door to the chapel, and the small door into the hall ; marks of it may be distinctly seen over that door, and over the west of the chapel. The

cloister must have been covered with a flat lead roof, and there is a doorway in one of the western turrets of the chapel, which must have opened on the top of it. There is also a similar doorway in the north-east turret, showing that the cloister was continued along on the north side of the chapel in its original state. The foundations of the north wall of a similar cloister have been found along the south side of the servants' wing also, so that the quadrangle of Bishop Joceline's palace must have had a cloister on three sides of it, running into the present internal cloister, or entrance gallery of the palace.

The present dwelling-house or palace, which remains to a great extent perfect, though with many alterations of a minor kind, has the lower story vaulted with a good Early English groined vault, with ribs, carried upon slender pillars and corbels; the parallelogram is divided lengthwise by a solid wall at about one third of the width, the outer or narrow part of which now forms the entrance hall and passage to the staircase at one end and the chapel at the other. In this vestibule is a fireplace of the time of Henry VIII., which has probably replaced an original one. The entrance doorway has been moved one bay southward, and a modern porch built over it. The buttresses have been restored in this front. The entrance or gallery has originally been divided by a thick wall into two apartments of nearly equal size. This may be seen by the break in the vaulting ribs, and the transverse arch.

The wider space has a row of small pillars down the centre to carry the vault. There is no fire-place in it, and it was probably divided by wooden partitions into store-rooms and cellars, or it may have been used as a servants' hall. At the north-west corner of the building there is a square projection on the north side, the walls in the ground

floor of which are of immense thickness, and it was probably intended for a tower, which the situation seems to indicate. The ground room is vaulted like the rest of the substructure. The room over this (now the bishop's study) has had an oriel window thrown out at the end, and a newel staircase, made in the angle, formed by the projection and the main building. The windows on the east side in the ground floor are plain single lancets, well splayed; those on the west side are of two lights, trefoil headed; these may, perhaps, have been altered.

The upper story of this long range of building is divided in the same manner as the lower one by a solid wall running the whole length, and separating one-third of the width as a long gallery, in which there are two modern fireplaces, the chimnies of which are probably original; this upper gallery has also been originally divided into two rooms. The larger division is divided into three apartments, the partitions are all modern or modernised, and as the roof and ceilings are also modern, there is no guide as to what the original arrangements were, but it seems probable that they were the same as at present. The side windows on this floor are each of two lights, trefoil headed, with a quatrefoil over them, and each has a very elegant inner arch, trefoiled and richly moulded, with blue marble shafts in the jambs, having capitals of stiff-leaf foliage and moulded bases. The end windows are remarkably fine, especially the one at the north end, now the bishop's dining-room; it is of four lights divided into two pairs, each with a quatrefoil in the head, and in the gable over the centre of these two sub-divisions is another larger quatrefoil, originally open to the hall,—though now concealed by the modern ceiling, the arches are cusped and the points of the cusps ornamented

with sculptured foliage. The jambs are also enriched with shafts having capitals of sculptured foliage, and the drip-stone, or hoodmould, over the arches, is terminated by heads. It will be perceived that by this beautiful arrangement the whole of the north end of the hall formed one magnificent Early English window of the richest description. At the north end of the building the same arrangement is followed, and the window is equally fine, though rather plainer, the end of the cusps not being carved. If the whole of this range, was really one great hall, with the large window at each end, and the range of windows on the east side, it must have been one of the finest halls in Europe; finer even than Westminster Hall. The side windows, however, do not continue the whole length, but have a blank space at each end, corresponding with the partition walls, and this makes it more probable that the present divisions are original.

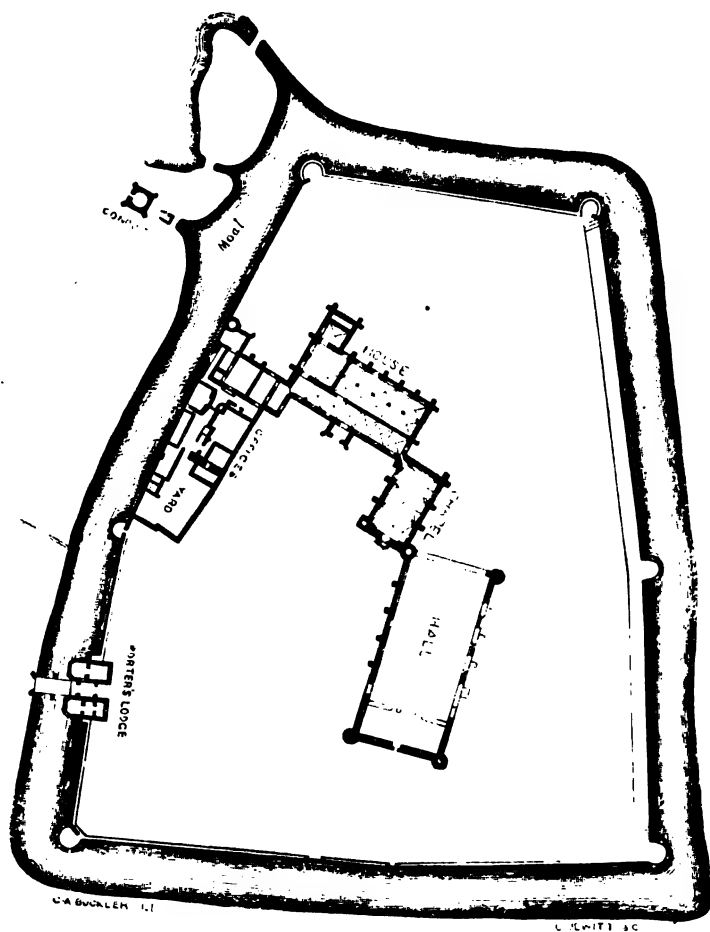
As I find that a common notion prevails that these beautiful windows are nearly all modern, copied from one or two old ones, I take this opportunity of mentioning that such is not the case. They are commonly said to have been made by Mr. Ferrey, in the time of Bishop Bagot, but Mr. Ferrey has very kindly lent me his drawings shewing all that he did in the palace, and he assures me that these beautiful windows are nearly all original, the arches and heads had been entirely hidden and filled up with brick and plaster, and square sash windows introduced below the springing of the arch, but most fortunately the original window-heads had all been preserved, and it was only necessary to clear out the rubbish with which they had been filled up, and restore the mullions. Mr. Ferrey also wishes it to be known that he is not in any way responsible for the modern ceilings or other internal

fittings ; he was employed to restore the stone-work only, which he has done most conscientiously and admirably. An ignorant upholsterer from Bath was employed by Bishop Bagot to do the rest of the work, and did much mischief. All the principal apartments of the palace are still, and were from the beginning, on the first floor, and the entrance to them was always by a staircase in the same situation as the present one, although that is Jacobean work. The omission of the end bay of the vaulting, and the existence of a square pier on one side and none on the other, where the end of the vault is carried on a corbel only, proves that the original state staircase was in this situation and ascended by a sweep round this end of the entrance-hall. The square tower by the side of this, and in the north-east angle of the court, contains the servants' staircase. The present staircase is modern and the tower is an addition to the original work, but it does not seem to be much later; the doorway is of the fifteenth Century and the porch modern, but the windows are very like Joceline's work, and are clearly not modern. The kitchen and offices were partly rebuilt by Bishop Bagot, but on the old site, with some of the old walls and the old chimney-stack remaining. There have evidently always been some rooms between the kitchen and the staircase. The buttery and pantry are usually on a level with the hall even when that is on the first floor and the kitchen on the ground floor, and there is then a straight staircase from the hall to the kitchen, passing between the buttery and the pantry, as at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, and many other ancient houses. But in this instance it appears that there was a screen only at the servants' end of the hall, and that these offices were downstairs. The partitions in this part of the palace are entirely modern,

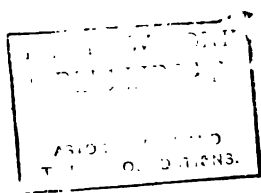
and I have not been able to obtain any plan of the old arrangements, so that I can only guess what they were.

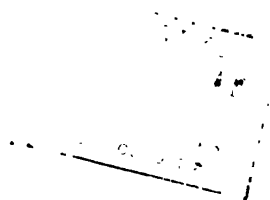
Over these original chambers others were added and oriel windows thrown out by Bishop Clerk, who succeeded to Wolsey, and was bishop from 1523 to 1540. His arms are carved on the bosses of the oriel windows. This corner of the palace seems to have been almost rebuilt by him, and the old wall of enclosure of Bishop Ralph was built upon, and had windows pierced through it. The internal arrangement of this part of the house was entirely altered in the time of Bishop Beadon, about 1810, when the floors were taken out and what had been two stories made into three. The square tower at the angle, with a stair turret, is part of the work of Bishop Clerk in the time of Henry VIII. An upper story was also added to the whole of the west front over the long gallery by Bishop Bagot, about 1840, to contain additional bedrooms, and the present dormer windows were then added by Mr. Ferrey with so much ingenuity and in good taste that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the old work, and the effect of the front is thought by many persons to have been improved by the alteration. The buttresses were then restored, but Mr. Ferrey states that the toothing of the old buttresses remained quite distinct in the walls when the rough-cast was taken off.

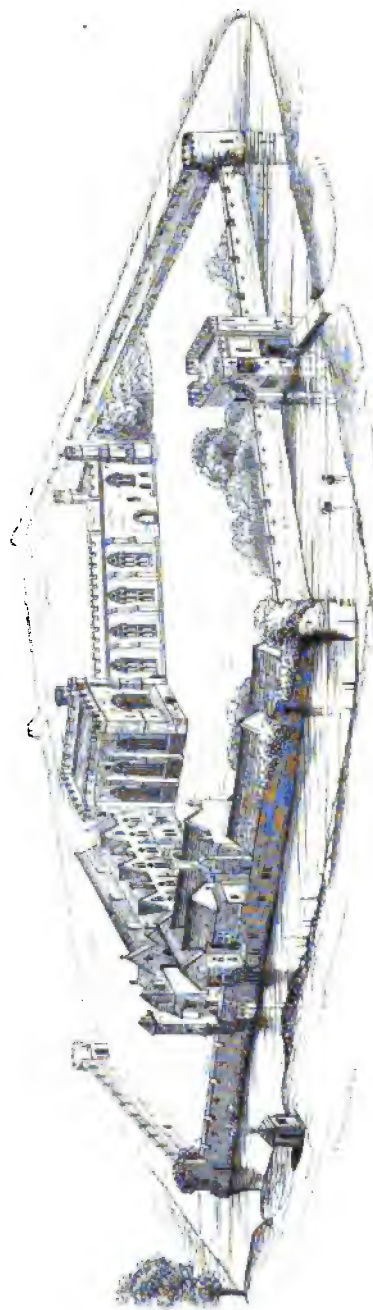
The south wing of Bishop Joceline's palace, occupying the site of the present chapel, appears to have been originally of two stories, like the rest of his work, and probably had also a vaulted substructure, with a chapel on the upper floor. The site does not appear to have been exactly coincident with the present walls, the east end has been extended several feet. The staircase turret at the angle connecting the main range of Bishop Joceline's work



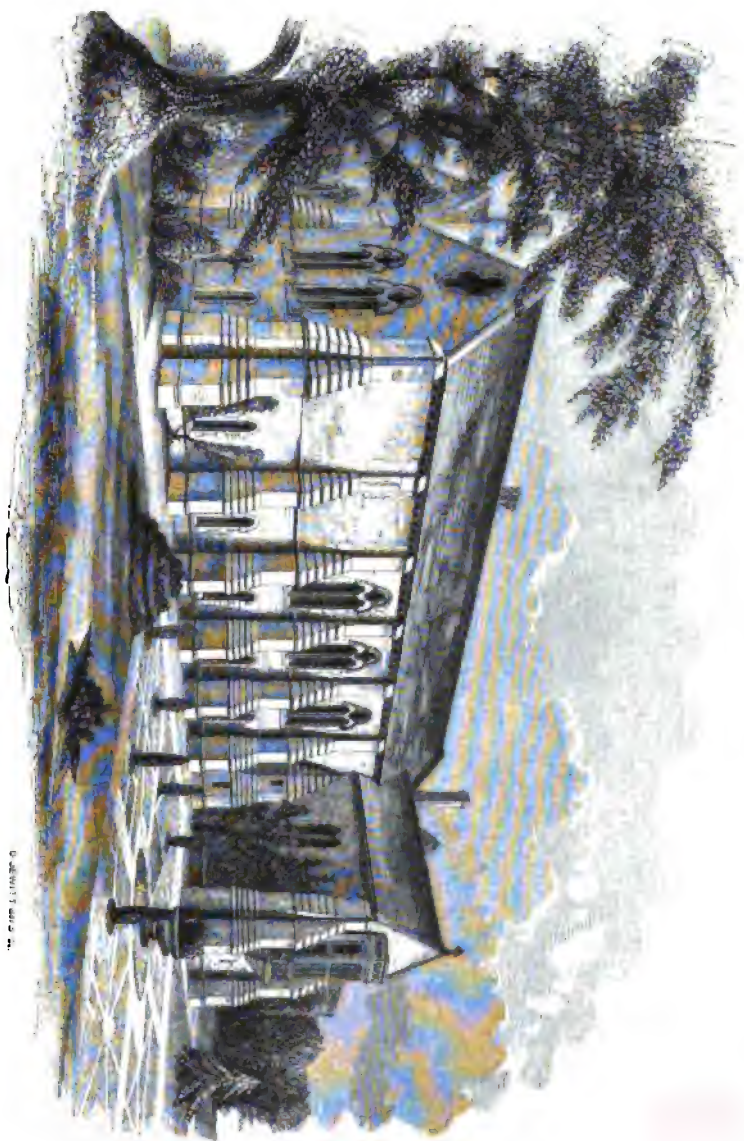
GENERAL PLAN.





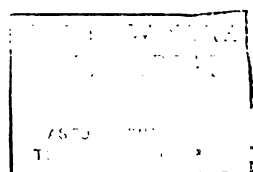


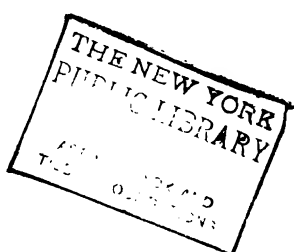
Bird's-eye View of the Bishop's Palace.

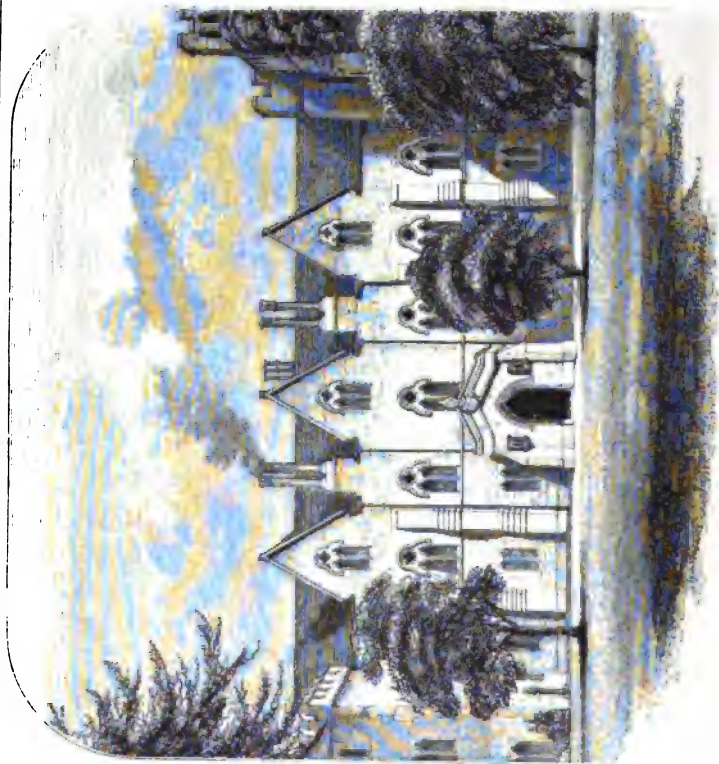


East or Garden Front of Bishop Jocelyn's Palace, A.D. 1205-1244.
(The Oriel Window inserted.)

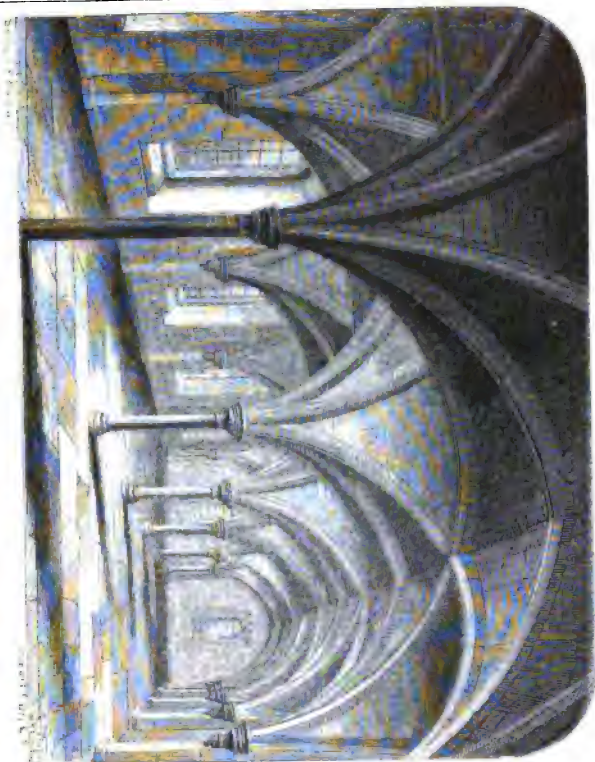
G. J. WILKINSON & CO.





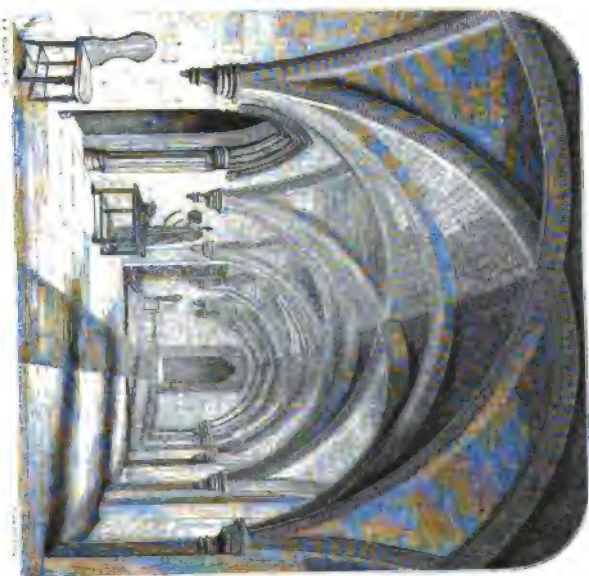


West Front of Bishop Jocelyn's Palace, A.D. 1205-1244.
(The upper story and Porch added.)



Servants' Hall.

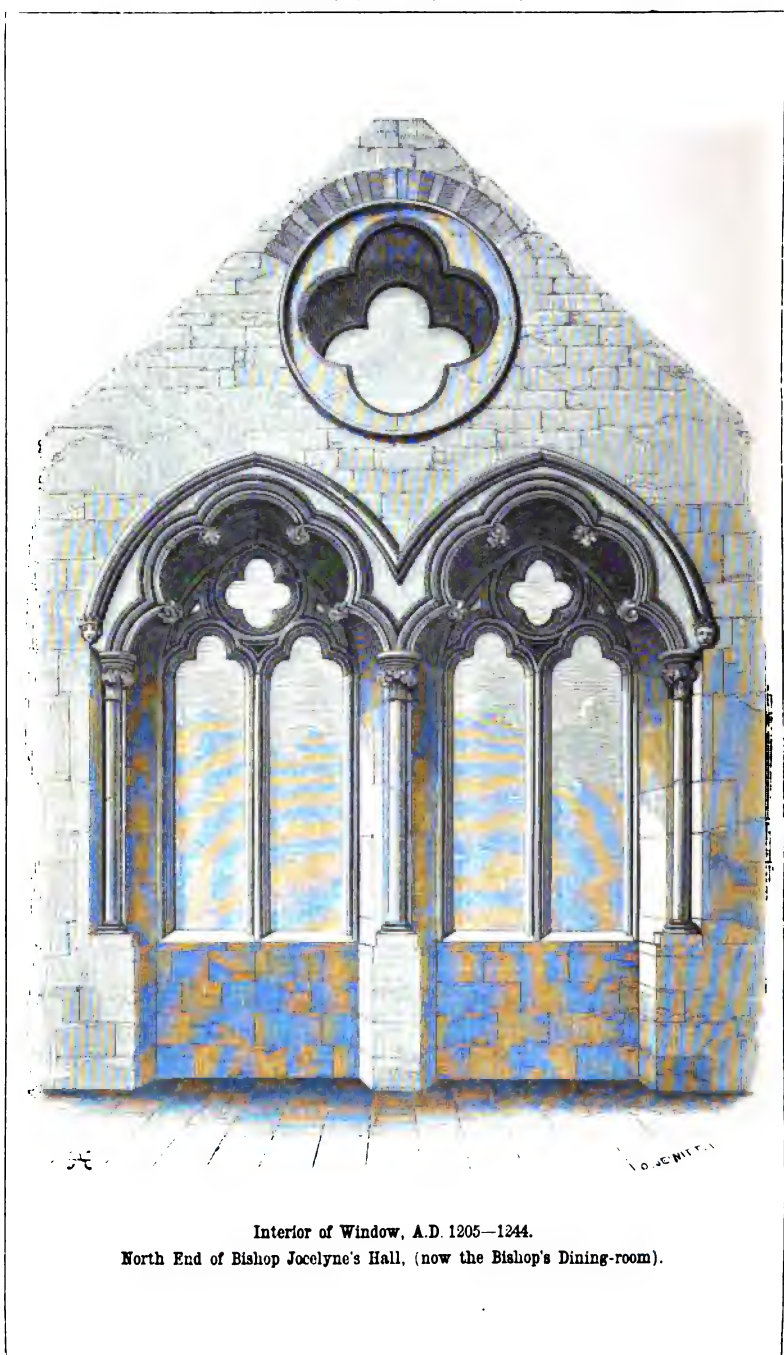
The work of Bishop Jocelyne, A.D. 1235—1244.



Entrance Hall.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC
ASTOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



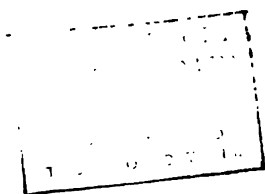
Interior of Window, A.D. 1205—1244.

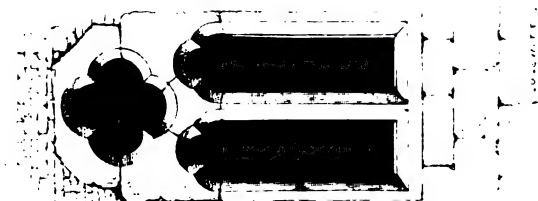
North End of Bishop Jocelyne's Hall, (now the Bishop's Dining-room).



Exterior of South Window of Bishop Jocelyne's Hall, A.D. 1205-1244.

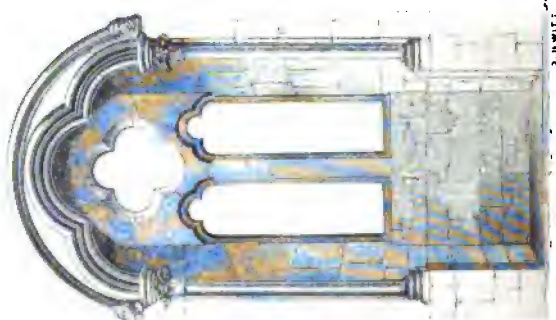
THEORY OF THE EARTH



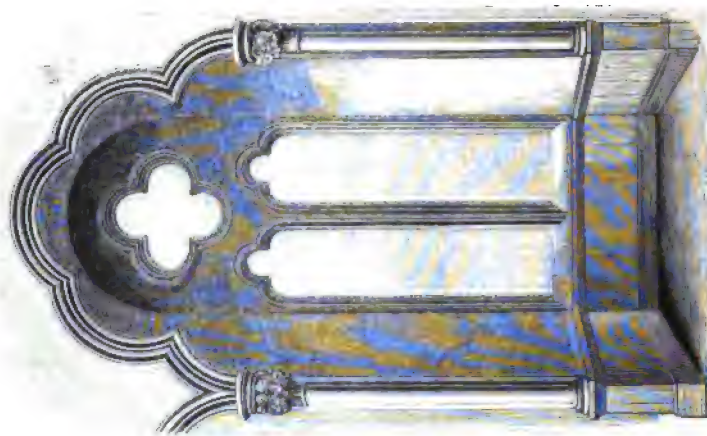


Exterior.

Side Windows in the Long Gallery, on the first floor.



Interior.



Interior of South End of Window, Bishop Jocelyne's Hall,
(now the Bishop's Library).

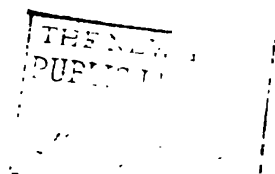


Window in the West Front of the Cathedral, A.D. 1205-1244.



West Door of Chapel, interior.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

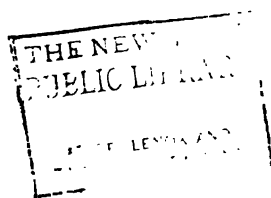


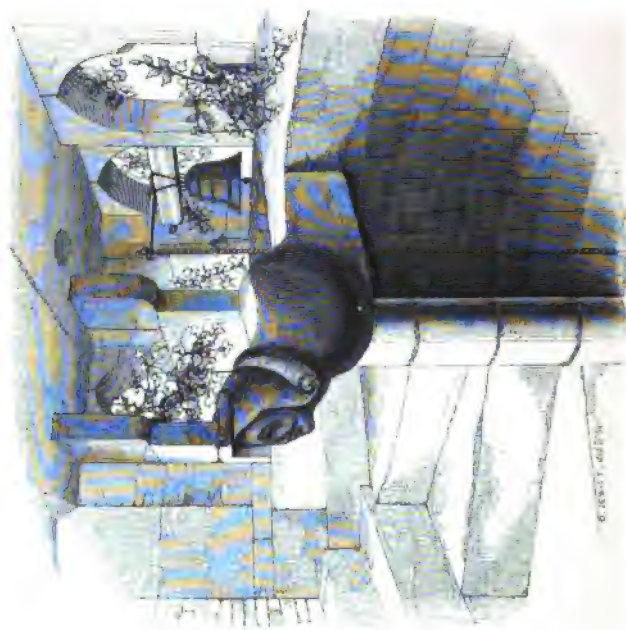


West end of the Chapel, with part of Bishop Jocelyne's House and Bishop Burnell's Hall.



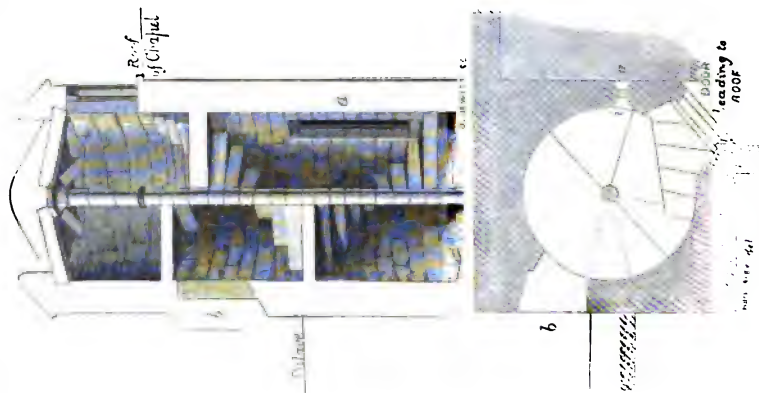
THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS





Scale of 1 2 3 4 5 6 feet.

Interior at the top of the North-west Stair-turret, showing the early Corbel-head used again.



Scale of 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 feet

Section and Plan of Stair-turret at the north-west corner of the Chapel.

- a The loop-hole blocked up by the end of the east wall.
- b b Doorways.
- c Interior of loop-hole.

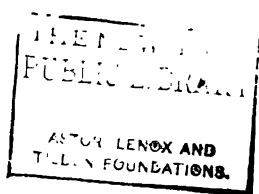


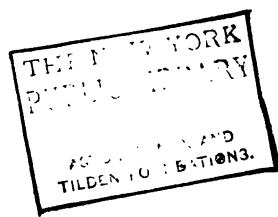
Interior.

Exterior.

Side Windows of the Chapel, c. 1290?

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS





THE NEW
PUBLICATION



West end of the Chapel, with part of Bishop Jocelyne's House and Bishop Burnell's Hall.

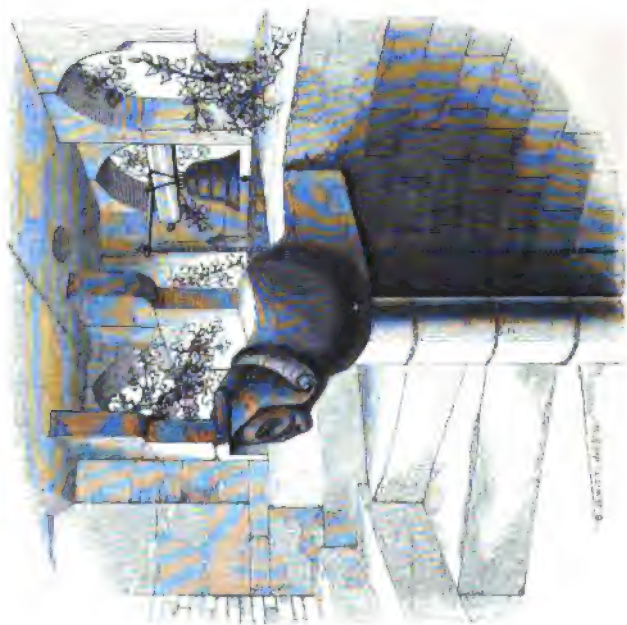


G. J. H. 1756.

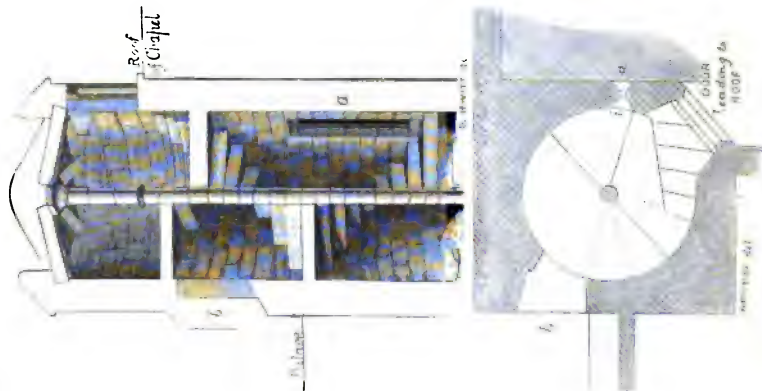
Part of the West End of the Chapel, showing the junction with the Hall.



THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY
- 100 -



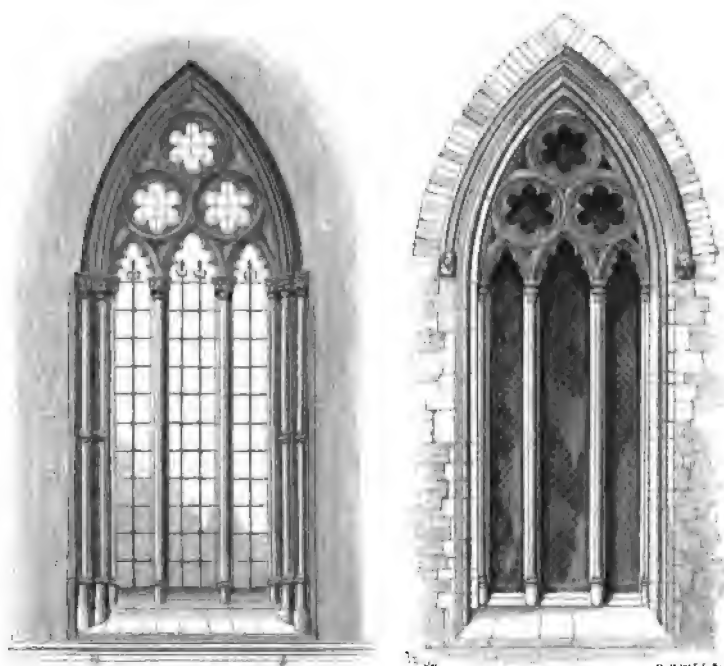
Interior at the top of the North-west Stair-turret, shewing the early Corbel-head used again.



a The loop-hole blocked up by the end of the east wall.
 bb Doorway.
 c Interior of loop-hole.

Scale of 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 feet

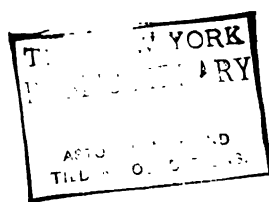
Section and Plan of Stair-turret at the north-east corner of the Chapel.



Interior.

Exterior.

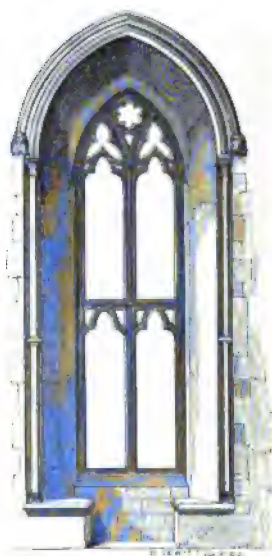
Side Windows of the Chapel, c. 1290?



THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

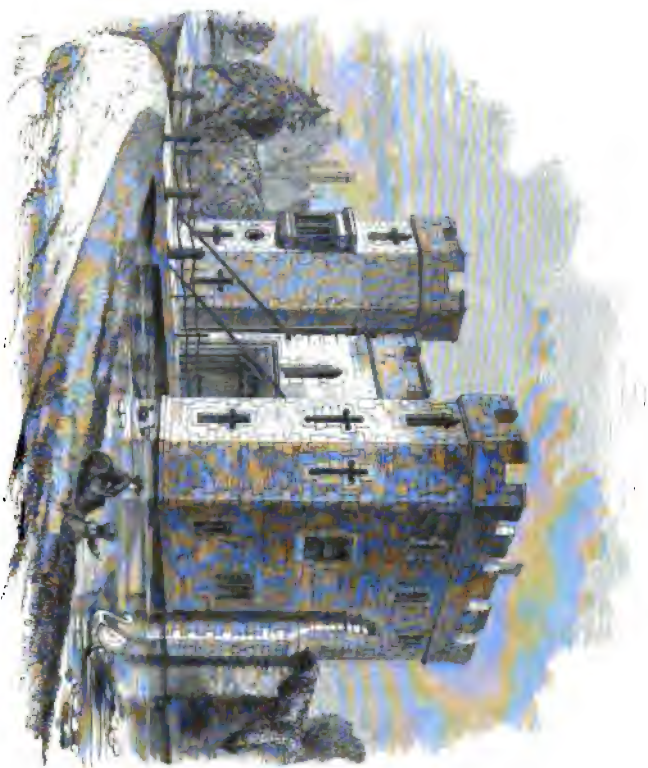


Exterior.



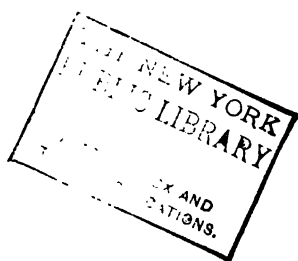
Interior.

Windows of Bishop Burnell's Hall, c. 1280 ?



The Gate-house, built by Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1329 - 1363.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION





Oriel Window—Bishop Clerke, A.D. 1523—1540.



Boas—Arms of Bishop Clerke.

with this wing remains perfect and has a very good vault with a central pillar. This vault is, however, part of Bishop Burnel's work, the top of the tower having been rebuilt along with the battlement and cornice of the chapel. There were doorways from this staircase into the present palace, and also into the wing that has been rebuilt, one on a level with the first floor opening to an external gallery, which would cut across the present windows, the other above, to go on to the allure behind the battlement. A long loop window near the top of this staircase on the south side of the turret is blocked up on the outside by the east wall of the present chapel. At the opposite angle, or south-west corner of the present chapel is another of Bishop Joceline's stair turrets, equally perfect, with doorways in the same situations as in the other, showing that the wing of Joceline's palace extended to this point and rather beyond it, as a doorway opens westward, now leading to nothing, but probably issuing originally to the external gallery on the top of the cloister. Part of the old wall joining to this turret on the west side has been preserved and now forms part of the wall of the later hall, and the jamb of one of the early windows remains between the turret and the first window of the hall.

The Great Hall, of which the ruins only remain, and the present chapel are both the work of Bishop Burnel in the time of Edward I., between 1274 and 1292, but not quite at the same time. There is an interval, probably of ten or twelve years, between them, and a slight difference in the character of the work. In the chapel it would appear that the materials of Bishop Joceline's chapel were used up to a considerable extent, but the beautiful groined vault and the elegant windows are Bishop Burnel's work; the west window is an alteration of a later date. The bell-

turret at the north-west angle is part of Bishop Burnel's work; the staircase is not so wide or so good as those of Bishop Joceline; and at the top of the turret one of the gurgoyles or large corbels with a very bold projection, as if to carry a water-spout, of Joceline's work is used to form the head of the staircase and support the bell-frame; the end of this is carved into a head of the character of the early part of the 13th century. At the west end of the chapel there appears to have been a rood-loft with a screen under the front inclosing the three doors and forming a sort of inner porch, the entrance to which was the great west door; at the north end was the door to the bell-turret, and at the south end the door to the vestry. Over the vestry was the priest's chamber, to which there was an entrance from the stair-turret, the doorway of which still remains. This being the bishop's private chapel, it was considered as all chancel, and no nave was required, and in the position which would be usual in the chancel of a parish church, just within the rood-loft, near the west end of the chancel, is the small low-side window, supposed to have been used for lepers or persons labouring under some infectious disease, who could be brought to the outside of the window and have the consecrated wafer, or Host, administered to them at the end of a cleft stick, according to the direction given in the rubric of some of the Roman missals, or could see the Host when held up for that purpose by the priest through the opening.

The great hall of Bishop Burnel has been a very magnificent piece of work, of which the north wall and west end, with the turrets at the angles, only remain. The windows are rather different from those of the chapel, and probably a few years later; the three turrets at the south-east, south-west, and north-west angles are closely

copied from the original one of Bishop Joceline, which remains at the north-east angle, connecting the hall with the chapel. At the west end of the great hall are the two doorways, showing the position of the screen and music gallery ; the porch and the newel staircase to the solar or upper chamber have been destroyed, but marks of them remain. The windows of the solar remain, and are very elegant and highly finished, indicating a state apartment equivalent to a modern withdrawing room, the chimney remains, but the fire-place has been destroyed; there is no fire-place or chimney to the lower rooms, which have been the buttery and pantry only, and not a kitchen, as is commonly said; there are cupboards remaining recessed in the wall, a window blocked up and a doorway also blocked up at the west end, and which doubtless led to the kitchen, being at the end of the passage, between the buttery and pantry, according to the usual arrangement of mediæval halls and offices. The kitchen was a detached building, where the stables now are, and was connected with the hall by a passage only, according to the general custom of that age. The south-west turret contains a garderobe or closet on the first floor, with an entrance from the corner of the state apartment; this has a good groined vault, and the small loop windows are perfect ; under is the square pit, into which a modern doorway was cut by Bishop Law through the wall, with a pointed head to it, but no arch. The rooms on the ground floor under the solar have been vaulted, as may be seen by the marks of the vaults in the walls, but the vaults have been all destroyed. In the north-west turret there is a staircase from the solar to the allure and the watch tower, but it rises from the solar or first floor room only, not from the ground. The north-east turret of the hall forms also the

south-west turret of the chapel, and in this there is a staircase from the ground to the allure.

The present gatehouse to the palace is plain work, of the 14th century, with square flanking turrets, a groined vault over the archway, the chains of a drawbridge, and the grooves of a portcullis. It was built by Bishop Ralph, of Shrewsbury, who also built the wall of enclosure and made the moat. This wall of enclosure has bastions, or towers, at intervals, with the usual allure, or passage, on the top of the wall behind the parapet, in which there are embrasures, or openings, and loopholes alternately. It was built for defence according to the most approved system of the age, and the gate-house is a very good guard-house of the 14th century, with vaulted chambers, loopholes, and windows widely splayed within, and with their heads formed of what is called "the shouldered arch," or square-headed trefoil, a very common form in the Edwardian period. There is a tradition that this fortification of the palace was made as a precaution against the monks of Bath, who threatened the life of the bishop, but there is no written authority for this. It is singular that the bishop's palace should have been so strongly fortified, while the precincts of the cathedral do not appear to have been fortified at all, or even enclosed with a wall, until a century afterwards, all the gatehouses of the close being the work of Bishop Beckington. But as the bishop was a sort of prince, or great noble of the district, it may have been considered necessary for his house to be fortified in the same manner as those of other nobles.

The peaceful character of this part of England is shewn in a remarkable manner by the absence of fortifications round the cathedral and its precincts; up to the middle of the 15th century they do not appear to have been fortified

at all, or even enclosed with a wall. During the Wars of the Roses, Bishop Beekington thought it necessary to erect a wall and gatehouses, but these fortifications appear to have been very slight, and the gatehouses more for show than for defence. The east end of the cathedral and the chapter house were outside the wall of enclosure, and though it is said that there was a wall round the chapter house, there appears to have been none round the lady chapel; and the vicar's close, though enclosed by a wall and gatehouse, can hardly be said to have been fortified. The larger district round the close, called the Liberty, was entirely outside the wall, and not enclosed at all, and yet in this district several of the prebendal houses were built before the end of the 15th century, and without any protection, unless the marshy character of the ground was considered sufficient. Of those other buildings of the chapter I propose to give some account in the next volume of the proceedings of the Society.

Parish of West Monkton in the Days of Queen Bess and James I.

BY R. K. MEADE KING, ESQ.

IN the depository of books and other documents belonging to the parish of West Monkton is preserved an ancient book, entitled "The Book of Accounts of the Parish of West Monkton, in the County of Somerset, as well for the Constables and Churchwardens, Collectors for the Poor, Waywardens, as for other Accountors whatsoever for the said Parish." From this book I have made several extracts, and now beg to submit them, with a few comments of my own, to the Somersetshire Archæological Society, believing they will prove interesting to its members, and useful as illustrating many passages in the History of Elizabeth and James I. They have also an especial local interest as evidencing the part which our ancestors bore in some of the most important events of those reigns as well as indicating the habits of the people of that age.

The accounts seem for the most part to have been neatly kept, and the entries to have been made with as much care and precision as are usually exhibited in the accounts of rural parishes in the present day; and the signatures of the parishioners attached to them (comparatively few being marksmen) attest the fact that, even in those early times, the village schoolmaster was not an unknown personage in West Monkton.

The extracts which I think the most deserving of attention are

I.—Those which relate to the maintenance of armour and the mustering of soldiers, the earliest accounts being for the year 1587. It must be borne in mind that at this period the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. I., was in force, by which “every man between the ages of 15 and 60 was to be assessed and sworn to keep armour according to the value of his lands and goods, and a view of this armour was to be taken twice in the year by constables chosen in every hundred.”* The obligation of keeping sufficient arms, according to each man’s estate, was also preserved by Stat. 5 Philip and Mary, c. 2, and magazines of arms were formed in different places, and generally in each county. About this time, also, the power of calling into arms and mustering the population of each county, given in earlier times to the Sheriff or Justices of the Peace or to special Commissioners of Array, began to be entrusted to a new officer entitled the Lord Lieutenant.†

In illustration of the foregoing remarks we find the following entries of receipts and payments in the Constable’s Accounts for the year 1587.

* 2 Hallam’s Constitutional History, 181. See also 1 Blackstone’s Com., 411.

† Idem 182, 183.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis Received for the <i>Rate</i> of the Parishioners for the maintenance of armour	8	12	4
Item Received Collection gathered by Henry Sellick (then, I believe, owner of Walford) for the tithing for payment for armour & powder	4	10	2

PAYMENTS.

Paid to Porters for carriage of armour (probably to the maga- zines I have before alluded to)	1	4	0
1588. Item paid Whitley (in which hundred West Monkton is situated) to the Constable King towards the Collection of £10 for the hundred muster	5	4	

There are many similar entries as to the maintenance of armour, but none after 1603, the "Statutes of Armour" having been repealed in the reign of James I.

II.—I will refer to those extracts from the Constable's Accounts which relate to the raising of soldiers (some evidently by impressment), the arming them, training them, dispatching them for foreign service, and relieving them when disabled by wounds.

It must be borne in mind that all the regulations before referred to for the maintenance of armour and the hundred musters had regard to the preservation of internal peace, and not to the raising of men for foreign service. So early as the time of Edward III. the arbitrary levies for foreign service, which, under previous sovereigns, had been found so vexatious to the people, were declared illegal by

1 Edward III., c. 5, a statute which Hallam designates as one "of by no means inconsiderable importance in our constitutional history."* By this statute, subsequently confirmed by 4 Henry IV., c. 13, it was provided that no man should be compelled to go out of the kingdom at any rate, nor out of his shire but in cases of urgent necessity, nor should provide soldiers unless by consent of Parliament.† This statute continued in force throughout the reign of Elizabeth, though in many instances, as we shall presently see, it was practically disregarded by her.

It would appear, therefore, that during the reigns of Edward III. and his immediate successors, the successful resistance made by Parliament produced the discontinuance of compulsory levies for foreign warfare. "But under the house of Tudor, in conformity to their more despotic scheme of government, the salutary enactments of former times came to be disregarded, Henry VIII. and Elizabeth sometimes compelling the counties to furnish soldiers; and the prerogative of pressing men for military service, even out of the kingdom, having not only become as much established as undisputed usage could make it, but acquiring no slight degree of sanction by an Act, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, c. 3, which, without repealing or adverting to the statutes of Edward III. and Henry IV., recognises, as it seems, the right of the Crown to levy men for service in war, and imposes penalties on persons absenting themselves from musters commanded by the King's authority to be held for that purpose."‡ Keeping in view, then, the foregoing observations, it appears to me that the following extracts from the West Monkton Constables' Accounts have a

* 2 Hallam's Constitutional History, 178.

† 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 411.

‡ 2 Hallam's Constitutional History, p. 179

peculiar significance as authorities for the practice at that time of pressing soldiers, and as confirmatory of the statements of modern historians that Elizabeth, relying less on the legislative authority of Parliament than on her own undisputed power and the submission of her subjects, was wont to stretch her prerogative by compelling the counties to furnish soldiers for foreign warfare. Thus :

	£	s.	d.
1588. Received of Constable King			
of money paid him before for		18	4
service into Ireland			

These probably were soldiers sent to Ireland to oppose the landing of the Spanish Armada, of whom 5394 were lost off that coast in this year.*

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
1588. Given press money at two			
several times ..			8

There are many similar entries.

PAYMENTS.

1592. Imprimis paid to the Constable			
of Whitley for a service into France		8	0
Item for a pair of musketts		6	0
Bullet bag			6

The two following entries are curious as showing the point of embarkation of the soldiers raised within the hundred of Whitley.

	£	s.	d.
Item paid at Bridgwater at the going			
forth of the soldiers		1	9

* 2 Rapin's History, 137, fol. ed

	£	s.	d.
Item with the wester limit of Whitley } for the fifth part of a Galliot } (I presume a small vessel or transport.)		5	4

RECEIPTS.

(Henry Sellick, Constable.)

1593. Imprimis received for a } collection made for the service } into Britton }	1	13	8
Item received of collection made for a } service into Jersey and Garnsey }	2	6	6

In reference to the two last entries it may be remarked that in 1592 Elizabeth entered into a treaty with Henry IV. of France to furnish him with 4,000 men and ammunition to recover Bretagne from the Spaniards, and she performed her engagement by sending the armament there under the command of Norris.*

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
1593. Item paid to James Bullinge } for service into Brittani }	1	8	0
Ditto Jersey & Guernsey	1	3	0

RECEIPTS.

1599, 1600, 1601. Received of the } parishioners for 2 services into } Ireland 1st year }	2	6	4
Ditto 2nd year	3	9	6

WEST MONKTON.

1601. Imprimis received of the tithing } aforesaid for a service into Ireland } a whole rate }	1	13	19
--	---	----	----

* Rapin, vol. 2, p. 140.

In 1590 the rate was said to be "12d. of a yarde land," and in reference to the receipts for years 1599, 1600, 1601, it should be remembered that during these years large forces were sent to Ireland to quell a rebellion there which was aided by the Spaniards, who, in 1601, landed at Kinsale and took possession of the town, but were afterwards routed by the English.*

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
1599—1603. Paid for 12 pounds of } powder		12	0
9 pounds of lead		1	0
Delivered to the trainers at Staplegrove 2 pounds and half.			
1601. Delivered to the trained men at Bathpool 5 pounds powder.			

It does not appear, so far as I can ascertain, that Elizabeth obtained the sanction of her Parliament for the levy of the above soldiers who were sent "on service" into Ireland, France, Brittany, Jersey, and Guernsey, or had any legal authority whatever for sending them on foreign service, but, in so doing, she seems to have relied solely on her own prerogative and the submission of her subjects.†

It appears, however, that in 1593, "the Parliament, taking into consideration the Queen's great expenses, both in defending the kingdom against the Spanish Invasion and in assisting the French King and the United Provinces, granted her an extraordinary aid of money. But it was inserted in the Act that so large and unusual a supply, granted to a most excellent Queen, who made so good use of the public money, should not be drawn into a pre-

* 2 Rapin's History, p. 155. 3 Sully's Memoirs, p. 118.

† Hume's History of England.

cedent." The laity granted three subsidies, together with six fifteenths, and the clergy two whole subsidies.* Wherefore we find under years 1592, 1593:

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Item for writing of two subsidy books			8

The following entries illustrate the obligation on the parish to provide for their wounded soldiers, as well as the care which was taken of them on their return from foreign service.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	.
1588. Paid at the coming home of } the Portugal soldiers		6	6	

RECEIPTS.

1601. Item. Received of Inhabitants } a half rate for maimed soldiers		10	2	
1603. Ditto		10	1	

LAYED OUT.

1603. Imprimis to George Roy for } maimed soldiers		17	4	
For carriage of poor people and to } soldiers that travelled from the } wars for their relief		6	11	
1610. Paid for maimed soldiers and } Hospitals at Wells Sessions		17	4	
1612. Paid for maimed soldiers and } Hospitals at Taunton Sessions		12	8	

The next entries deserving of notice are

* Rapin, vol. 2, p. 141.

III.—Those which relate to what is termed “Queen’s Silver.” They are as follows:

RECEIPT OF QUEEN’S SILVER.

	£	s.	d.
1592. Imprimis of Richard Cridland } for Monkton Town }		19	9
Item of Thos. Prince for Gotten ..		10	0
Item of Nicholas Crosse for Overton ..		12	3

and throughout the subsequent years there are many similar receipts.

The following are entries of payments.

	£	s.	d.
1601. Item paid to Mr. Powlett for } the Queen’s Silver }	5	7	4
To Mr. Speke ditto ..	5	7	4
To Thos. Fraunceis the first Queen’s } Silver }	2	13	8

I can nowhere find the term “Queen’s Silver” used by historians as applicable to any branch of the royal revenues, although the somewhat analogous term of “Aurum Reginæ” was employed about this time denoting a duty or sum paid to a queen consort. Probably it is synonymous with the term “subsidy,” now nearly represented by our modern land-tax, but this matter may be further elucidated by ascertaining what public office (if any) the persons to whom it was paid, viz., Mr. Powlet, Mr. Speke, and Mr. Fraunceis, at that time held. Mr. Powlet was without doubt a member of the family of Sir John Powlet, Marquis of Winchester, who was Lord of the Manor of West Monkton and sold it in 1572.

Hume* says “Subsidies and fifteenths are frequently

* History of England, vol. 6, p. 111.

mentioned by historians, but neither the amount of these taxes nor the method of levying them have been well explained."

Blackstone* says "The lay subsidy was usually raised by Commissioners appointed by the Crown or the great Officers of State."

The foregoing entries may possibly afford a clue to the mode in which these taxes were levied.

IV.—The following entries, also from the Constables' Accounts, are deserving of notice and suggest enquiries on matters of local interest.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
1592. Item received of Richard } Plentye for the relief of Taunton }		4	0

PAYMENTS.

1593. Item paid to Mr. Popham for } the relief of Taunton }		4	0
Ditto to James Bullinge for ditto . .		11	4
1611. Paid towards the relief of } Dunster and Minehead }		11	0

Whether these payments were obligatory or voluntary, or for what precise purpose they were made, does not appear, but this may possibly be elucidated by ascertaining whether Mr. Popham held any and what public office at that time, so as to enable us to judge whether the money was paid to him and others in their public character.

V.—The next entries are those relating to the relief of the poor.

It will be borne in mind that the first important statutory provision for the relief of the poor was that of the 43rd

* 1 Commentaries, p. 311.

Elizabeth, hence, in the book from which all the foregoing extracts are made, we should not expect to find any entries of payments for the relief of the poor prior to the year 1601, when the above statute was passed, and, in point of fact, it appears that prior to that time the only rates which were levied for the purposes of relief were exclusively for the relief of "maimed soldiers."

It should also be noted that the term "Overseer of the Poor" was unknown until the 39th of Elizabeth. By the 27th Henry VIII. and some subsequent statutes, persons were appointed to make "collections" for the poor on Sundays. Hence the words at the heading of our book, commencing in 1587, "Collectors for the Poor."

The 1st sec. of the above-mentioned Act of 43 Elizabeth directed the overseers to raise by taxation of the inhabitants "a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other necessary ware and stuff to set the poor on work." Accordingly I find the following entry made in the year 1603 (two years after the passing of the Statute), "Received one hatchet, one shoule, and a besgue," which I cannot doubt were handed over by the previous overseer, having been bought by the parish to set the poor to work.

The earliest payments towards the relief of the poor recorded in the West Monkton book are the following :

	£	s.	d.
1603. For carriage of poor people, and to soldiers who travelled from the wars for their relief	}	6	11
1611. Paid for bread and carriage of a poor man from Walford to Taunton			
Paid to a poor man that was borne from Walford to Taunton by the parish	}	7	

	£	s.	d.
1612. Paid for carriage of a poor woman ditto	}		6
Paid for carriage of the same woman and her child from the 'Spital' (a hospital in West Monkton parish close to Taunton) back again to to Walford with meat and drink			8
Paid to a poor man that had great loss by fire	}		8
1613. Paid to two men to bear a poor man from the Spital to Walford in a barrow the 19th of April		1	0
And bread and meat for the same man ..			2

It may be mentioned here that Walford is the parish boundary eastward; and it may be inferred from the foregoing entries that at this spot, where an ancient inn formerly stood, being the point of junction between the parishes of West Monkton and Creech St. Michael, the poor were transferred from the custody of one set of parish officers to that of the other.

The severity of our ancient laws for the suppression of vagrancy; and other infringements on personal liberty of a similar character have often been commented on by historians; and particularly a commission in July 1595, granted to Sir Thomas Welford, commanding him on notice by Justices of the Peace to seize, and in their presence to execute, such notable, rebellious, and incorrigible offenders as were worthy to be speedily executed, by martial law. This peremptory style of superseding the common law has been designated as "a stretch of prerogative without an adequate parallel."*

* 5 Hume's Hist. of England, 388. 1 Hallam's Constitutional History, 328.

But these and similar enactments and proclamations were clearly intended rather for the suppression of tumult, riot, and rebellion than for the punishment of vagrants merely. The Act of the 43rd Elizabeth, before quoted, which is the foundation of our present system of poor-law administration, was conceived in a just and humane spirit, and the extracts above given, which are probably among the earliest which any parish can furnish, indicating the mode in which relief, then for the first time rendered compulsory, was afforded, exhibit a judicious and considerate care for the wants of the destitute poor. Further evidence is afforded of the attention which at this period was paid to the wants of the poor, especially the sick poor, by the examination of the Overseers' Accounts for West Monkton for many subsequent years. Nor was this humane spirit confined to the limits of the parish of West Monkton; the following extracts from an account book for the adjoining parish of North Petherton, of a somewhat later date, show that there was no grudging of money to obtain the assistance of nurses when required, as well as the best surgical skill which the science of that day could produce.

NORTH PETHERTON.

Disbursements of Alex. Nowell, Overseer of the Poor.

	£	s.	d.
1680. To Susan Nation in lameness ..	2	0	
To her, more	3	6	
To intending of her	4	0	
To Curry the chirurgeon for her ..	2	0	
To keeping of Susan Nation at Bridgwater	5	0	
To Mr. Haviland for cutting off Susan Nation's leg	4	0	0

The two next items tell in simple and touching phrase the result of all this well-intended care and treatment.

	£	s.	d.
For stretching her forth and shrouding her	3	8	
For 4 porters to carry her to church	2	6	

Making a total of £5 2s. 8d. expended for this poor woman's relief—an example of liberality to be remembered by Poor Law Guardians in succeeding ages.

VI.—Next in order are the Churchwardens' Accounts, which commence in 1590 and extend over a series of years. They present but few features of interest and are deserving of notice chiefly in connection with the recent discussions on the subject of church rates. One remarkable circumstance is that the sum raised by rate by no means constitutes the whole fund, and, in some years, not even the largest part of the fund which came into the hands of the churchwardens for maintaining the church and defraying the necessary expenses connected with the celebration of divine worship. The sources of this fund seem to have been multifarious. A certain amount was derived every year from payments for seats: thus we find in 1590 a payment to the churchwardens from Henry Sellick, the then owner of Walford, of 4d. for a seat, and similar payments from ten other parishioners whose names are enumerated, showing that at this early period pew-rents, or at least some payments analogous thereto, were in existence, and were applicable to the repairs of the church.

Another source of income arose from burials in the church, thus :

	£	s.	d.
1615. Received of Nicholas Crosse for } his wife to be buried in the church }		6	8

And there are similar entries in the accounts of many other years. Sums were also received for "Knells."

There are likewise two or three entries of the following description :

	£	s.	d.
1593. Item received of Standfast for that he refused to be warden }		6	8
There is a remarkable entry in the year			
1607. Item to the building of the parish Church of St. Dennis in Cornwall, with a hospital of St. Lawrence } with a chapel		2	6

I am not aware of any connection between that parish and West Monkton, but we may probably infer from the above entry, that it was the custom in those days as well as in our own, to ask for contributions towards the promotion of any meritorious objects, however unconnected they may be with the interests of those from whom aid is solicited, and however distant from the sphere of their observation and control.

These accounts also afford evidence that the practice which has been so frequently and justly condemned in modern times, of having recourse to the church rate as a means of re-imbursement for money expended (though foreign to the purposes for which the rate was made), which could not be legitimately charged elsewhere, is of older date than many of us suspect. Thus we find—

	£	s.	d.
1618. Item paid for maimed soldiers and hospitals more than our rate came to }		3	0
(See constables' accounts supra.)			
Item to John Burd for a brief that was delivered in the " Sizes " }		2	0

VII.—I will bring this paper to a close by a few extracts from the last accounts in the ancient book, under consi-

deration, being the Waywardens' Account for the year 1605.

The sum total received of the inhabitants during that year appears to have been £2 15s. 1d., nearly one half of which was disbursed to the "Pitchers" of the "Footways" and to the "Paviours," whose labours, we may hope, were not so productive of dust in the parish, as those of the "Macadamized" stone breakers of the present day. The remainder of the money collected, namely, £1 8s. 7d. was expended "about the mending of Bathpool bridge," which was subsequently, by order of Court of Quarter Session at Taunton, 21 James I., ordered to be repaired by the county, and has so continued to be repaired ever since.

There is no doubt that this reparation of the bridge by the parish of West Monkton was considered at that time a matter of public importance, and worthy of being commemorated; for the account concludes with "a note of those that brought stones and timber to the aforesaid bridge, and of those that laboured thereabout," and then follows a list of their names and of the services they rendered, which need not be detailed here. And with this transcript I will conclude;—hoping that as many illustrious names have been handed down to posterity and immortalised by their virtues and deeds of renown,—so may the names of these humble labourers of West Monkton recorded in the archives of our parish be remembered as men who, in their lowly sphere of duty, faithfully performed the useful work allotted to them, and have gone to their rest with the consciousness, we may also be permitted to hope, that they have not "spent their strength for nought, and in vain."

On Roman Remains

DISCOVERED AT CAMERTON,
SIX MILES FROM BATH,
ON THE LINE OF THE FOSS-WAY TO
ILCHESTER.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

IN February, 1816, the Rev. J. Skinner communicated to Samuel Lysons, Esq., F.R.S., the particulars of certain Roman Remains which had been found in the year 1814 in a field called "Eighteen Acres," in the parish of Camerton, of which he was Rector. These appear to have been read to the Society of Antiquaries but, as far as I can ascertain, never published. The MS. was kindly lent to me by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hempstead Court, near Gloster, who inherited his uncle's property, and into whose hands it has come; and, as it contains information which is valuable for the Somersetshire Archæological Society to possess, with the permission of the owner of the MS., I now make known the particulars. The object of

our Society being to collect together and record all well authenticated discoveries, and to prevent any fact of historical value passing out of memory, I need offer no apology for placing the notice before them.

Camerton is situated a little more than six miles from Bath on the road from Bath through Shepton Mallet to Ilchester, *i.e.* on the line of the old foss-road, which has been traced from Lincoln almost in a direct line to Ilchester, but the whole course is not given in any of the Itinera, it will be seen by referring to the Map of Roman Briton, published in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*.

The Foss, says Horsley, proceeds directly from Bath to Lincoln. I believe it has been continued beyond Bath as far as Ilchester at least, if not to the sea—Dr. Stukely thinks to Seaton. Great part of this, too, *viz.*, that which is in the very heart of the kingdom has had no part of an “iter” on it, but the latter part of the 6th iter, and the middle of the 8th from Venonæ to Lindum have no doubt been on the other parts of it. It still bears the name of the Foss-way from Lincoln to Bath and beyond it. Some affirm it to have been continued in a pretty direct line beyond Lincoln to the sea coast. Mr. Leman says in his MS. notes to Horsley (see copy in Lit. and Sci. Inst. Bath), “I myself found it very perfect from Lincoln to Ludford.” He says the Foss-way came from the sea coast of Lincolnshire and ran through Ludford, Lincoln, Brough, Newark, Thorpe, East Bridgford, Willoughby, Leicester, Highcross, Harewoods House near Darnford, Morton, Stow, Cirencester, Eastongrey, Bath, Ilchester, and, as Stukely thought, straight over Wind Whistle Hill to Seaton, or, as others have supposed from Ilchester to Honiton and Exeter, and he gives the portions of the 6th and 8th Itinera as follows:

Iter 6th, portion of the Foss-way (from London to Lincoln).

RATIS	Leicester	MP. XII.
VEROMETO	n. Willoughby	MP. XIII.
MARGIDVNO	n. East Bridgeford	MP. XIII.
AD PONTEM	n. Thorp	MP. VII.
CROCOCALANO	Brugh	MP. VII.
LINDO	Lincoln	MP. XII.

Iter 8, portion of Foss-way (from York to London).

LINDO	Lincoln	MP. XIV.
CROCOCALANO	Brugh	MP. XIV.
MARGIDVNO	n. East Bridgeford	MP. XIV.
VERNOMETO	n. Willoughby	MP. XII.
RATIS	Leicester	MP. XII.
VENONIS	High Cross	MP. XII.

Some further observations on the origin and construction of the Foss-road may be useful on the present occasion, I therefore quote the following passage from a paper, by Dr. Guest, on the four Roman roads.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL. VOL. XIX.

P. 100.—“According to Jeffrey of Monmouth, King Belinus, son of Molmutius, constructed the ‘four roads,’ some four centuries before CHRIST. One of them “he ordered to be made of stone and mortar, the length of the island, from the sea of Cornwall to the shore of Caithness.” . . . This, in all probability, was intended to represent the Foss.

P. 101.—Higden repeats the story of King Belinus and says “The first and greatest of the four roads is called the Foss and stretches from south to north from its commencement in Cornwall

at Totenese to the extreme point of Scotland at Catenese. To speak more accurately, however, according to others, it begins in Cornwall, and, stretching through Devon and Somerset, runs by Tetbury on Cotswold, by Coventry to Leicester, and thence over the open wolds, ending at Lincoln."

P. 104.—Henry of Huntingdon says, "The fourth road, the greatest of all, begins at (Totenes) Totness, and ends in Catnes, in other words, runs from the commencement of Cornwall to the limits of Scotland, and this road passes across the island from the south-west to the north-west. It is called 'Fossa,' and passes through Lincoln.

P. 105.—The Foss is mentioned in several Anglo-Saxon charters, some of which date as early as the 8th century. All the estates described in them can still be pointed out. With one exception they lay along the Foss, north of Bath, and within some fifty or sixty miles of that city. The exceptional charter refers to an estate at Wellow, three miles south of Bath. It is no doubt a forgery, but could not have been fabricated later than the 12th century, and, therefore, is good authority for our present purpose. To the same century belongs the charter which is quoted by Gale, and by which Henry I. granted permission to Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to divert the 'Chimum Fossa,' so as to make it pass through his town of Newark. We may then reasonably conclude that the whole of the Roman road between Ilchester and Lincoln was known as the Foss during the 12th century, and probably, at a much earlier period.

South of Ilchester the Roman road has been im-

perfectly traced. It seems to point to Seaton, which is generally taken to be the Roman Mari-dunum. We must not lay too much stress on the phrase 'from Totness to Caithness,'—it was merely a proverbial expression to denote the entire length of the island, and may be found even in Nennius."

- P. 114.—The name Foss has given rise to some strange hypotheses. It has been supposed that the road was so called because it was one of the hollow ways which marked out the lines of ancient British traffic; but, in truth, the Roman character of the Foss is, perhaps, more decided than that of any other highway in the kingdom. Roman writers give the name Fossa not merely to open, but also to the covered drain, e.g. 'fossa patens' 'fossa cæca.' In making a causey the Romans first removed the surface soil, in other words, made a 'fossa' to receive the gravel or hard materials. As the fossa which served for a covered drain retained the name when filled with stones, brushwood, and covered in with soil, so, I believe, the road-makers' 'fossa' kept its name, even when it appeared as a finished causey. 'Fossatum', which, by later Latinists was used as a synonym of fossa, denotes a causey in charters from 11th to 15th century. The great Roman road which we call the Foss appears to have been termed the foss κατ' ἐξοχήν—the Causey.
- P. 115.—The term 'fossa' is used for a causey in Dorset. Speed places Dorchester on the Foss. The Dorsetshire Foss was no part of the highway about which we have been speaking. There is

a large raised causeway running directly from Dorchester for ten miles together, to a place called Egerton Hill, where the remains of a Roman camp are to be seen called by that name.

- P. 116.—The Watling Street and the Foss were no doubt throughout their whole course Roman causeys, and there can be little doubt that in the 12th century these magnificent works existed in nearly their original state.”

The distance of Camerton from Bath, a little above six miles, will probably warrant our supposing it to have been the first Roman posting station out of Aquæ Solis, on the Foss Road in a south-westerly direction.

Mr. Skinner very carefully recorded every thing he found, and his MS. is accompanied by a map, in which is noted the place where each relique was discovered, and every foundation traced. In the map which accompanies his MS. ten places are marked, where foundations, coins, pottery, &c., were discovered. The houses, he says, were of small dimensions, and built on each side of the Foss Road in the same manner as our ordinary villages. He could not ascertain how far those buildings extended, but he had reason to think that they continued for a considerable distance.

These remains are marked on the ordinance map, and are one mile from the Red Post Inn. Collinson in his *History of Somerset*, slightly mentions them, but neither he, nor any other writer, as far as I can ascertain, has given any description of them. Before the time of Mr. Skinner becoming rector of Camerton no notice seems to have been taken of them, although coins, incidently found in that locality, appear to have been collected by the owners of the properties on which they were found. Unhappily, when

the ground was enclosed, no record was kept of what was discovered, while in clearing the ground quantities of foundation stones have been removed, and thus the sites and extent of many buildings are lost. Mr. Skinner was led to excavate one building by observing the inequality of the ground; and, after opening it, he came to the foundations of a building, which he describes as having a front wall towards the road 76 feet long, and another circular wall enclosing a space, and containing within the enclosure five rooms of different dimensions. This building will be best understood by reference to the accompanying plan.

A—a large apartment, 28 feet by 25, the floor apparently of terras.

B—a small room, 9 feet square, in which was found the fragment of an inscribed stone, a fragment of the lower part of a statue of a female figure, and fragments of painted stucco.

C—a room, 9 feet by 12.

DDD—courts, in which did not appear any remains of foundations except the fragment of one at G, being circular; but many fragments of pottery and some Roman coins were found.

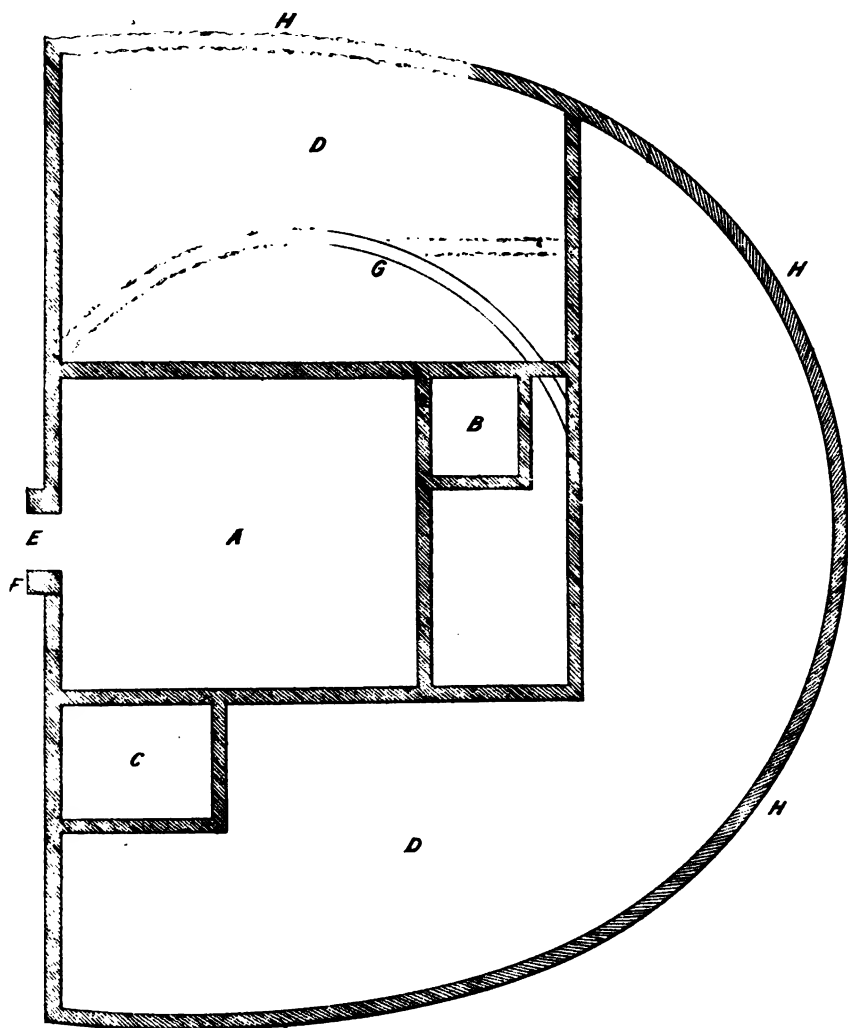
E—entrance, 5 feet wide.

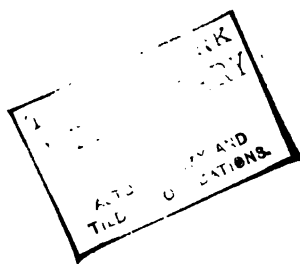
F—square piece of freestone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet.

G—circular wall, supposed part of a former building.

HHH—boundary wall.

Mr. Skinner thinks that this building had succeeded to a former, as old materials were found worked up, and stones having stucco on them used in the foundations; also the circular wall, marked G, appeared to be part of an older building. A quantity of gypsum was found near the entrance, and the remains of a mortar or hand mill near it. In the apartment marked C a flue was found, but no





appearance of pavement for the floor. An iron spear and an arrow head were found three feet below the surface in the room marked A, and amongst the rubbish and foundation-stones a number of brass coins, some of which were notched, as though they had been proved by a file to try the metal. A stylus and two bronze fibulæ were also found. The floor of this chamber was laid with mortar, composed of lime and small shells and sand, and about two inches in thickness. At the entrance to it was found a squared piece of freestone, which seems to have formed the base of a pillar, so that the entrance was probably adorned with a pair of columns. Within the circuit of the enclosing circular wall was found a quantity of pottery and some coins. Mr. Skinner gives a catalogue of the things found within and near the foundations of this edifice.

- 1.—Part of a female figure, and a stone spear-head lying near it.
- 2.—A stone, bearing an inscription on it, found in the small chamber marked B,

APIVS
CONDEDIT
BASSO ET QVINTIANO COS.

which seems to fix the date of the building, A.D. 289, when Bassus and Quintianus were consuls, *i.e.* in the first and second year of Carausius.

- 3.—A small sculptured stone, contained only the feet of four figures. These Mr. Skinner has restored conjecturally.
- 4.—The capital of a freestone column, measuring 20 inches in diameter.
- 5.—Fragments of Samian pottery and pieces of painted stucco.

- 6.—Coins of Vespasian, Constantius, Constantinus, Tetricus, Maximianus, and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, also a British coin of rude workmanship.
- 7.—Pieces of glass and two fibulæ.
- 8.—The half of a mill-stone (said by Mr Skinner to be the same quality of stone as that found in the pen pits, Stour-head, Wilts), and part of a stone mortar, and two large pebble stones, which seem to have been used for grinding; these were found in the gypsum and mortarium near the entrance.

Besides the edifice now described, the ground-plan of which is given, the foundations of six others, running parallel to the Foss-road were uncovered, and two on the opposite side; and in all of these fragments of Roman pottery and coins were found. Mr. Skinner says: "I have no doubt many interesting remains still continue hid beneath the surface." In the one which was opened August, 1815, walls of a building were traced, 30 feet by 18, and a flue laid open. An iron spear-head was found three feet below the surface, fourteen coins and a stylus among the rubbish, which consisted of building and flat-roofing stones; also a leaden circle or armlet, representing a coiled snake, was dug out.

Mr. Skinner has made careful drawings of the various articles found. The specimens of Samian ware are very good. The potter's stamps are GLVPPLM* and OF. SECVN. This second piece he describes as of inferior quality, the clay being only coloured on the surface with vermillion, and the interior being brown clay, whereas the finer specimens are coloured throughout. One fragment of a vessel of stone-ware was found, and he states that he

* Both are given by Mr. Wright in his list. See *Celt, Roman and Saxon*, p. 470-473. He writes the first GLVPELM.

discovered eight different kinds of pottery, from the thick kind employed in the amphora, to the smallest articles of earthenware.

Mr. Skinner has also given a list of coins found at Camerton, chiefly in the eighteen acre field, where these buildings have stood.

	Copper	Silver
Claudius ..	2	
Nero ..	1	
Vespasianus ..	5	1
Antoninus. P. ..	2	
M. Antoninus ..	1	
Severus Alexander	1	
Gordianus ..	1	
Constantius ..	33	
Constans ..	1	
Crispus ..	1	
Magnentius ..	1	
Gallienus ..	5	
Constantinus ..	9	
Con. Nob. Cæs.	2	
Victorinus ..	1	
Maximianus ..	1	
Carausius ..	3	
Alectus ..	1	
Roma ..	3	
Constantinopolis	1	
Tetricus ..	13	
Faustina ..	1	
Julianus ..	1	
Quintilianus ..	1	
Valentinianus ..	1	
Apparently British	1	

The total number found by Mr. Skinner amounts to 110, some of which are illegible, and therefore not classified by him. They nearly extend throughout the period of the the Empire. I have also in my possession a coin of Postumus, found at Camerton A.D. 1862.

On the opposite side of the Foss-road, and nearly facing the line of the foundations just described, is a large barrow, measuring 20 ft. in perpendicular height, 100 ft. in diameter and 350 ft. in circumference. This barrow, which may be seen from the present turnpike road, and has a tree growing on the top, was opened by the Rev. J. Skinner, who says that in the autumn of 1815 he had an opening made in it by four colliers and penetrated to the centre. It was composed of loose stones and rubble. The ground for upwards of twenty feet before coming to the centre exhibited marks of burning, as the soil for an inch and a half or two inches in depth was black with charcoal and ashes. Some pieces of burnt wood were two inches in length and as thick as a man's finger. In their progress the workmen discovered a small whetstone and the jaw-bone of a sheep, with some other bones of animals, but the ashes of the person for whom the tumulus had been raised were removed (as was perceived by the mixture of the earth), and that a shaft had been sunk from the top of the barrow to four feet in depth below the natural surface of the soil. "We therefore," says he, "proceeded no further, but closed the opening we had made. The tree at the top of the barrow is apparently fifty or sixty years old and must have been planted subsequently to the opening, but the old people in the neighbourhood knew nothing when it was made." This barrow is conjectured to have been made prior to the Roman Settlement, and is probably a remnant of the ancient inhabitants of this part of Somerset. A flint

knife or spear-head was found near Woodboro' House, it is now in the possession of Savage Waite, Esq., Sept. 13, 1862. The field in which it was found is called 'The Hayes.' Not far from this barrow some primitive interments were come upon on opening a quarry close adjoining the Foss-way at the point where the Radstock road leaves the Foss. These contained fragments of rude brown pottery, bones of animals and human bones, some burnt and some not. The graves were sunk about five feet into the rock, and were about the same in diameter. The bottom was laid with a thick coat of red clay. One of these is so close to the ditch of the Foss-way that it seems to have been dug into when the Romans were making the road. Mr. Skinner conjectures from this and the rude character of the pottery that these graves were dug prior to the Roman occupation of the island. He has given accurate drawings of the pieces of rude pottery found in the graves, as well as the bones, among which are the tusks of a wild boar. Three flint arrow-heads also were found in a barrow at Shorsecombe, a hamlet partly belonging to Camerton parish. The land where these remains, both British and Roman, have been found, was formerly a common about 200 acres in extent, the enclosures have taken place within the last hundred years, and probably since the present century commenced. In the progress of cultivation many barrows have been removed. Mr. Skinner has recorded the destruction of some. He says, "There was one at Marksbury on an elevated ground, commanding an extensive view, on the spot where the parsonage is now built. On digging the foundations of the house this barrow was laid open and a skeleton discovered in a cist, having a large glass bead lying near it; it is now in the possession of Mrs. Barter, wife of the rector of Timsbury. I made a

drawing of it for Mr. Douglas," and he gives a rough sketch of it. This probably was the interment of some ancient British female of distinction.

Mr. Skinner in his earnest pursuit after antiquarian knowledge sometimes appears to have allowed his zeal to carry him beyond the just limit of speculation. Thus he attempted to prove Camerton to be the ancient Camalodunum of Tacitus.

Some of his papers are printed in Mr. Phelps' *History of Somerset*, and he has left much in MS. attempting to establish his point. His arguments were met and refuted by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, who printed a pamphlet for private circulation in answer to Mr. Skinner's arguments, in which he cites authorities for shewing that Colchester, or rather Lexden, near Colchester, was the true site of that important Roman stronghold. We are, however, greatly indebted to Mr. Skinner for preserving a record of the Roman and British remains found in his parish, and for faithfully recounting whatever appeared to him worthy of notice. If, therefore, his zeal may have misled him in any particular point, we may well pardon its excess in the recollection of the valuable example he has left to all clergy and gentlemen resident in the country, faithfully to record whatever discovery may be brought to their notice, and his success should stimulate them to investigation whenever there appears reason to believe ancient remains exist, for by such investigations we are continually gaining new and accurate ideas of the Roman occupation of this island.

On Roman Remains

FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE NEW
BUILDING ADDED TO THE
BATH MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL, 1859,
TOGETHER WITH A
FRAGMENT OF AN INSCRIPTION
FOUND THERE AT THE SAME TIME.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

IN preparing the ground for the site of the addition to the Mineral Water Hospital in this city many Roman remains were discovered, and portions of a tessellated pavement of plain pattern, much earthenware of a coarse kind, and coins of the Lower Empire. But amongst these a fragment of an inscription on a marble slab deserves particular attention. There can be no doubt about its authenticity, as the party who picked it up, and who afterwards united the broken portions, is well known to me.

The letters are as follows and particularly well cut:—



There can be little doubt that after the word "Deae" came "Svli" or "Svliminervæ." The fragment of the letter "S" is sufficiently indicated, and, as we have four altars found in Bath dedicated to this tutelary goddess, as well as a tomb to her priest, there can be little hesitation about the reading in the present instance.

In the second line we have the two first names of the dedicator clearly indicated, "Ti[berivs] Cl[avdivs]," the triangular stop after each being clearly cut; and we have the commencement of the cognomen "T" which may be supplied by any of the Roman names beginning with that letter.

The third line commences with the letters "Sollen," the last letter being broken away, but sufficient remaining to leave no doubt what letter it was; and this word may be "Sollennes," with reference probably to the vows paid to the goddess, and which the tablet commemorated.

The letters in the fourth line, which are so far broken as to render conjecture very insecure, are cut much smaller than the others.* It is to be regretted that no more of this inscription was to be found, but every care was taken at

* See also *Gent. Mag.*, Aug., 1862.

the time to recover any other fragment that might be brought to light. The form of the letters and the clearness of the cutting indicate an early period, and the fact of the tablet being *marble* helps to authenticate other marble tablets said to have been found in England, but the authenticity of which have been disputed in consequence of marble inscriptions having been so seldom found.

Thus Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i., p. 150, speaking of the Roman remains at Rokeby, Yorkshire says, "Among these is one square marble urn, which tradition actually asserts to have been found at Rokeby; *nothing, however, but the testimony of eye-witnesses can render this assertion credible.* That the Romans never imported marble into Britain, nay, that they never wrought the marble rocks which were extant in the island, are two propositions to which I know of no exceptions. Where has an altar or inscription been found in the Britannia Romana in any other matter than the stone of the country? The Greta and the Teese presented to the Roman workman beds of limestone sufficiently obedient to the chisel and susceptible of the finest polish. But, from whatever cause, they universally neglected these elegant materials for the rough and untractable freestone of the place. It was reserved for the monks and their lay contemporaries to avail themselves of these treasures." We have, however, in this recent discovery a clear contradiction of this assertion. Here is a marble slab found, dedicated in all probability to a well-known local divinity, and this discovery may give weight, not only to the assertion that the marble urn at Rokeby was found in the Roman station there, but also go far to authenticate other marble tablets said to have been found in this island.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his illustrations of Roman

London, p. 24, has given a drawing and description of a marble tablet found in the Tenter Ground, in Goodman's Fields, near the Minories, in 1787, which is now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He says "The slab is of native green marble about 15 in. by 12 in., and 3 in. thick." The inscription is as follows:—

D. M.
 FL. AGRICOLA. MIL.
 LEG. VI. VICT. V. AN.
 XLII. DX ALBIA
 FAVSTINA - CONIVGI
 INCOMPARABILI
 F. C

It is inscribed by Albia Faustina to her *incomparable* husband, Flavius Agricola, of the 6th Legion, surnamed "The Victorious." This Legion, he observes, was also styled "Pia Fidelis" and came into Britain from Germany in the reign of Hadrian, as appears from another inscription found in Rome.

Another marble tablet, said to have been found in Bath, is preserved at Exeter, whither it is said to have been sent to Dr. Musgrave, who then resided there. I saw it in 1857 by the kindness of the present possessor. The inscription runs thus:—

D. M.
 CAMILLVS
 SATVRNALIS CA
 MILLE NATVLE PAT
 RONE MERENTISSIME
 FECIT.

The finding of the fragment of a marble slab on the site of the new buildings of the Mineral Water Hospital seems

to authenticate this one which has hitherto been considered doubtful.

The marble tablet said to have been found at Wroxeter, which is now in the Museum at Shrewsbury, is, with more probability, thought to have been brought from abroad.

The white marble of which the Bath slab is composed is not found in England, although it is said to be found at Connemara, in Ireland. The marble resembles the Italian white marble.

The tessellated pavement laid open when the above remains were found was of a very rude description. The pattern consists of the common fret in white and blue tesserae. Wood records* that in digging the foundation of the General Hospital (now called the Mineral Water Hospital) in 1738, he came upon Roman remains which he describes as the "Vestigia of part of the Prætorium," and he gives a plan of these remains, which consist of a tessellated floor and some flue tiles. He mentions, also, a deep hole for ashes (and these pits have also been found in preparing the foundation for the present new building), and two ditches, each 2 ft. 6 in. broad. The portions of mosaic pavements were respectively 6 ft. broad and 18 ft. broad, and filled with circles 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter. Also two steps of 6 in. rise in each step, and a floor paved with common stone, the level of which was 12 in. higher than the others, and a wall of 2 ft. 3 in. thickness. Under the south west corner of the hospital old building wheat was found. The wheat, pavement, and hypocaust were found 6 ft. below the surface of the ground, and the remains at least 3 ft. above the gravel or natural soil.

Under the Blue Coat School, which is the next building adjoining the Hospital to the east, another pavement was

* See Description of Bath, chap. vii., p. 270.

found in 1860, when the School House was being rebuilt. It is likewise of very coarse execution, and the pattern consists of the figures of dolphins, one of which is destroyed, the other much injured, and two other animals, one of which is a sea-horse, the other an animal with the head and hoofs of a deer, the hinder part of which is broken away. These figures have red streamers flying from different parts of the body, as may be seen in other pavements found in this country. The tesserae are red, blue, brown and white cubes. This is now laid down in one of the anti-chambers of the School House. These floors have belonged to buildings situated just within the ancient walls of the city. In front of the Mineral Water Hospital is a portion of the mediæval walls which, upon examination have been found to be built upon the foundation of the Roman city wall.

The following is a list of remains found in excavating for the foundation of the new building added to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital, in addition to the marble tablet, and which are now in the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution.

Cinerary Urn, imperfect

Bowl, of red ware

Oval Chafing Dish, grey, unglazed earthenware

Fragments of ditto

Small Vase, entire

Fragments of Samian and other Pottery

Some Tesserae

Six fragments of Amphora

Seventeen ditto light red Earthenware, doubtful

Two perfect Bricks

One fragment of Tile, scored

One ditto Roofing Tile

Five fragments of Wall Plaster
 One small light red coloured Vessel, turned in a lathe
 One elongated glass Unquentory
 Four other glass Bottles, not Roman.

BRONZE AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

Part of large bronze Fibula
 Liquid Measure, bronze
 Ring, with engraved stone
 Portions of a bronze Measure
 Two bone Hair Pins
 Portion of a Comb
 Two fragments of Carved Ivory
 Nine Boars' Tusks
 Four Horns of Animals, apparently goats
 Two fragments of Stags' Antlers.
 Key, not Roman, and many fragments of earthenware of doubtful date.

ROMAN COINS.

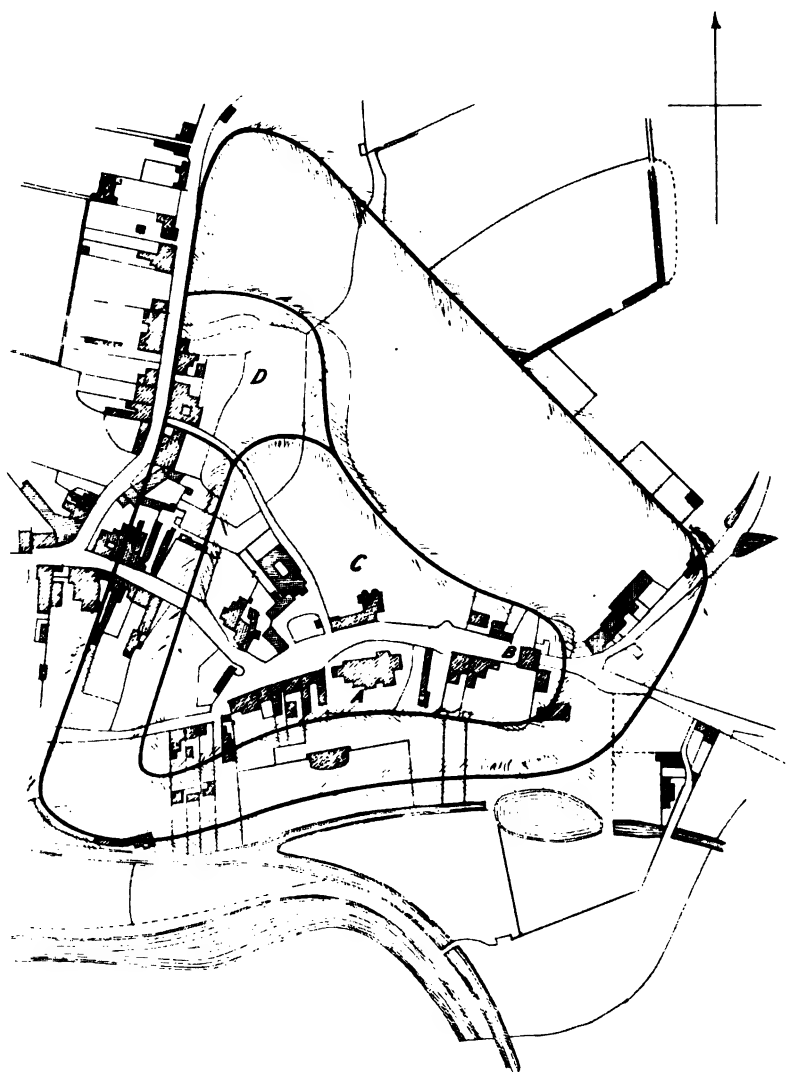
Trajan	2	Valentinian	2	Gratianus	<i>silver</i>
Hadrian	1	Valens	4	"	<i>copper</i> 2
Gallienus	2	Arcadius	1	Populus	
Victorinus	4	Allectus (?)	1	Romanus	1
Tetricus	4	Valerianus	1	Julia Paula (?)	1
Aurelian	1	Valentinus	1	Maximus	1
Constantine	7	Claudius		Urbs Roma	2
Carausius	4	Gothicus	1	Illegible	43
Constantius	5	Byzantium	1		—
" junior	2	Geta, Billov		Total	95

The coins embrace a period from A.D. 98 to A.D. 408.

Earthworks at Langport.

BY THE REV. F. WARRE.

A GLANCE at the map of Somerset cannot fail to convince us that in the times when the two sides of the Parret were occupied by tribes not always at peace with each other, the site of the town of Langport must have been a point of very great strategical importance. The eastern boundary of the broad marsh through which the Parret runs (in those days if not a continuation of the estuary of the Uxella certainly an impassable morass) here approaches the bank of the river so nearly that from the neck of land upon which the town of Langport is situated to the rising ground on the other side of the river is not more than a few hundred yards, while above and below this point for many miles the marsh is of very considerable breadth, and, even in these days, after a continuance of wet, would present no slight obstacle to the advance of an invading army. The road leading to Taunton now passes over this narrow strip of marsh, and a bridge here unites the eastern or Belgic bank of the river with the western, which was occupied by the Danmonii. I should here mention that



*A. Church. B. Hanging Chapel.
C. Mr Vincent Stuckey's Grounds,
D. Enclosure.*



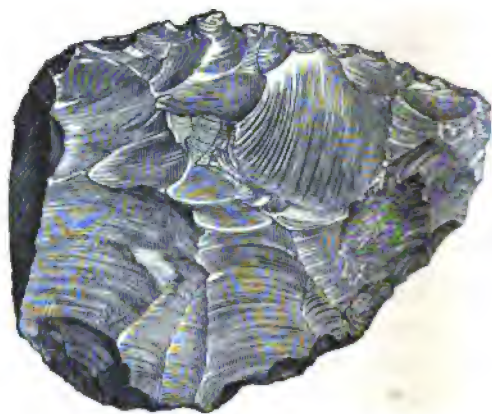
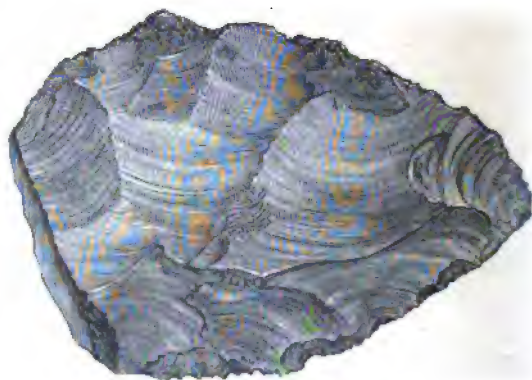
the river Parret was probably the final boundary between the aboriginal Danmonii and the invading tribe of the Belgæ, known in the Welch triads as the men of Galedin. And no doubt the same topographical conditions which render it the best situation for a bridge at the present time, being such as would be very little, if at all, changed by the lapse of years, would be sure to have made it in those days the site, if not of a bridge, at least of a ford or ferry of great importance. It is very improbable that a passage between two hostile tribes of such importance as this must have been should have been left without any artificial fortification, and the earthworks I am about to describe shew that whichever tribe possessed it was well aware of its strategetical value. At the eastern and highest point of this neck of land still exist the earthen ramparts which once defended a large town, which, from its three-fold arrangement, I suppose to have been intended for permanent occupation and which is probably of very early date. It is in form an irregular triangle, bounded on the south by the river Parret, on the west by the Bridgewater road, and on the east and north, I believe, by the parish of Huish Episcopi. This outer enclosure, which I suppose to have been intended for cattle, contains a much smaller triangular space, defended by a strong rampart which, on the south side, runs along the top of the hill just outside the churchyard and extends in an easterly direction as far the Hanging Chapel and several hundred yards to the west of the churchyard. The eastern and western sides run in the same direction as those of the larger enclosure. This I believe to have been occupied by the people who took refuge here in time of danger. This enclosure contains besides the Church, the Hanging Chapel and several other houses, the residence and great part of the grounds belonging

to Mr. Stuckey ; both these enclosures are traversed by the road leading to Ilchester. At the very obtuse apex of the inner triangle there appears to have been a third irregular enclosure, marked D in the accompanying plan, very strongly fortified, bounded on the west by the external rampart and on the other sides by works indicated on the plan. This I imagine to have been the stronghold or, if I may so speak, the keep of the place, but the whole area has been so much tampered with by modern occupation that it is impossible to speak positively as to its original extent. The same cause has rendered it very difficult to fix the position of the original entrances, but I think one was through the lane opening into the Bridgwater road and another at the eastern corner, at which point there appear vestiges of something like flanking works. On the western side of the river there are evident signs of earthworks on both sides of the Taunton road, one seemingly intended to strengthen the least abrupt ascent from the river, but these have been so mutilated by the railway and modern agriculture that I cannot venture upon any conjecture as to their original plan. That this site has been occupied in after times by the Romans is clear from the tiles and other remains of that people which have from time to time been found there.

THE NEW YORK
LIBRARY
BOX AND
ORDINATIONS.

Various Views of a Flint Instrument, of the Spearhead Type, found in Wookey Hole Hyena Den.—Natural Size.

1. Canal.
2. Vertical Section of Antrum.
3. Upward-tending Passage.
4. Vertical Fissure.
5. Undisturbed Breccia.
6. Dolomitic Conglomerate.



Woakey Hole Hyena Den.

BY W. BOYD DAWKINS, B.A. OXON, F.G.S.,
H. M. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- I. Introduction.
- II. Relation to System of Caverns. Formation of Caverns.
- III. Discovery.
- IV. Exploration of, 1859.
- V. Ditto 1860.
- VI. Ditto 1861.
- VII. Ditto 1862.
- VIII. Summary of Physical Features.
- IX. Introduction of Earth and Stones.
- X. Condition of Organic Remains.
- XI. Table of Teeth and Jaws—List of Animals.
- XII. Introduction of Organic Remains.
- XIII. Elevation and Partial Re-arrangement of Organic Remains.
- XIV. Traces of Man.
- XV. Contemporaneity of Man with Extinct Animals.
- XVI. The Somerset of the Later Pliocene.
- XVII. Subsequent Changes in the District.
- XVIII. Conclusion.

THERE are, perhaps, no researches of greater interest than those of archæo-geology, by which man is traced backwards in time until the clue is lost amid a group of animals that has been extinct longer than we can compute, and by which he is proved to have existed under circumstances differing most entirely from those now obtaining in the same region, under a different climate, and at a time when the relations of sea and land were altogether different. And this startling result of the combination of geology with archæology, so unexpected, and so completely subversive of our pre-conceived notions, having met with, during the last fifty years, two out of the three inevitable objections which, according to Professor Agassiz, all new and startling facts in science must encounter, first, "that it is not true," and secondly, "that it is contrary to religion," has now happily arrived at the stage in which people say "everyone knew it before." Some of the data contributing to this settlement of the vexed question were contributed by the exploration of the Hyena-den at Wookey Hole, of which a detailed account* has already been published; I will, therefore, altogether omit the details, which are to be found elsewhere, and, after briefly showing its relation to a system of caverns, will dwell at greater length on its more important features, its fauna, and the indisputable traces of man found in it.

II.—The Mendips, like all other limestone districts, are deeply indented by combs and ravines, at the upper end of which is frequently a cavern, and always one or more at their sides. They are but the main trunks through which the drainage of the district passes, and the side-caverns are but the channels of subterranean feeding

* Quarterly Geo. Journ., vol. xviii., part 2, no. 70, p. 115, and do. vol. xix., part 2, no. 74.

rivulets. And, as many of these have altered their course, either on a change of level, or the widening and deepening of other channels, the caverns through which they formerly flowed have become dry. The process, indeed, by which all caverns in limestone districts are formed enables us to realise fully the wonderful circulation of matter prevading all nature, and the slow, insensible way in which she produces some of the grandest of her works. The rain after absorbing an infinitely small portion of carbonic acid from the air falls upon the limestone, and disappears through the small fissures caused by the drying and upheaval of the rock from the depths of the sea, and by the contortions of its layers consequent upon volcanic action. The carbonic acid as the drops pass onwards forming a chemical union with the insoluble carbonate of the rock, changes it into the soluble bicarbonate of lime. They unite to form a stream which flows along the various fissures, dissolving minute portions of its bed and exchanging carbonic acid, for bicarbonate of lime. And lastly, this its burden is either deposited as stalactite, and stalagmite, if a free current of air be present, or is conveyed out into the open air partly to be precipitated in the form of tufa on the vegetables in the water, or to be absorbed into their living tissues, partly to be carried seawards to supply the respective wants of the inhabitants of the sea. Thus admirably in the harmony of nature are the extinct organisms made subservient to the good of those now existing, and the coral, the encrinure, and the spirifer, disinterred from their tombs, live over again in the green grass of our fields and in the familiar forms of the organisms of our sea coasts. Owing to this beautiful circulation of matter, reducible to a chemical law, are our ravines, or unroofed caverns formed, and our caves enlarged, or, on the free access of air, covered with drapery as of

alabaster. To this cause, apparently so insignificant, and operating so slowly that its results of the present day cannot be noted, to the action of the infinitesimal atom of carbonic acid in each rain-drop upon the rock with which it came in contact during enormous periods, are owing those grand unroofed caverns, Cheddar Pass, Burrington Combe and others, among which Wookey Hole Ravine by no means takes the lowest rank. It is but the unroofed and ruined portico of the main cavern now at its head, which, in its very name of Wookey Hole Cavern, carries the proof that it was familiar to the Celts. On the south side of the ravine, and at a distance of about 200 yards from the main cave is the Hyena-den, one of several dry caves ranged round the ravine like branches round the trunk of a tree. All doubtless were feeders to the river Axe, which, disappearing at Priddy down a swallow hole, after a subterranean course of at least three miles, passes out of the main cave at Wookey Hole greatly increased in volume, and flows along the bottom of the ravine.

III.—In cutting a channel in the rock to convey the water from this cave to the paper-mills hard by, the mouth of the Hyena-den was intersected some ten years ago, and from that time up to December, 1859, it was undisturbed save by rabbits and badgers. At its discovery it was completely filled with red earth, stones, and organic remains, and presented no external feature to indicate its presence with the exception of a few rabbit and badger holes. The workmen state that as they were quarrying the Dolomitic conglomerate in place of rock they came suddenly upon red earth and stones, and, on the floor of the cave, a layer of bones and teeth about twelve inches in thickness, of which they took no particular notice. One of them, however, wiser than his fellows, sold two cwt. of

upper molars of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (as I made out by his description) to a dealer in old bones at Wells. Some also of his comrades preserved a few of the teeth, which have been scattered among private collections or are to be found in the British Museum and that of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society at Taunton. A pot of Romano-British money was also found near the cave, which, being of about the same workmanship, form, and size as a large common flower pot, was broken, as is usually the case, and the silver coins of Allectus and Commodus were divided among the workmen. Some skeletons found at the same time were passed by as unworthy of notice. In the course of this excavation about twelve feet of the original mouth of the cave have been cut away.

IV.—When we began our exploration so completely was the cave filled with débris up to the very roof, that we were compelled to cut our way into it. Of the stones scattered irregularly through the matrix of red earth some were angular, others water-worn; all are derived from the decomposition of the Dolomitic conglomerate in which the cave is hollowed. Near the entrance, and at a depth of five feet from the roof, were three layers of peroxide of manganese, full of bony splinters. Passing obliquely up towards the southern side of the cave, and over a ledge of rock that rises abruptly from the floor, further inwards they became interblended one with another, and at a distance of fifteen feet from the entrance were barely visible. In and between these the animal remains were found in the greatest abundance.

While driving this adit we found an angular piece of flint which had evidently been chipped by human agency, and

a water-worn fragment of a belemnite, which probably had been derived from the neighbouring marlstone series; bones and teeth of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *Cervus Bucklandi*, of other species of deer, of Irish elk, mammoth, hyena, *Ursus spelæus*, wolf, fox and horse rewarded our labours; and at the mouth of the cave, and cemented together by stalagmite, were frogs' remains.

V.—In 1860 we recommenced work and, in addition to the above remains, found satisfactory evidence of the former presence of man in the cave. One white flint spear-head, of rude workmanship; one chert arrow-head; a roughly chipped piece of chert; a round, flattened piece of chert; together with various splinters of flint, which had apparently been knocked off in the manufacture of some implement, rewarded our search. Two rudely fashioned bone arrow-heads were also found which, unfortunately, have since been lost; they resembled in shape an equilateral triangle with the angles at the base bevelled off. All were found in and around the same spot, between the dark bands of manganese in contact with teeth of hyena, at a depth of four feet from the roof and at a distance of twelve feet from the present entrance. That there might be no mistake about the accuracy of the observations I examined every shovelful of débris as it was thrown out by the workmen, while the exact spot where they were excavating was watched by the Rev. Mr. Williamson. The white flint spear-head was picked out by him of the undisturbed matrix; the remainder of the implements were found by me in the earth thrown out from the same place. Thus there can be no doubt as to their exact position and error of observation is rendered very improbable.

VI.—On resuming our excavations in April, 1861, we

found that the cave began to narrow, and ultimately to bifurcate, one branch extending vertically upwards while the other, still undisturbed, appeared to extend almost horizontally to the right hand. As we reached the middle constricted passage the teeth became fewer, while the stones were of larger size than any that we had hitherto discovered. The great majority of the gnawed antlers of deer were found at this part, also the posterior half of the skull of a reindeer, the right maxilla of *canis lupus*, and what is more remarkable, a stone with one of its surfaces coated with a deposit, apparently of stalagmite; this, however, was much lighter than stalagmite, and not so good a conductor of heat, and, on analysis, I found that it consisted of phosphate of lime with a little carbonate and a very small portion of peroxide of manganese. Doubtless the surface of the stone, covered with phosphate of lime, formed part of the ancient floor of the cave and hence was coated with excrement, while the lower part, being embedded in the earth on the floor, was not so coated. The stone also itself exhibits tooth-marks, and probably was gnawed by the hyenas, like the necrosed antlers, for amusement: dogs are very fond of exercising their teeth in this way. This discovery proves that violent watery action had but small share, if any, in filling the cave, for in that case the soft album græcum would have been removed from the stone.

The section made in cutting this passage presented irregular layers of peroxide of manganese, full of bony splinters, and, in general, covered with a layer of bones in various stages of decay. These disappeared in the upper portion of the passage. There were masses of prismatic stalactites scattered confusedly through the

matrix. After excavating the vertical branch as far as we dared (for the large stones in it made the task dangerous) we were compelled to leave off, having penetrated altogether only 34 feet from the cave's mouth. In this vertical branch the bones, stones and red earth are cemented together by carbonate of lime, a circumstance which added materially to the difficulty of excavation.

VII.—Encouraged by the results of these our imperfect explorations I, together with Mr. Henry Catt and Mr. James Parker, resolved to empty the cave of its contents. And this we were able to carry out through the courtesy of its owner, Mr. Hodgkinson.

We commenced by clearing out the earth, stones, and organic remains from the large antrum or entrance chamber of the cave, in doing which numerous flint and chert implements were found in two groups, the larger occupying the extreme left of the cave close to the entrance, and extending inwards,—the smaller situated about eight feet from the right hand side of the cave, and about eighteen feet from the present entrance. When we had penetrated as far as the vertical fissure immediately opposite the entrance, being stopped by a vertical wall of rock, we turned to the left, and dug our way into a small horizontal passage, with an average height of four feet, and a width of eight feet which branched off almost at right angles to the large chamber. On penetrating into this from six to eight feet, we came suddenly upon a layer of compacted teeth, and bones of various animals, and of coprolites of hyena irregularly jumbled together, hyena with rhinoceros, and both with Irish elk, wolf, etc. About four inches in thickness, it had an average width of seven, and an extent inwards of fourteen feet, affording, therefore, a square area

of ninety eight feet of organic remains. Its relation to the other members of the same section is as follows:—on the honey-combed and acid-worn conglomerate floor a layer of red earth rested, two feet in thickness and containing few organic remains, but large quantities of stones. Above this came the bone-bed, from three to four inches in thickness with a few stones in its lower part ; next a layer of loose dark red earth with, also, a few stones in its lower part which had fallen from the roof, from three to four inches thick, while above this, at an interval of from three to four inches was the roof of the cave. Sixty four jaws and two hundred and forty teeth, exclusive of the numbers that crumbled to pieces at the touch, and of the bones, have been preserved and catalogued from this bone-layer.

On still continuing to advance inwards we found that the passage turned at right angles to the south and at the same time threw a small branch upwards and eastwards. Both contained bone-beds, similar in character to the one above described and presenting the same section, except that in some places the dark red earth was absent and the bones touched the roof. That in the latter, extending from one side of the passage to the other, was perfectly horizontal and gradually thinned out at its upper end owing to the inclination of the passage, until, at a distance of five feet from the bifurcation, it rested on the floor. Fifteen feet in square area it yielded eight jaws and forty six teeth besides a large quantity of bones. The layer of dark earth also thinned out until it rested on the floor, and the empty passage beyond it gradually contracting, at a distance of ten feet from the bifurcation was but little larger than a rabbit hole (nine by nine inches). At this point a stalactite descending formed a vertical

bar right across from floor to roof, as if to forbid further ingress.

That in the former passage which had a gentle dip to the south of 6° , extending from side to side, averaged six feet in width and fourteen in length and therefore afforded a square area of eighty four feet. Besides an enormous quantity of bones, forty seven jaws and one hundred and twenty teeth, it yielded the only rolled flint found in the cave which exhibited no traces of man's handiwork. As we approached the further end of the bone-layer indications of a fine sand began to appear on the floor, and the red earth became of a paler hue and more and more clayey. These changes became more and more marked, until, at the very edge of the bone-bed, a section showed about one foot six inches of pale grey clay, reaching up to the roof, containing a few large bones and many large stones, both angular and water-worn, based upon four inches of fine sand mixed with pieces of mountain limestone chert, and a quantity of peroxide of manganese. This rested upon the water-worn and acid-worn floor. In the grey clay a beautifully polished piece of chert was found which appears to owe its polish to friction upon some soft substance. Dr. Buckland would ascribe it to the friction of hyenas' feet or skin and term it a rubbing-stone.

On penetrating a few feet further we found that the passage suddenly became vertical and was completely filled with grey clay and large stones, without any trace of organic remains. At the point where we ceased it took the form of a vault, six feet high and four feet wide with a small opening about one foot square in its top, which doubtless communicates with the surface above.

VIII.—The floor of the cave, in the main horizontal or but slightly inclined, exhibited traces of a twofold action. The pebbles of the conglomerate in which it is hollowed exhibit striæ or grooves with the same general course as the passages, and clearly pointing back to a time when a current of water sufficiently strong to move large stones in its course flowed through the cave, when it was the channel of a feeder to the river Axe. They are, moreover, nearly worn down to the level of the much softer calcareo-magnesian cement in which they are embedded. They are also in some cases acid-worn, and show a delicate fretwork of calc spar on their worn surfaces, similar to that on the stones composing the débris of “subaerial” denudation on the summit of Mendip. Of the four upper tending passages, two which slant obliquely upwards contain both stalactites and stalagmites and have their upper parts empty, two which are vertical are totally devoid of stalactites and stalagmites and of organic remains, and agree in the large size of the stones and the pale grey colour of the clay with which every cranny of them is filled. The two latter were doubtless at some former period swallow holes and were in immediate connection with the surface of the ground above.

The roof of the cave conforms roughly to the dip of the strata, as also does the floor, but not to so great an extent.

IX.—Let us now pass on to consider the method by which the various contents of the cave were introduced.

The red earth, the matrix in which the organic remains and stones were embedded, highly calcareous and containing magnesia and peroxide of iron, is identical with the cement which binds together the pebbles of limestone

in the dolomitic conglomerate, and doubtless was derived from its decay. And as this proceeded the pebbles, either angular or water-worn, as the case may be, dropped out. But while the stones in all probability were thus derived from the roof and walls of the cave, and in part also the red earth, as in all the caves of Mendip, the identity of the latter and the grey clays, and the fine sand of the cave with the deposits of a stream flowing through the Wookey Hole Cavern, shows most decidedly that a considerable portion of it was introduced by water. The layers of peroxide of manganese also point to the same cause.

X.—The organic remains found, as we have already seen, in the greatest abundance in the three bone-layers, were in all stages of decay, those which were longest uncovered by the red earth being the most decayed, and those of the most compact nature, such as the metacarpals and metatarsals of the herbivores being the best preserved. Some have lost but little of their gelatine. All those that were perfect were solid bones, or with but a small and insignificant medullary cavity, while all the hollow bones that contained marrow were more or less broken; the majority were reduced to splinters, others had lost but one of their extremities. The majority belonged to the rhinoceros, and out of the five hundred I have catalogued two hundred and thirty eight belong to that animal. The coprolites of *Hyæna spelæa* were very abundant.

XI.—The sum total of one thousand and sixteen teeth and one hundred and fifty five fragmentary jaws, of which I will now speak, passing over a detailed account of the bones, were pretty evenly distributed in the cave as the subjoined table shows.

	Antlers		Passage from Antler to Bifurcation		Smaller branch to the east		Branch at right angles to south		Total	
	Jaws	Teeth	Jaws	Teeth	Jaws	Teeth	Jaws	Teeth	Jaws	Teeth
CARNIVORA.										
<i>Hyena spelæa</i>	26	229	46	67	8	7	41	39	131	342
<i>Felis spelæa</i>		5		2				2		9
<i>Felis</i>								1		1
<i>Ursus spelæus</i>	1	13				3		8	1	26
<i>Ursus</i>	1								1	2
<i>Ursus arctos</i>		1								1
<i>Lupus</i>	1	3	3						4	3
<i>Vulpes</i>	3	2							3	2
PROBOSCIDA.										
<i>Elephas primigenius</i> ..		13		4				13		30
PERISSODACTYLA.										
<i>Rhinoceros tichorhinus</i>	3	88	4	63		10		29	7	190
<i>R. hemitechus (Falc.)</i>		1								1
<i>Equus</i>		215	4	95		24		28	4	362
ARTIODACTYLA.										
<i>Bos primigenius</i>		14		1		1				16
<i>Bos</i>		1								1
<i>Magaceros Hibernicus</i>	2	18	7	4		1	3		12	23
<i>Cervus</i>		7								7
* <i>C. tarandus</i>	2								2	
† <i>C. elaphus</i>										
<i>Strongylo ceros spelæus</i> }										
Total	39	610	64	240	8	46	44	120	155	1016

* Under the head of *Cervus tarandus* (the reindeer) I have classed the species, termed by Professor Owen (Brit. Foss. Mam., pp. 485, 486) *Cervus Bucklandi* and *C. Guettardi*. He bases the species upon the position of the brow antler and the size of the beam, both of which vary according to the age of the animal. A skull of reindeer in the Taunton Museum bearing an antler of *C. Guettardi*, shows the futility of basing species upon such shallow foundations. And in the recent reindeer there is no part more variable than the brow antler; sometimes it is altogether absent, at others is connate with a second, and, as far as I have examined, is never symmetrical, even in the same individual. *C. Guettardi* is a young, *C. Bucklandi* an old reindeer.

† *Strongylo ceros spelæus*, Owen (Tom. cit. p. 472), is likewise a species founded upon size of antlers, and size alone, and until there is more evidence of the difference between it and *C. elaphus* there are no data for assuming that it is not an old variety of the latter existing and well-known species.

The preponderance of remains from the antrum is owing to its being so much larger than the passages in dimensions, coupled with the fact that a few remains picked up out of the earth obtained from the passages are reckoned among those from the former. The horse, rhinoceros and hyena are the three which far exceed the rest in number, and out of one hundred and fifty six jaws one hundred and thirty one belong to the latter animal. Its jaws show the dentition in every stage, from the youngest to the oldest, with bone-crushers worn or broken away. In the latter the alveolar edge of the jaw shows traces of inflammation, caused by the laceration of the gum by splinters of bone while the animal was feeding.

Two jaws of the Irish elk exhibit great peculiarities. In one, the first premolar (P.m. 2) has come up the wrong side foremost and with the outer side innermost, which is an anomaly I have never before met with nor heard of. The outer side of the second exhibits traces of inflammation of the periosteum and consequent abnormal increase of thickness of the outer wall of jaw, owing, possibly, to a blow received in the rutting season. Space will not permit me to quote any other of the numerous instances of morbid anatomy from the cave.

The prevalence of horse teeth and the scarcity of those of *Bos primigenius*, compared with the scarcity of the former and the abundance of the latter in the Kirkdale cave, shows that at the time that great herds of oxen roamed over Yorkshire the plains of Somerset supported equally great numbers of horses.

The small milk molar of *R. hemitæchus* is remarkable as proving the contemporaneity of that species with *R. tichorhinus* and *E. primigenius* and is the second instance yet met with in England of its being associated with the traces

of man. It may, perhaps, refer the date of the cave back to the earlier division of the newer Pliocene.

XII.—To one of the most difficult questions of the day—"How were the remains introduced?" one of three answers must be made. First, that at some remote period, when the drainage of the district was far different to what it is now, a current of water was the introducing agent, as it undoubtedly was in the Liége caverns.* That the remains happening to be near a swallow hole became engulfed, and finally rested in these positions in which they were discovered. Secondly, that the remains are those of creatures which fell through swallow holes, as in the case of the Wirksworth† cave, and in the same manner as sheep frequently fall into open crevices in the Mendips at the present day. Thirdly, that the cave was for some period the abode of some beast of prey, such as the fox, wolf, bear or hyena.

As the absence of traces of watery action upon the organic remains themselves, and of its sorting action in their arrangement, coupled with the fact that in some instances the most minute points and processes are perfectly preserved, which would undoubtedly have been ground to powder had a current once set the stones in the cave in motion, invalidates the first; so does the presence of large quantities of remains of the carnivores, the absence of perfect bones of the herbivores, and the com-

* Vid. "Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles decouvertes dans les Caverns de la Province de Liege." 1833. All the caves described by Dr. Schmerling in the above admirable work belong to that class which owes its contents to the passage of water from a higher to a lower level, and which consists of a vault or a chain of vaults, of which the furthest from the entrance is the lowest. Dr. Buckland also (*Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, p. 57, and p. 69) affords us examples of this class at Hutton and in the Plymouth caves.

† Buckland *Rel. Diluv.* p. 61, pl. 20.

paratively equal distribution of the remains in the passages and in the large antrum render the second altogether untenable. On the other hand, the large percentage of teeth, jaws and coprolites of the hyena, the fragmentary condition of all the remains, the enormous number of splinters of bone, and the teeth marks upon them all point to the third and last hypothesis as that only which satisfies the requirements of the case, while they are totally at variance with the two former. They show, indeed, that the hyenas were the occupiers of the cave and dragged in the remains of the other creatures for food, as at Kirkdale.*

XIII.—It is clear, however, that the organic remains now are not in the exact position in which the hyenas left them. Some of them touched the roof, and the maximum distance of the bone-layers from it was not more than eight inches, a space manifestly too small for a hyena one-third larger than the existing one (*H. crocuta*) to devour the head of a rhinoceros or elephant. We must, therefore, ascribe their position and their re-arrangement to the only adequate cause, to water. But the presence of the three bone-layers in the narrow passages instead of in the large open antrum proves that while they have been in the cave no current has passed through the passages in which they lie, for in that case they would have been swept out into the antrum on the diffusion of the current over the wider area, and they would not have been found in places where it exerted its greatest force. Were the outlet of

* Tom. cit. pp. 1-19. In Macmillan's Mag., No. 35 (Sept. 1863), is a very extraordinary paper "On the Hand of Man in the Kirkdale Cave," by John Taylor, Esq. He argues that Druids and not hyenas conveyed the organic remains into it, and, having assumed that there was a brisk foreign trade in those days, concludes that the cave is but the storehouse of a vast quantity of imported physio. The plans and sections drawn to scale are, nevertheless, well worthy of examination.

the ravine through which the Axe now flows blocked up or insufficient for the drainage during an unusually wet season, all these otherwise conflicting phenomena are satisfactorily explained. The water, being pounded back, would gradually rise until it reached and flowed into the mouth of the cave, and there meeting with the remains, which are lighter than the sediment and the stones, it may have elevated them, and permanently, on account of the red earthy sediment, which is always present in the freshets of Mendip. And this process, often repeated at various intervals, may have elevated some of the remains, on the surface at the time, even up to the roof. The presence of the lower jaws of the same hyena in one layer of matted bones, teeth and coprolites, and of teeth of the same elephant, belonging respectively to the right and left sides of the lower jaw, and other examples of the same kind in a second, may, perhaps, indicate that the bone-layers were elevated *en masse*. In fine, as it is certain that hyenas introduced the remains, so will no other hypothesis satisfy the phenomena than that the water which every winter elevates the peat of the neighbouring moor above its summer level raised the organic remains to the position in which we found them, and permanently, on account of the sediment which it contained.

XIV.—As we have now accounted for the presence of the organic remains, the stones, and the red earth, let us pass on to consider the traces of man found in the cave. All the implements were found in the antrum, and were lying in three groups, of which the larger one occupies the extreme left of the cave. In this fragments of calcined bones were found, among which one, from its coarse texture and its thickness, strongly resembles the numerous fragments of rhinoceros bone, and, at all events,

belongs either to that animal or the elephant. The exact locality of one bone ash, imbedded in the earthy matrix, between the lower canine and the coprolite of a hyena, and all three cemented to a mass of Dolomitic conglomerate, is uncertain; it came, however, from one of the passages. In one group, situated about the middle of the antrum, two bone arrow-heads were found, in shape equilaterally triangular with the angles of the base bevelled off. These have, unfortunately, been lost, together with a chert arrow-head from the same spot. Layers of peroxide of manganese passed over two out of the three groups of implements. The flint implements have been more or less decomposed and have altogether lost their conchoidal fracture, while those of chert are unaltered. All the spear-heads were of flint, all the sling-stones of chert from the greensand; for flakes and other sharp-edged implements both materials were used indifferently. The three types most abundant were the sling-stone, flake, and spear-head, and a fourth, which, I think, has not yet been recognised, in form is roughly pyramidal, with a smooth, flat base with a cutting edge all round. Of these we found but two examples, both consisting of chert. They are similar in form to some hundreds of flint which were found in a so-called "British village" at Stanlake, near Oxford, and to others I discovered in an ancient burial ground at Yarnton.* The rest of the splinters are irregular in form and some possibly are chips made in the manufacture of implements. On comparing them with those of Amiens and Abbeville I find that, though the typical forms are preserved, the workmanship is much inferior. This, possibly, may

* My friend Mr. Christy, since this was written has given me a cast of a new type of implement found by M. Lartet in the cave of Aurignac, which is similar in form to the Wookey Hole specimens.

indicate a higher antiquity, and certainly shows that the savages of Wookey Hole were of a lower order than those of the valley of the Somme.

XV.—But what date can we assign to these traces of man? Are they of the same date as the remains of creatures which have been extinct long before the dawn of history? Or have they been introduced at a period subsequent to that of the filling up of the cave? To these questions, indeed, but one answer can be given. The absence of traces of disturbance posterior to the filling up of the cave, coupled with the presence of layers of peroxide of manganese, indicative of old floors over two out of the three groups of implements, proves that they were not introduced posterior to the filling up of the cave, while the very fact that they are grouped together renders the hypothesis of their having been introduced or disturbed by water, which disturbed and elevated the three bone-layers and the remains, at the surface at the time, altogether untenable; and we are driven to the conclusion that man was a contemporary with the extinct fauna of Somerset—with the elephants (*E. primigenius*), the two species of rhinoceros (*R. tichorhinus* and *hemiteochus*) and their congeners. But the presence of the remains of hyena underneath one group of implements, and of calcined bone, either of rhinoceros or elephant, tends to show that the cave was a hyena-den before the implements composing that group were placed there, while the layers of peroxide of manganese, mixed with comminuted bone, above two of the groups, and a large quantity of organic remains found at a higher level shows that the hyenas returned again to their old haunt, from whence they had been driven. Thus there are three distinct periods of occupation. First, that of the hyenas, who dragged in and devoured their prey in

the cave. Secondly, that of the savages who kindled the fires which calcined some of the bone lying on the surface at the time, and who left behind them both implements and the splinters knocked off in their manufacture. Thirdly, the re-occupation of the cave by the hyenas. The time when the last contents were introduced is altogether unknown, but the absence of bones of rabbit, hare, birds and bats, abundant in all caves still open in the neighbourhood, may, perhaps, show that the cave was closed before the fauna of the period had yielded to that now holding the same district.

XVI.—Let us now attempt to realise the strange inhabitants of our county during the later Pliocene bone-cave period. The relations between land and water are changed—a level plain extends westward into the Bristol Channel, and, possibly, far away into the Atlantic. Forests* of beech, and yew, and thickets of hazel occupy the drier ground; the willow, the fir tree, and the alder fringe the swamps; here and there upon the mountain patches of greensward peep from among the trees, while bare grey masses of limestone on the mountain side are brought out into strong relief by the surrounding woods. Some of the lowlands, also, are treeless, and form prairies, miniatures of those of North America. Thus far we are, to a certain degree, at home, the trees and even the mosses, and, probably, also, the wild flowers are the same; even the main features of the landscape are identical. The Quantocks, and the Mendips, and the Blackdowns are still overlooking the

* The oak had not as yet supplanted the beech in the north of Europe. Its first appearance is in the peat bogs of Denmark, associated with *brass* implements. Professor Max Müller has shown the bearing of language upon this question in his late series of lectures at the Royal Institution.

level plain at their feet. Thus far, but no farther. In the forests lurk the lion and the bear, ready to spring on the rhinoceros, and the deer, and the gigantic ox as they pass to their watering-places, wolves hunt down the reindeer, the hyenas, issuing at the approach of night from their dens, drag back again mammoth or rhinoceros from the woodlands, or red deer, Irish elk and reindeer, but more frequently horses, from the plain, and hesitate not to attack lion or bear, even in their prime. In the woodlands the mammoth, shielded by a woolly covering from the inclemency of this northern climate, browses off the young shoots of our present trees, horses wander over the open plain. In the foreground stands man, fire-using, and acquainted with the use of the bow, but far worse armed with his puny weapons of flint, and chert, and bone, than his contemporaries with their sharp claws and strong teeth. And the very fact that he held his ground against them shows that cunning and craft more than compensated for the deficiency of his armament. He was, indeed, in a worse situation than the bushmen of Port Natal, for they have to contend against less formidable wild beasts. Yet even here we find that the relation between herbivore and carnivore remains constant, though the terms vary. As the deer and mammoth were larger than in existing nature so was the destructive capacity and the size of those animals which preyed upon them—the lion, wolf, bear, and hyæna—proportionably increased.

XVII.—Next comes a blank, a period about the duration of which no estimate can be formed, but that it was enormous there can be little doubt, for in it the cave lion, bear, and hyena, the rhinoceros, and the elephant became extinct. That it was a period of submergence is shown by the submarine forest overlying the *Elephas primigenius*

clay on the north coast off St. Audries. Next came an upheaval (which I believe to be going on now) during which the shingle and the sand, containing recent marine shells, in places far inland, as, for example, at Westonzoyland, Middlezoy, and Burtle, were first formed, and afterwards the alternation of fine alluvial clay and peat, in the latter of which canoes, celts, and other traces of man are found. The pottery and human teeth found by Dr. Buckland in the great cave unassociated with the remains of animals in all probability is of the same date. And lastly, the discovery of the coins of Allectus "*Comes Littoris Saxonici*" along with the skeletons near the hyena-den brings us down to the fourth or fifth century.

XVIII.—In this brief survey we are in the position of one who from a mountain-top looks down upon a mist-covered landscape below and sees peak after peak insulated in the great sea of mist. But yet he knows that they are parts of one and the same tract hidden from his view and waits until the sun roll away the covering and disclose the unity of the landscape. We must wait patiently, attributing those sharp boundary lines between the extinction of one set of animals and the appearance of another, the apparent isolation of the earliest of our race, and even the great chasms between classes and genera to our imperfect knowledge, in the full belief that the mists now concealing the history of the past will be dissipated and the exquisite unity and harmony of nature be shadowed forth to us by strict and laborious scientific enquiry. We must fully realize the fact that, at the present time, we know as little of our earliest ancestors as of the first trilobite, and that our only means of fixing their place in the geological series are those which are applied to all extinct forms—an appeal, first to the associated forms,

and, secondly, to the succeeding ones. The concurrent testimony of both these—that a race of men co-existed with animals extinct for ages in Europe, and whose representatives are now found only in tropical Asia and Africa; that it was succeeded by other races of a higher grade and possessed of better tools—by the folk of the stone, bronze, and iron ages—points back to an antiquity so great that it is idle to speculate upon the number of years necessary to fill up the chasm which separates the flint-folk from ourselves.





Archæological & Natural History Society.

PATRON:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PORTMAN.

PRESIDENT:

EDWARD AYSHFORD SANFORD, ESQ.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR P. P. F. P. ACLAND, BART.

THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, ESQ.

THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD

AUCKLAND, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF BATH.

THE HON. AND REV. RICHARD BOYLE.

THE HON. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CAVAN.

F. H. DICKINSON, ESQ.

SIR ARTHUR H. ELTON, BART.

R. W. FALCONER, ESQ., M.D.

RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE, ESQ.

THE REV. J. S. H. HORNER.

THOMAS TUTTON KNYFTON, ESQ.

W. H. P. GORE LANGTON, ESQ., M.P.

AMBROSE GODDARD LETHBRIDGE, ESQ.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF LOVELACE.

J. H. MARKLAND, ESQ.

SIR W. MILES, BART., M.P.

ARTHUR MILLS, ESQ., M.P.

W. PINNEY, ESQ., M.P.

THE REV. FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY PORTMAN.

W. R. SHEPPARD, ESQ.

W. E. SURTEES, ESQ.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TAUNTON.

SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

CHARLES NOEL WELMAN, ESQ.

TREASURERS:

HENRY, & ROBERT G., & HENRY J.,
& DANIEL BADCOCK.

GENERAL SECRETARIES:

REV. F. WARRE, REV. W. A. JONES, W. F. ELLIOT,
Bishop's Lydeard. *Taunton.* *Taunton.*

DISTRICT OR LOCAL SECRETARIES:

HENRY BERNARD, *Wells.*
REV. THOMAS BLISS, *Clevedon.*
REV. FRED. BROWN, *Nailsea.*
E. CHISHOLM-BATTEN, *Thorn Falcon.*
REV. H. CLUTTERBUCK, *Buckland Dinham.*
REV. W. R. CROTCH, *Weston-super-Mare.*
REV. A. O. FITZGERALD, *Somerton.*
C. E. GILES, *Taunton.*
T. MAYHEW, *Glastonbury.*
C. MOORE, *Bath.*
W. W. MUNKTON, *Curry Rivel.*
CAPTAIN PERCEVAL, *Chapel Cleeve.*
G. S. POOLE, *Bridgwater.*
T. PORCH PORCH, *Edgarley.*
W. A. SANFORD, *Nynohad.*
REV. HENRY M. SCARTH, *Bath.*
REV. W. H. TURNER, *Trent.*
R. WALTER, *Stoke-sub-Hamdon.*
G. WALTERS, *Frome.*
F. H. WOODFORDE, M.D., *Taunton.*

COMMITTEE:

REV. W. R. CLARK,	HENRY ALFORD,
W. E. GILLET, M.D.,	JOHN ROY ALLEN,
W. METFORD, M.D.,	W. W. COKER,
W. P. PINCHARD,	W. M. KELLY, M.D.,
J. H. PRING, M.D.,	J. F. NORMAN,
W. G. RAWLINSON,	REV. W. T. REDFERN.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries
are *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

CURATOR:

W. BIDGOOD, *Museum, Taunton.*

Honorary and Corresponding Members.

- Acland, Dr., *Lee's Reader of Anatomy*, Oxford.
 Alford, Very Rev. H., *Dean of Canterbury*.
 Babington, C. C., Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., St. John's College, Cambridge.
 Carter, Rev. Eccles, Kingston.
 Charlton, Dr., *Sec. Antiquarian Society*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Daubeny, Dr., *Professor of Botany and of Chemistry*, Oxford.
 De La Beche, Sir H., *Director of Ordnance Geological Survey*.
 De Morgan, A., Esq., *Prof. Mathematics*, University College, London.
 Duncan, P. B., Esq., *Curator of the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford.
 Empsom, C., Esq., Bath.
 Ferrey, B., Esq., Charing-cross, London.
 Godwin, George, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Brompton.
 Hardwick, P. C., Esq., Russell-square, London.
 Hawkins, E., Esq.
 Hugo, Rev. Thomas, F.S.A., Finsbury Square, London.
 Lloyd, Dr., *Sec. Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Warwick.
 Owen, Professor.
 Parker, J. H., Esq., Oxford.
 Petit, Rev. T. D., the Uplands, Shifnal.
 Phillipps, Sir Thomas, Bart., Middlehill, Worcester.
 Ramsay, A. C., Esq., F.R.S.
 Salter, J. W., Esq., F.G.S., Museum of Practical Geology.
 Sedgwick, Rev. A., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Woodwardian Professor of Geology*, Cambridge.
 Smith, C. Roach, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool-street, London.
 Speke, J. H., Esq.
 Willis, Rev. R., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Jacksonian Professor*, Cambridge.
 Wilson, Daniel, Esq., *Sec. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.
 Warner, Rev. R., Great Chalfield, Wilts.
 Yates, J., Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., Lauderdale House, Highgate.

Societies in Correspondence

With the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

- The Archæological Institute of Great Britain.*
The Ecclesiological Society.
The Bristol and West of England Architectural Society.
The Architectural Society of Northampton.
The Sussex Archæological Society.
The British Archæological Association.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.
Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausanne.
The Lancashire Historic Society.
The Chester Local Archæological Society.
The Society of Antiquaries.
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
University College, Toronto.
-

R u l e s .

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II.—The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its object shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts and Communications and the other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings on admission to

the Society and Ten Shillings as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the 1st of January in each year and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When any office shall become vacant or any new appointment shall be requisite the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately for distribution to the Members of the Society, either gratuitously or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in

the event of the property of the Society ever being sold or transferred to any other county. Also, persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B.—One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

. *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

List of Members.

1861-2.

Those marked * are Life Members.

- Abraham, T., *Dunster.*
- Acland, Sir P. P., Bart., *Fairfield House.*
- Acland, Sir T. D., Bart., *Killerton Park, Devon,*
- Acland, T. D., *Spreydoncote, Devon.*
- 5 Acres, Rev. J., *Clevedon.*
- Adair, A., *Heatherton Park.*
- Addington, H. J., *Langford, Bristol.*
- Adlam, William, *The Firs, Chew Magna.*
- Ainslie, Rev. A. C., *Corfe, Taunton.*
- 10 Alford, H., *Taunton.*
- Alford, H. J., „
- Allen, J. R., *Lyngford House.*
- Allen, Rev. C. J., *Stocklinch, near Ilminster.*
- Allen, B. T., *Burnham.*
- 15 Anstice, Rev. J. B., *Bovey Tracey, Exeter.*
- Auckland, the Right Rev. Lord, Bishop of Bath and Wells, *Palace, Wells.*
- Badcock, Miss H., *Taunton.*
- Badcock, H., *Wheatleigh Lodge.*
- Badcock, R. G., *The Elms, Taunton.*
- 20 Bagehot, Edward, *Langport.*

- Bagehot, Walter, *Langport*.
Bagehot, Watson, *Heale, Curry Rivel*.
Bailey, Robert, *Taunton*.
Bailward, J., *Horsington, Wincanton*.
25 Baker, John, *Weston-super-Mare*.
Baker, C. Gifford, *Seaton, Devon*.
Bally, Mrs., *Pelham-place, Hastings*.
Barrett, W., *Moreden House, North Curry*.
Barrowforth, J., *Cheddon Fitzpaine*.
30 Bartrum, J. S., 41, *Gay-street, Bath*.
Batten, John, *Yeovil*.
Beadon, Rev. Canon, *North Stoneham, Hants.*
Beadon, Edwards, *Highlands, Taunton*.
Bernard, H., *Wells*.
35 Berryman, W. C., jun., *Wells*.
Bewes, Rev. T. A., *Beaumont, Plymouth*.
Bisset, M. F., *Tetton House, Kingston*.
Birkbeck, T., *Taunton, (deceased)*.
Blair, H. M., *Farleigh Castle, Wilts*.
40 Blake, W., *Bridge House, South Petherton*.
Blake, Downing, *Holway, Taunton*.
Bliss, Rev. T., *Clevedon*.
Bluett, C., *Taunton*.
Bond, Rev. J., *Weston, Bath*.
45 Bord, J. G. *Bruton*.
Bouverie, Hon. P. P., M.P., *Brymore House*.
Bouverie, P. P., jun. "
Boyd, R., M.D., *Wells*.
Boyle, Hon. and Rev. Richard, *Marston, Frome*.
50 Brackstone, R. H., *Lyncombe Hill, Bath*.
Braikenridge, Jerdone W., *Clevedon*.
Braikenridge, Rev. G. Wear, "
Bridges, H., *Bridgwater*.
Broadmead, P., *Milverton*.
55 Broadley, J., 2, *Gascoyne-place, Bath*.
Brodrick, Hon. Miss, 18, *Queen-square, Bath*.
Brown, Rev. Frederick, *Nailsea*.
Browne, John, *Bridgwater*.
Browne, S. W., *Clifton Park, Bristol*.
60 Brown, Samuel J., 10, *Finsbury Circus, London,*
E.C., and Spring Cottage, Merriott, Ilminster.
Broome, C. E., *Elmhurst, Batheaston*.

- Bruford, T., *Nailsea*.
 Bryant, Rev. W. F., *Horfield, Bristol*.
 Buckle, Rev. G., *Twerton*.
 65 Bullock, G. Troyte, *East Coker*.
 Bullock, George, "
 Burridge, Rev. T. W.
 Bush, Clement, *Weston, Bath*.
 Bush, W., 7, *Circus*, "

 70 Campbell, Fraser, *Torquay*.
 Castle, T., *Worle*.
 Carver, R., *Haines Hill, Taunton, (deceased)*.
 Cavan, the Earl of, *Weston-super-Mare*.
 Chamberlain, G., *Seend, Melksham, Wilts*.
 75 Chilcott, Rev. W. F., *Monksilver (deceased)*.
 Chisholm-Batten, E., *Thorn Falcon, and Lincoln's*
 Inn, London.
 Clark, Thomas, *Halesleigh, Bridgwater*.
 Clark, James, *Street*.
 Clark, Joseph, "
 80 Clark, Rev. W. R., *Taunton*.
 Clarke, F. R., "
 Clarke, T. E., *Tremlett House, Wellington*.
 Clarke, A. A., *Wells*.
 Clerk, Rev. D. M., *Kingston Deveril, Wilts*.
 85 Clerk, E. H., *Westholme House, Pilton, Shepton Mallet*.
 Clutterbuck, Rev. Henry, *Buckland Dinham, Frome*.
 Coffin, Com. Genl. Sir E. P., 43, *Gay-street, Bath,*
 (deceased).
 Coker, T., *Taunton*.
 Coker, W. Worthington.
 90 Coleman, Rev. James, *Chapel Allerton*.
 Coles, Rev. J. S., *Shepton Beauchamp*.
 Cooper, Lady, *Leversdown House*.
 Cordwent, G., M.D., *Taunton*.
 Cornish, C. H., "
 95 Cox, Rev. E., *Luccombe, Minehead*.
 Combe, R. T., *Earnshill*.
 Crosse, Mrs Andrew.
 Crotch, Rev. W. R., *Uphill*.

 Davies, Henry, *Weston-super-Mare*.

- 100 Davis, Maurice, *Langport*.
 Davis, H. *Taunton*.
 Dawson, T., *Maryville, Trull*.
 Dickinson, F. H., *Kingweston House*.
 Dickinson, E. H., *Shepton Mallet*.
- 105 Donne, B. M.
 Doveton, Captain, *Haines Hill, Taunton*.
 Down, E., *Weston-super-Mare*.
 Dowty, F. G., *Bridgwater*.
 Du Cane, Rev. Arthur, *Wells*.
- 110 Du Sautoy, Rev. W., *Taunton*.
 Dyne, Henry, *Bruton*.
 Easton, R. *Taunton*.
 Edwards, Rev. H., *Churchstanton*.
 Egremont, Countess of, *Orchard Wyndham*.
- 115 Elliot, Miss, *Osborne House, Taunton*.
 Elliot, W. F., " "
 Elton, R. G., *Whitestaunton*.
 Elton, Sir Arthur H., Bart., *Clevedon Court*.
 Escott, Miss, *Hartrow House*.
- 120 Esdaile, E. J., *Cothelstone House*.
 Esdaile, W. C. D., *Barley Park, Ringwood, Hants*.
 Falconer, R. W., M.D., *Bath*.
 Falkner, Francis, "
 Falkner, Frederick, *Lyncombe Cottage, Lyncombe, Bath*.
- 125 Falkner, F. H., *Bath*.
 Farbrother, John E., *Shepton Mallet*.
 Field, A., *Taunton*.
 Fisher, J. M., "
 Fisher, T., "
 Fiske, H., "
- 130 Fitzgerald, Rev. A. O., *Charlton Mackerel*.
 Foley, Rev. R., *North Cadbury, Castle Cary*.
 Foster, W. J. S., *Wells*.
 Fox, C. J., M.D., *Brislington*.
- 135 Fox, Sylvanus, *Linden, Wellington*.
 Freeman, E. A., *Summerleaze, Wells*.
 Fuller T., *Richmond Hill, Bath*.
 Giles, W., *Southwick House, Trull*.

- Giles, C. E., 24, *Westbourne Park Road, Bayswater, London.*
- 140 Giles, Captain, *Woodberry, Wells.*
 Gill, J. E. *Bath.*
 Gillett, W. E., M.D., *Taunton.*
 Gordon, James, *Weston-super-Mare.*
 Goodford, Rev. C. O., D.D., Head Master, *Eton.*
- 145 Goodford, Henry, *Chilton Cantelo.*
 Goodwin, Josiah, 1, *Turret-place, Rectory Grove, Clapham, London.*
 Gould, Rev. W., *Hatch Beauchamp.*
 Grenville, Ralph Neville, *Butleigh, Glastonbury.*
 Green, Emanuel, *Holcombe, Bath.*
- 150 Hamilton, J., *Broomfield, and 116, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.*
 Hamilton, Rev. L. R., *Alma Villas, Bath.*
 Harbin, G., *Newton House, Yeovil.*
 Harford, Wm. H., *Blaise Castle, Bristol.*
 Harford, Wm. H., jun., " "
- 155 Harris, Charles, *Ilchester.*
 Harrison, Rev. O. S., *Thorn Faulcon.*
 Hathway, Rev. R. C., *Kewstoke.*
 Hawkins, Rev. H. C. H., *Chilton-super-Polden.*
 Heathcote, Rev. S., *Williton.*
- 160 Helyar, W. H., *Coker Court, Yeovil.*
 Hewson, Rev. Frank.
 Higge, Richard, *Haines Hill, Taunton.*
 Hill, Rev. R., *Timsbury, Bath.*
 Hill, Miss, *Rock House, " "*
- 165 Hill, William John, *Langport.*
 Hood, Sir A. A., Bart., M.P., *St. Audries.*
 Hooper, James, *Inner Temple, London, E.C.*
 Horner, Rev. J. S. H., *Mells Park, Frome.*
 Hoskins, T., *Haselbury.*
- 170 Hoskins, H. W., *Hinton St. George.*
 Hunt, E., *River-street, Bath.*
 Hutchings, H., 13, *Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.*
- Ilchester, Lord, 31, *Old Burlington-street, London.*
 Isaacs, G., *Bishop's Hull, Taunton.*

- 175 Jackson, Rev. W., *Fort-field, Weston-super-Mare.*
 Jeboult, E., *Taunton.*
 Johnson, Rev. F. C., *Whitelackington.*
 Jones, R. L., *Weston-super-Mare.*
 Jones, Rev. W. A., *Taunton.*
- 180 Jones, Rev. Longueville, 9, *Saville-place, Clifton.*
 Kelly, W. M., M.D., *Taunton.*
 Kemmis, Mrs., *Croham Hurst, Croydon, Surrey.*
 Kidgell, G., *Wellington.*
 Kilvert, Rev. F., *Cleverton Lodge, Bath.*
- 185 King, H. D., *Taunton.*
 King, Rev. C., *Stoke St. Gregory.*
 King, J. W., *Ash, Martock.*
 King, R. K. M., *Walford.*
 King, R. M., *Pyrland Hall.*
- 190 Kinglake, R. A., *Weston-super-Mare.*
 Kinglake, J. H., M.D., *Taunton.*
 Kinglake, Mr. Sergeant, M.P., *Court-place, West Monkton.*
 Kingsbury, J., *Taunton.*
 Knatchbull, W. F., M.P., *Babington House.*
- 195 Knowles, C., *Bridgwater.*
 Knyfton, T. T., *Uphill.*
 Lake, F., *Taunton.*
 Lambert, W. C., *Knowle House, Wimborne, Dorset.*
 Lance, Rev. J. E., *Buckland St. Mary.*
- 200 Langton, W. H. P. G., M.P., *Hatch Park, Taunton.*
 Langton, W. H. G., M.P., *Clifton.*
 Larkham, John, *Langport.*
 Leaver, Rev. H. C., *Pen Schood.*
 Leigh, Henry, 3, *Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.*
- 205 Lethbridge, A. G., *Eastbrook, Taunton.*
 Lethbridge, Sir John, Bart., *Sandhill Park.*
 Leversedge, John, *Taunton.*
 Lewis, Richard, *Azbridge.*
 Liddon, H., *Taunton.*
- 210 Lockey, Rev. F., *Swainswick, Bath.*
 Long, W., *Lansdown-place, Bath.*
 Lovelace, the Earl of, *Ashley Combe, Porlock.*
 Malet, Captain A., *Netherclay Taunton.*

- Mansell, J. C., *Shaftesbury, Dorset.*
- 215 Markland, J. H., *Bath.*
 May, Frederick, *Taunton.*
 Mayhew, T., *Glastonbury.*
 Meade, Rev. R. J., *Castle Cary.*
 Medlycott, Sir W. C., Bart., *Ven House, Milborne Port.*
- 220 Metford, W., M.D., *Flook House, Taunton.*
 Meyler, T., *Taunton.*
 Michell, Rev. R., B.D., *Magdalene Hall, Oxford.*
 Miles, Sir W., Bart., M.P., *Leigh Court, Bristol.*
 Mills, Arthur, M.P., *Hyde Park Gardens, London.*
- 225 Mist, Miss, *Shrubbery Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.*
 Mogg, Rees, *Midsomer Norton.*
 Moody, C. A., *Kingsdon, Somerton.*
 Moor, Rev. W. R., *Stoke St. Gregory.*
 Moore, C., *Cambridge-place, Bath.*
- 230 Moysey, H. G., *Bathealton Court.*
 Munckton, W. W., *Curry Rivel.*
 Murch, Jerom, *Cranfields, Bath.*
 Murley, G. B., *Langport.*
- Naish, W. B., *Stone Easton.*
- 235 Neville, Rev. F., *Butleigh.*
 Newton, F. W., *Barton Grange.*
 Nicholetts, J., *South Petherton.*
 Norman, J. F., *Staplegrave, Taunton.*
- Paget, I. M., *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet.*
- 240 Paget, Arthur
 Palaiet, Rev. R., *Norton St. Philip.*
 Parfitt, the Very Rev. C. C., *Cottles, Melksham, Wilts.*
 Parsons, James, *Drayton.*
 Paul, Rev. C. S., *Wellow.*
- 245 Paul, W. Bond, *Langport.*
 Patton, Capt. T., R.N., *Bishop's Hull.*
 Penny, Rev. C., *West Coker, Yeovil.*
 Perceval, Capt., *Chapel Cleeve.*
 Perkins, C. F., *Kingston, Taunton.*
- 250 Philipps, Dan, *Bridgwater.*
 Pinchard, W. P., *Taunton.*
 Pinder, Rev. Professor, *Wells.*
 Pinney, W., M.P., *Somerton Erleigh.*

- Pitman, S., *Bishop's Hull*.
- 255 Plowman, T., *North Curry*.
 Pollard, G., *Taunton*.
 Poole, G. S., *Bridgwater*.
 Poole, J. R., *Weston-super-Mare*.
 Pope, Dr., *Glastonbury*.
- 260 Porch, T. P., *Edgarley*.
 Portman, Rev. F. B., *Staple Fitzpaine*.
 *Portman, Lord, *Bryanstone House, Dorset*.
 Pranker, John, *Langport*.
 Pring, J. H., M.D., *Crescent, Taunton*.
- 265 Prior, R. C. A., M.D., *Halse*.
 Pulman, G. P. R., *Crewkerne*.
 Pulteney, Rev. R. T., *Ashley Rectory, Northamptonshire*.
 Pyne, Rev. W., *Charlton, Somerton*.
- Quantock, Major, *Norton-sub-Hamdon*.
- 270 Quekett, E., *Langport*.
- Raban, R. B., *Shirehampton*.
 Raban, Lt.-Col., *Junior United Service Club, London*.
 *Ramsden, Sir John, Bart., M.P., *Byam, Yorkshire*.
 Rawle, T., *Taunton*.
- 275 Rawlinson, William George, *Taunton*.
 Redfern, Rev. W. T., "
 Reeves, Archibald, "
 Reynolds, Vincent J., *Canon's Grove, Taunton*.
 Rhodes, Rev. E. D., *Hampton Villa, Bath*.
- 280 Richards, Rev. T. M., *Alcombe*.
 Richards, W., "
 Robbins, G., *Midford Castle, near Bath*.
 Hoyte, John Rocke, *Glastonbury*.
 Rocke, J. J., "
- 285 Rodbard, John, *Aldwick Court*.
 Rogers, G., *Bishop's Hull*.
 Rowcliffe, Charles, *Milverton*.
 Ruegg, Lewis H., *Sherborne, Dorset*.
- Sanford, E. A., *Nynehead Court*.
- 290 Sanford, W. A., "
 Sowdon, Rev. Fredk., *Dunkerton*.
 Scarth, Rev. H. M., *Bathwick, Bath*.

- Talbot de Malahide, Lord, *Evercreech, Shepton Mallet.***

- *Taunton, Lord, *Stoke Park, Slough, Bucks.*
 Thomas, C. J., *Durdham Park, Bristol.*
- 335 Todd, Lt.-Col., *Keynston, Blandford.*
 Tomkins, C., M.D., *Weston-super-Mare.*
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G., *West Coker, Yeovil.*
 Tompkins, George, *Wells.*
 Trenchard, H. C., *Taunton.*
- 340 Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart., *Nettlecombe Court, and Wallington, Northumberland.*
 Trevelyan, Lady " "
 Trevelyan, Sir C. E. "
 Trevelyan, Rev. E. O., *Stogumber.*
 Trevelyan, Arthur, *Tyneholm, Tranent, N.B.*
- 345 Trevelyan, Miss, *Nettlecombe Court.*
 Trew, Richard, *Azbridge.*
 Trudell, James, *Taunton (deceased).*
 Tucker, Rev. H. T., *Leigh Court.*
 Turle, H., *Taunton.*
- 350 Turner, A., *Staplegrove (deceased).*
 Turner, C. J., "
 Tunstall, James, M.D., 35, *Brock-street, Bath.*
- Uttermare, T. B., *Langport.*
- Vibart, James, *Chilliswood.*
- 355 Voules, Rev. T. A., *Ash Hill, near Ilminster.*
- Walker, L., 12, *Bryanstone Square, London.*
 Walter, W., *Oldbury Lodge.*
 Walter, R., *Stoke-sub-Hamdon.*
 Walters, G., *Frome.*
- 360 Ward, Rev. J. W., *Ruishton.*
 Warre, Rev. F., *Bishop's Lydeard.*
 Warre, Miss, "
 Warre, H., *Bindon, Wellington.*
 Warren, J. F. H., *Langport.*
- 365 Warren, Rev. J., *Bawdrip.*
 Webber, Rev. E. A., *Runnington.*
 Welch, C., *Minehead.*
 Welman, C. N., *Norton Manor.*
 Welsh, W. I., *Wells.*
- 370 Weston, Plowden C. J., *South Carolina, U.S.*

- White, C., *Beech Cottage, Wellington Road, Bromley-by-Bow, London.*
 White, F., *Wellington.*
 White, F. G., *Taunton.*
 White, Rev. James, *Bruton.*
 375 White, Rev. F. W., *Mere Vicarage, Glastonbury.*
 Whitmash, E., *Taunton.*
 Wickham, Rev. G. H. D., *Horsington Rectory, Wincanton.*
 Winter, Charles, *Bishop's Lydeard.*
 Winwood, Rev. H. H., 4, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath.*
 380 Woodforde, F. H., M.D., *Fairwater, Taunton.*
 Woodforde, G. A., *Castle Carey.*
 Woodland, J., *Bridgwater.*
 Wrangham, Digby G., *The Rocks, Bath.*
 Yatman, Rev. J. A., *Winscombe, Sidcot.*
 385 Young, J., *Elm Cottage, Taunton (deceased).*
-

New Members, 1862-3.

- Burridge, Wm., *Wellington.*
 Cogan, Henry, *Langport.*
 Dawkins, W. Boyd, *Jesus College, Oxford.*
 Fox, Geo. Smith, *Wellington.*
 390 George, Rev. Philip Edward, *Combe Hay, near Bath.*
 Green, Rev. J. R., *The Parsonage, King's Square, Goswell Road, London.*
 Henderson, Robert, *Bell House, Trull.*
 Hooker, R. H., *Sea Cliff Cottage, near Dartmouth.*
 Marwood, John Barry, 13, *Ashton Terrace, Coronation Road, Bristol.*
 395 Perrin, Rev. Geo., *Wellington.*
 Philpott, Rev. R. S., *Chewton Mendip.*
 Reynolds, Wm., *Wellington.*
 Salmon, Rev. E. A., *Martock.*

- Sampson, Thomas, *Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.*
 400 Sewers, Robert, *Curry Rivel.*
 Smirke, Edward, *St. Philip's, Cheltenham.*
 Smith, Cecil, *Bishop's Lydeard.*
 Thring, Rev. Godfrey, *Alford, near Castle Cary.*
 Thompson, F. J., *Hamp, Bridgwater.*
 405 Tylor, Edw. Burnet, *Ventnor, Isle of Wight.*
 Whitehead, Arthur, *Weston-super-Mare.*
 Wilks, Rev. Theodore C., *Nately Scures, Hants.*
 Woodward, W., *Langport.*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Messrs. Badcock or Messrs. Stuckey, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

